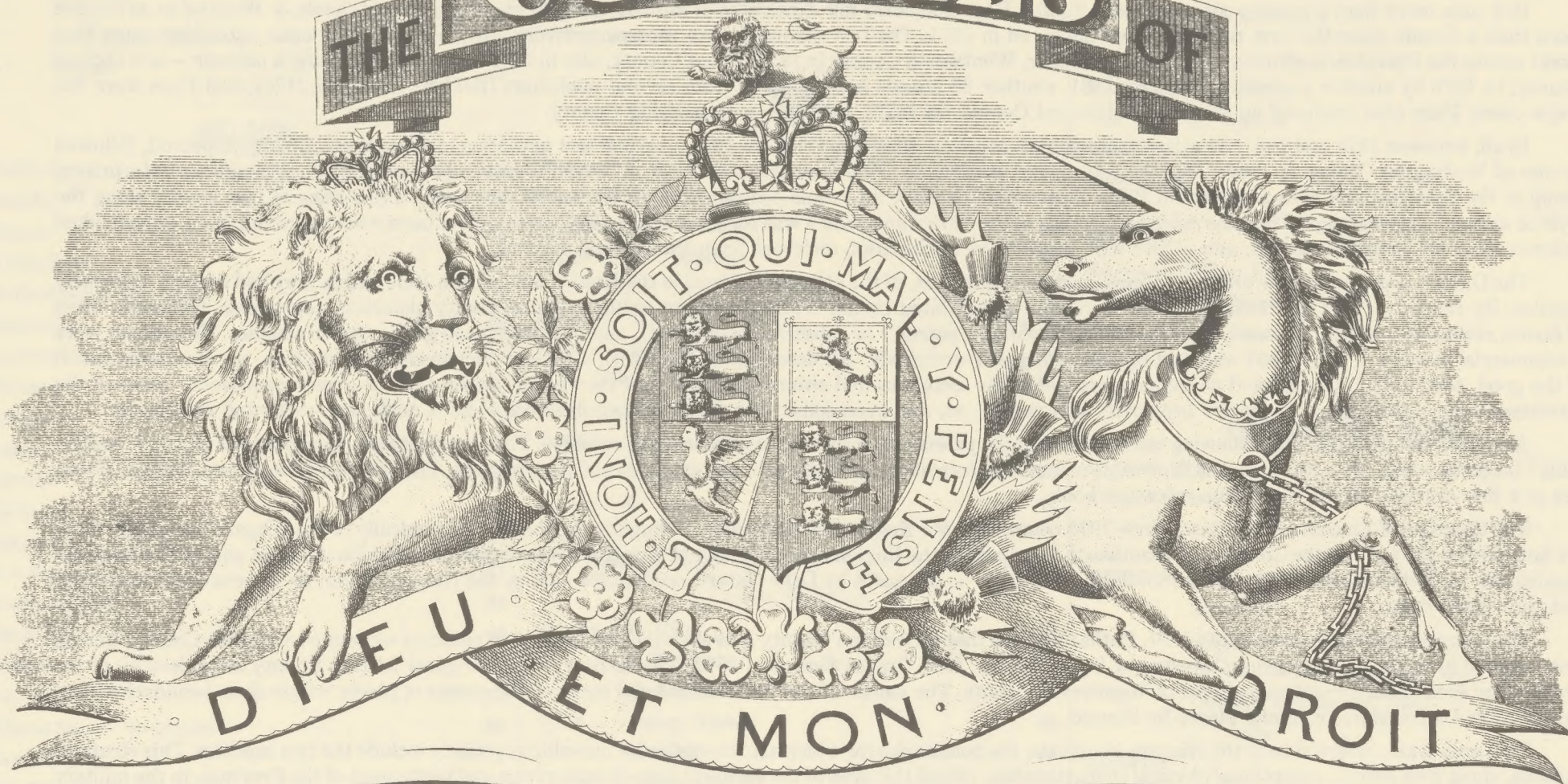


ILLUSTRATED HISTORICAL ATLAS

OF
COUNTIES
THE OF



LINCOLN & WELLAND ONT.

Dedicated by Special Permission to His Excellency
Compiled Drawn The EARL of DUFFERIN K.P. K.C.B. Governor General
and Published from Personal Examinations *and Surveys*

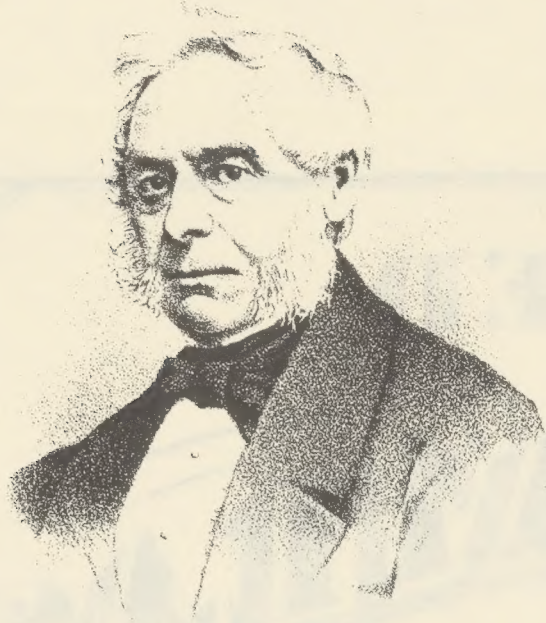
BY
H. R. PAGE.

T O R O N T O .

1 8 7 6 .

ALEX. CRAIG, STEAM LITH. TORONTO.

Entered According to the Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy Six by H. R. PAGE in the Office of the Minister of Agriculture.



H. R. Page



J. B. Niak

FOREWORD

It is now more than a century since Herbert Russell Page published the *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Lincoln & Welland* in 1876, and more than a decade since the first reprint edition appeared in 1971. The two Counties were represented very early in the county atlas publishing wave that swept across the Province, beginning with their neighbour, Wentworth County in 1875, Brant County, also in 1875 — both by Page and a partner — and Oxford County, in 1876 by another publishing firm. By 1881, another 28 atlases had appeared from several publishers (Belden, Walker & Miles, and Page were the major ones). Page also produced an atlas for Haldimand County (in 1879), the other neighbouring County.

In all, between 1875 and 1881, 32 atlases covering 40 counties, were published. In 1903 a second and new atlas of Wentworth County appeared, followed by one of Wellington County in 1906. Only the counties of Haliburton, Peterborough and Leeds & Grenville were not represented, although an enterprising group in the Peterborough area produced in 1975, as a project to mark the sesqui-centennial of settlement in their area, a fine atlas of that county along the style of those of a century ago. The atlas publishing frenzy of the 1870's and 1880's was repeated in the 1970's when the atlases were reprinted, some as individual volumes as in the original editions, and others with counties in combination different from the original editions.

The Ontario county atlases were adaptations, in style and format, of the atlases produced in the United States from 1864 where they had become extremely popular. By 1880, over 500 had been published there, and all exhibited similar features such as county and community histories, biographies, portraits, views of farms, residences, stores, factories, hotels and other buildings, patron's or subscriber's directory, and township maps giving owner's names. The atlases were a commercial venture — only good was said of everything and everybody. All descriptions brim with a sense of achievement and pride, the inevitable result of the good, solid toil of stalwart and moral pioneers and of the ambitions and enterprising deeds of the current generation, the "picture-perfect" views of the farmsteads and estates show expansive properties and residences, and even some subscribers' prized livestock show a noble and contented demeanour.

Above all, the township maps showing landowners and the precise town surveys are exceedingly valuable. The county atlases, though called our first "coffee-table" books by some, are a prized and indispensable source of information for historians, genealogists and geographers. The atlas for Lincoln and Welland Counties is a fine example of this invaluable reference book.

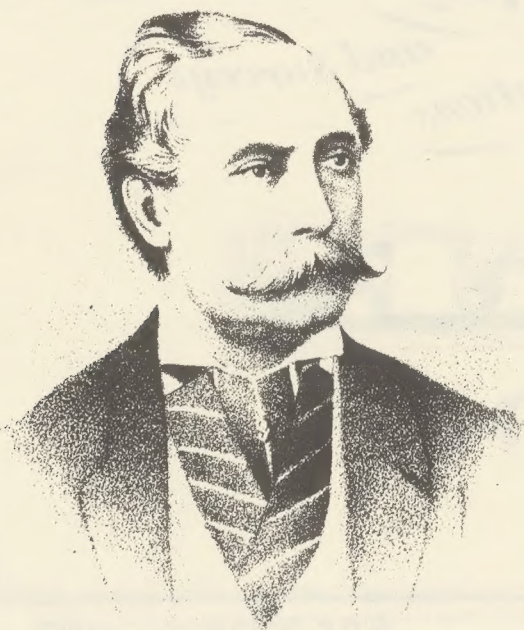
The Counties of Lincoln and Welland, since 1970 comprising the Regional Municipality of Niagara, are located strategically in the Niagara Peninsula. They are bounded on the west by the Counties of Wentworth (now part of the Regional Municipality of Hamilton-Wentworth) and Haldimand (now part of the Regional Municipality of Haldimand-Norfolk), on the south by Lake Erie, on the north by Lake Ontario, and on the east by the Niagara River, an international boundary, and New York state.

The County seat of Lincoln County is St. Catharines and that of Welland County is Welland. Until 1851, both counties were one as Lincoln County, having been created by the first Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, John Graves Simcoe in 1792. The territory of the original Lincoln County comprised all of the present-day area of both counties and part of Wentworth County. The names of the two counties and many of the names of places within their boundaries were named after Lincolnshire, England places by Simcoe.

This area is also referred to as the Niagara Peninsula, the boundaries for which are less definable but which certainly include the two counties. This strategic location, along with certain exceptional physical characteristics, placed this area in the earliest phase of exploration and settlement of the Province, in the military and political disputes of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and in developments and achievements in technology and agriculture.

The earliest inhabitants were the Neutral Indians, as shown in the *Jesuit Relations* and other early accounts of missionaries and explorers/traders, and by archaeological excavations. The earliest permanent settlements were established in the 1780's by men of Butler's Rangers and other Loyalists who sought refuge and peace under the British Crown. The settlements at the mouth of the Niagara River grew quickly. In 1791, the government of Upper Canada, under Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe, was established here. Successively, townships were opened up — surveyed, lands granted, lands cleared, roads established, hamlets and villages formed. The first settlers were veterans of the British Army from the American Revolution, Pennsylvania Germans, Quakers, French Huguenots and English. Further development and growth followed as new settlers, from the United States, the British Isles and Europe came throughout the nineteenth century. This has been augmented by the influx of people of many different nationalities who have settled here in this century. The result is a rich and colourful mosaic, to which all have contributed, in which all share and of which all are justifiably proud.

John Burt Niak
Special Collections Librarian
Brock University Library
St. Catharines, Ontario
March 1984



*Yours faithfully
John Burt Niak*



H. R. Page

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







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





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HISTORICAL SKETCH

-OF THE-

COUNTIES OF LINCOLN & WELLAND.

When the Declaration of Independence was promulgated by the Americans, there were many of the Colonists who were fully alive to the importance of asking Great Britain to do away with what they thought were existing grievances, but who were not by any means prepared, nor did they wish, to remove all allegiance to their mother country; and consequently they adhered to the crown, and received the name of United Empire Loyalists, so called because they advocated the unity of the British Empire. There were Loyalists in every part of the Colonies, belonging to all ranks of society, who took up arms for their king, and remained loyal throughout the Revolutionary War, and suffered severely for their adherence to the dictates of their consciences, at the hands of the Americans after the Revolution terminated.

After peace had been declared, many of the Loyalists, rather than live in the new Republic and submit to the insults and humiliations which were thrown upon them, emigrated to Canada; though many of the Loyalists, (or Tories, as the Americans termed them,) through extreme poverty were forced to remain and suffer the indignities—and not a few suffered death—which the victorious Revolutionists dealt out to them. The love of liberty and personal rights, which the Americans claimed they fought for, manifested itself towards those who remained loyal to their sovereign, in a far different way than would be expected from those who claimed so much for justice and personal rights.

To the U. E. Loyalists belongs the credit of being the first ones who took up land for homes in the Counties of Lincoln and Welland.

Without doubt persons before the U. E. Loyalists settled on the Niagara Peninsula, but they were not permanent land-holders and only sought trade with the Indians.

Butler's Rangers, a company of U. E. Loyalists, who had performed efficient services during the Revolution, under the command of Colonel John Butler, came to Niagara in 1784, and many of the members immediately commenced to build themselves homes upon the land which was granted to them, as to all Loyalists who had done service for their Sovereign during the Revolution; and not a few of the residents of Lincoln and Welland counties at the present time hold the same land which their ancestors received from the Government in 1784, and the few succeeding years.

During the winters of the Revolution, Col. John Butler, Capt. Joseph Brant or Thayendanege, and several other commanders of His Majesty's forces, had wintered at Niagara, from which place many expeditions were sent against the Americans. After the war Col. John Butler settled in Niagara where he held various offices of trust under the Government. He died at Niagara and is buried on the Butler farm near that village.

First the land was settled along the old French road leading around Niagara Falls, then along the shores of Lake Ontario and Erie and on the river banks; gradually as the roads were extended inland the settlers took up the land and made homes back from the waters fronts.

On page 59 we give a map compiled by Mr. J. P. Merritt, from documents in the Crown Land Office of the original land-holders, in the Township of Grantham, which dates back to 1784. Many of the refugees who settled in the Counties of Lincoln and Welland in 1784, and the few succeeding years, endured many hardships. Scores of families made their way hundreds of miles through the trackless forest, or by the narrow Indian trails, to the Canada frontier. Those who took the land given them by the government, and intended to cultivate it, erected log houses. Certainly the houses of the early pioneers of the Counties of Lincoln and Welland, were not very elaborate affairs—for it did not generally take more than a day or two to build one—but who is there who will say that those who lived in them, and had families of healthy brown-faced children, when the land about them was cleared and covered with the various crops, were not as happy as the people of the present day, who live in the magnificent structures of wood and brick, furnished with costly furniture and sickly pale-faced children?

Many of the early settlers, for the want of other clothing, dressed in buck skin, having learned the process of making it soft and pliable from the Indians; then they commenced to raise flax and hemp, from which they wove cloth, and though coarse in texture, still, many a maiden had good reason to feel as proud in a dress made from the cloth which she had woven from flax or hemp, and made herself, as those of to-day who wear fine silks.

Too much praise cannot be given to the pioneer mothers of the Counties of Lincoln and Welland; they, as well as their

husbands, suffered all the hardships incident to the settlement of a new country; and by their example and willingness they encouraged their husbands to overcome discouragements, which many times would seem almost too great for humanity to bear. With few comforts and a great deal of hard work, they did their full share towards the building up of the new homes, and making the Counties of Lincoln and Welland as we see them to-day.

Their common hardships made the early settlers as brothers, and schooled them into a feeling for each other which never permitted a fellow pioneer to ask for help without receiving. In 1787, owing to very poor crops, a period of extreme suffering came upon the people, which lasted with all nearly a year and with some more than a year. During this year of want many of the settlers were forced to live upon anything which could be had that would sustain life; the buds of trees and plants were gathered in the woods and eaten; also, wheat bran, from which they made a tasteless sort of bread, was used, and the "Ten," "Twelve" and other creeks gave fish to the settlers. In fact, the settlers were forced to live upon anything that was supposed to contain the slightest nourishment. The "scarce year" was a sad year for the early settlers, and it was a long time before all fully recovered from the suffering which they had been forced to endure for the want of food.

In 1788 Lord Dorchester, the then Governor General of Canada, issued a proclamation, by which he gave notice of forming new districts. Western Canada was at that time formed into four districts, and the name of Nassau was given to the district between the river Trent, on the east, and to a line extending from Long Point north for the western boundary, which included the Niagara Peninsula. To the District of Nassau was appointed a Judge, Sheriff and other officers, and at once the new settlers emerged from a martial-like law, which they had never liked, to all the rights of civil law, as administered in a Court of Common Pleas. Hon. Robert Hamilton, of Queenston, was first Judge of the District of Nassau, and was looked upon by the pioneers with great respect for the many good qualities which he possessed.

The punishments for committing crime were various: hanging was the penalty for certain crimes, including felony; but by far one of the most common punishments, was banishment to the United States, which was much dreaded. Whipping on the bare back, or imprisonment in gaol, or the pillory, was also meted out to criminals; but the new settlers were, with but few exceptions, a law-abiding people. In 1791, Colonel John Graves Simcoe was appointed Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada. In 1795, Governor Simcoe named the Capital Newark—(now Niagara village.) The first assembly of the Provincial Parliament for Upper Canada, took place on the 18th of September, 1792.

But Newark was destined not to remain the permanent Capital of Upper Canada, for when Fort Niagara on the opposite side of the river was delivered up to the Americans in 1796, Lieut. Governor Simcoe determined to remove the Capital to a more central point in Upper Canada, and Little York now Toronto was selected.

Only one Parliament was held at Newark, the sessions of which were held each year from 1792 to and including 1796. It may not be generally known by the people of the Counties of Lincoln and Welland that slavery to a certain extent existed here but such is the fact. When Great Britain by force of Arms took Canada from the French they found slavery existing which had been introduced among them about the beginning of the 18th century, about the year 1784 a census of the slaves was taken in Lower Canada and the number at that time was found to be 304. Some of the U. E. Loyalists who were driven from their homes in the revolting Colonies during and after the Revolution, possessed slaves and brought them with them and it was looked upon as legal to hold them. Slavery was abolished by an act of Parliament July 9, 1793. We copy the following from the Gazette of Newark (now Niagara.)

FOR SALE

"A Negro Slave 18 years of age, stout and healthy, has had the small-pox and is capable of service, either in house or out door. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser, and cash received in payment. Enquire of the printer."

Niagara November 28th 1802."

INDIAN SLAVE

All persons are forbidden harboring, employing or concealing my Indian slave called SAL as I am determined to prose-

cute any offender to the utmost extent of the law, and persons who may suffer her to remain on their premises for the space of half an hour, without my written consent, will be taken as offending and dealt with according to law.

(Signed) Charles Fields.

During the second session of the second Parliament which took place in 1798 Upper Canada was again divided, this time into eight districts of twenty three counties and one hundred and fifty eight townships. From the division which was made at this time the townships of Clinton, Grimsby, Saltfleet, Barton, Ancaster, Glanford, Binbrook, Gainsborough and Caistor, formed the first riding of the County of Lincoln, the Townships of Niagara, Grantham and Louth formed the second riding, the Townships of Stamford, Thorold and Pelham formed the third riding, and the fourth riding was made up of the Townships of Bortie, Willoughby, Crowland, Humberstone and Wainfleet. Various changes have since been made by joining some of the above mentioned Townships to other Counties.

On June 16th 1812 the United States declared war against the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

The British commenced hostilities by the capture of a small force of Americans stationed at Fort Michilimackinac, and on the 12th of July the American General Hull, at the head of nearly six thousand men invaded Upper Canada, made an attack on Fort Amherstburg, and, after being repulsed in his different attempts to take the fort, was obliged to retrace his steps to Detroit where he was attacked by the brave General Brock, at the head of only about fourteen hundred troops and was obliged to surrender on the 16th of August, his entire force and thirty-three pieces of cannon to the British commander, whose forces were greatly outnumbered by the Americans. Later in the season they assembled on the Niagara frontier a force of six thousand three hundred men; of this force three thousand one hundred and seventy (nine hundred of whom were regular troops) were at Lewiston under the command of General Van Rensselaer. In the American reports this army is set down as eight thousand strong with fifteen pieces of field ordinance.

To oppose this force Major General Brock had part of the 41st and 49th regiments, a few companies of militia, and about two hundred Indians, in all fifteen hundred men, but so dispersed in different posts at and between Fort Erie and Fort George, that only a small number was available at any point.

Before daylight on the morning of the 13th of October, a large division of General Van Rensselaer's army, numbering between thirteen and fourteen hundred, under Brigadier General Wadsworth, effected a landing at the lower end of the village of Queenston, (opposite Lewiston) and made an attack on the position, which was defended with the most determined bravery by the two flank companies of the 49th Regiment, commanded by Captains Dennis and Williams, aided by such of the militia forces and Indians as could be collected in the vicinity. Captain Dennis marched his company to the landing place opposite Lewiston, and was soon followed by the Light Company of the 49th, and the few militia who could be assembled. Here the attempt of the enemy to effect a passage was sometimes successfully resisted, and several boats were either disabled or sunk by the fire from the one gun battery on the heights, and that from the masked battery about a mile below; several boats were by the fire from this last battery, so annoyed, that falling below the landing place they were compelled to drop down with the current and recross to the American side. A considerable force, however, had effected a landing some distance above and succeeded in gaining the summit of the mountain. No resistance could now be offered to the crossing from Lewiston, except by the battery at Vroman's Point, half a mile below, and from this a steady and harassing fire was kept up.

At this junction Sir Isaac Brock arrived. He had for some days expected this invasion and on the preceding evening he called his staff together and gave to each the necessary instructions. Agreeably to his usual custom he rose before daylight, and hearing the cannonade, awoke Major Glegg, and calling for his horse galloped eagerly from Fort George to the scene of action, and with his two aids-de-camp passed up the hill at full gallop in front of the Light company, under a heavy fire of the artillery and musketry from the American shore. On reaching the 18 pounder battery at the top of the hill, they dismounted and took a view of passing events, which at that moment appeared highly favorable, but in a few minutes a firing was heard which proceeded from a strong detachment of American regulars under Captain Wool, who, as just stated, had succeeded in gaining the brow of the heights in rear of the

battery, by a fisherman's path up the rocks, which being reported as impassable, was not guarded. Sir Isaac Brock and his aids-de-camp had not even time to remount, but were obliged to retire precipitately with the twelve men stationed in the battery, which was quickly occupied by the enemy. Capt. Wool having sent forward about 150 regulars, Capt. Williams' detachment of about one hundred men advanced to meet them personally directed by the General, who, observing the enemy weaver, ordered a charge, which was promptly executed; but as the Americans gave way the result was not equal to his expectations. Capt. Wool sent a re-inforcement to his regulars, but notwithstanding which, the whole were driven to the edge of the bank, where some of the American officers were on the point of hoisting a white flag with an intention to surrender, when Capt. Wool tore it off and reanimated his dispirited troops. They now opened a heavy fire of musketry, and, conspicuous from his cheers, his height and the enthusiasm with which he animated his little band, the British commander was soon singled out, and he fell about an hour after his arrival.

The fatal bullet entered his right breast and passed through his left side. He had but that instant said "Push on the York Volunteers" and he lived only long enough to request that his fall might not be noticed, or prevent the advance of his brave troops, adding a wish which could not be distinctly understood that some token of remembrance should be transmitted to his sister. He died unmarried, and the same day a week previously, he had completed his forty-third year. The lifeless corpse was immediately conveyed into a house close by, where it remained until the afternoon unperceived by the enemy. His Provincial Aid-de-camp, Lieutenant Colonel McDonnell of the militia, and the Attorney General of Upper Canada, a fine promising young man, was mortally wounded soon after his chief, and died the next day, at the age of twenty-five years. He fell while gallantly charging up the hill with one hundred and ninety men, chiefly of the York Volunteers, by which charge the enemy was compelled to spike the 18-pounder.

The troops, who now retreated, formed in front of Vroman's Battery and there awaited re-inforcements, while General VanRensselaer, considering the victory complete, crossed over in order to give directions about fortifying the camp, which he intended to occupy on the British territory, and then re-crossed to hasten the sending over of reinforcements.

Early in the afternoon a body of about fifty Mohawks under Norton and young Brant, advanced through the woods, took up a position in front, and a very sharp skirmish ensued, which ended in the Indians retiring on the reinforcements which had now begun to arrive from Fort George. The reinforcements consisted of three hundred and eighty rank and file of the 41st regiment, and Captains Jarvis, Crooks and McEwan's flank companies 4th Lincoln; Hall's, Durand's and Applegarths companies of the 5th Lincoln; Cameron's Howard's and Chisholm's flank companies of the York Militia; Major Merritt's Yeomanry Corps and a body of Swayzee's Militia Artillery. A short time afterwards Colonel Clark of the Militia arrived from Chippewa, with Captain Bullock's company of the 41st; Captain R. Hamilton and Row's flank companies of the 2nd Lincoln and Volunteer Militia; and many persons who were both by their situations in life and by their advanced age exempt from serving in the Militia, made common cause—they seized their arms and flew to the field of action. Judge Clench, of Niagara, an old half pay officer from His Majesty's service, who had retired from the command of the 1st Lincoln Militia, in company with others exempt from service, with a truly patriotic zeal followed their beloved general from Fort George to Queenston, and ranged themselves in the ranks as Volunteers to drive the enemy from their shore.

At this time, about two in the afternoon, the whole British and Indian force thus assembled was about one thousand men, of whom six hundred were regulars. In numbers the Americans were about equal—courage they had, but they wanted the confidence of British soldiers.

After carefully reconnoitring, Gen. Sheaffe, who had arrived from Fort George, and who had now assumed the command, commenced the attack by an advance of his flanks composed of the light company of the 41st under Lieutenant McIntyre, supported by a body of Militia and Indians. After a volley the bayonet was resorted to, and the American right driven in. The main body now advanced under cover of the fire from the two three pounders, and after a short conflict forced the Americans over the first ridge of the Heights to the road leading from Queenston to the Falls. The fight was maintained on both sides with courage truly heroic. The British regulars and militia charged in rapid succession until they succeeded in turning the left flank of their column which rested on the summit of the hill. The Americans who attempted to escape into the woods were quickly driven back by the Indians, and many cut off in their return to the main body, and terrified at the sight of these exasperated warriors, flung themselves wildly over the cliffs, and endeavored to cling to the bushes that grew upon them; but some losing their hold were dashed frightfully on the rocks beneath; while others who reached the river, perished in their attempts to swim across it. The event of the day no longer appeared doubtful.

Major General VanRensselaer, commanding the American army, perceiving his re-inforcements embarking very slowly, re-crossed the river to accelerate their movements, but to his utter astonishment, he found at the very moment when their services were most required, the ardor of the unengaged troops had entirely subsided. General VanRensselaer rode in all directions through the camp urging his men by every consideration to pass over. Lieutenant-Colonel Bloome, who had been wounded in the action and recrossed the river, together with Judge Peck, who happened to be in Lewiston at the time,

mounted their horses and rode through the camp, exhorting the companies to proceed, but all in vain.

General VanRensselaer having found it was impossible to urge a single man to cross the river to re-inforce the army on the heights, and that army having nearly expended its ammunition, boats were immediately sent to cover their retreat; but a desultory fire which was maintained upon the ferry from a battery on the bank at the lower end of Queenston completely dispersed their boats, and many of the boatmen re-landed and fled in dismay. Brigadier-General Wadsworth was therefore compelled, after a vigorous conflict had been maintained for some time upon both sides, to surrender himself and all his officers and nine hundred men between three and four o'clock in the afternoon.

The loss of the British army was sixteen killed and sixty-nine wounded; while that on the side of the Americans was not less than nine hundred men made prisoners and one gun and two colors taken, and ninety killed and about one hundred wounded. But among the killed of the British army the country had to deplore the loss of one of their bravest and most zealous generals in Sir Isaac Brock, and one whose memory will long live in the warmest affections of every Canadian and British subject, and the country had also to deplore the loss of the eminent services and talents of Lieutenant-Colonel McDonnell, Provincial Aid-de-camp and Attorney General of the Province, whose gallantry and merit rendered him worthy of his chief.

Major General Sheaffe, on the morning subsequent to the battle, humanely consented to a cessation of offensive hostilities on the solicitation of Major General VanRensselaer, for the purpose of allowing the Americans to remove the slain and wounded; as a tribute to the magnanimity of the enemy it is recorded that, during the movement of the funeral procession of the brave Brock from Queenston to Fort George, a distance of seven miles, minute guns were fired at every American port on that part of the line; and even the appearance of hostilities was suspended.

GENERAL BROCK'S FUNERAL.

In sad and solemn silence were the remains of our hero conveyed from Queenston to Government House, Niagara. The body was bedewed with the tears of many affectionate friends; and, after lying in state, was interred on the 16th. October, with his aid-de-camp, at Fort Major: Major Gregg, his surviving aid-de-camp, recollecting the decided aversion of the General to everything that bore the appearance of ostentatious display, endeavored to clothe the distressing ceremony with all his "native simplicity." But, at the same time, there were military honors that could not be avoided; and the following was the order of the mournful procession: ("of which," writes Major Gregg, "I enclose a plan; but no pen can describe the real scenes of that mournful day. A more solemn and affecting spectacle, was, perhaps, never witnessed. As every arrangement connected with that affecting ceremony fell to my lot, a second attack being hourly expected, and the minds of all being fully occupied with other duties of their respective stations, I anxiously endeavored to perform this last tribute of affection, in a manner corresponding with the elevated virtues of my departed patron. Considering that an interment in every respect military, would be the most appropriate to the character of our dear friend, I made choice of cavalier bastion, in Fort George, which his aspiring genius had lately suggested, and which had been just finished under his daily superintendence.")

FORT—MAJOR CAMPBELL

Sixty men of the 41st. Regiment, commanded by a subaltern.

Sixty of the Militia commanded by a captain.

Two six-pounders firing minute guns.

Remaining corps and detachments of the Garrison, with about 200 Indians in reserve order, forming a street through which the procession passed, extending from the Government House to the Garrison.

Band of the 41st. Regiment.

Drums covered with black cloth and muffled.

Late General's horse, fully caparisoned, led by four grooms

Servants of the General.

The General's body servant.

SURGEON MUIRHEAD.
DOCTOR MOORE.

DOCTOR JARVIS.
STAFF SURGEON THORN.

REVEREND MR. ADDISON.

The body of LIEUTENANT COLONEL McDONNELL, P. A. D. C.

CAPT. A. CAMERON.
LIEUT. ROBINSON.
J. EDWARDS, ESQ.
Supporter,
MR. DICKSON,

LIEUT. JARVIS.
LIEUT. RIDOUT.
CAPT. CROOKS.
Supporter,
CAPT. CAMERON.

Chief Mourner,
MR. McDONNELL.

The Body of MAJOR-GENERAL BROCK.

Supporters:	Supporters:
MR. JAMES COFFIN, D. A. G. C.	CAPT. WILLIAMS, 49TH. REGT.
CAPT. VIGOREAUX, R. E.	MAJOR MERRITT, L. H., Ltn. Mil.
CAPT. DERENZY, 41st. Regt.	LIEUT. COL. CLARK, Lin. Mil.
CAPT. DENNIS, 49TH. REGT.	LIEUT. COL. BUTLER.
CAPT. HOLERCROFT, R. A.	COLONEL CLAUS.
Supporter,	Supporter,
BRIGADE MAJOR EVANS.	CAPT. GLEGG, A. D. C.

Chief Mourners:

MAJOR-GENERAL SHEAFFE.	LIEUT. COL. MEYERS, D. Q. M. G.
ENSIGN COFFIN, A. D. C.	LIEUT. FOWLER, A. D. Q. M. G.

The Civil Staff.

Friends of the Deceased.

Inhabitants.

The funeral solemnities on the British side being over, the touching compliment of minute guns was paid to the hero's memory on the American side.

In a despatch from Earl Bathurst, Secretary of State for the Colonies, to Sir George Prevost, the following tribute of respect is paid by the British Government to the memory of General Brock,—"His Royal Highness the Prince Regent is fully aware of the severe loss which His Majesty's service has experienced in the death of Major General Sir Isaac Brock, that would have been sufficient to have clouded a victory of much greater importance. His Majesty has lost in him not only an able and meritorious officer, but one who in the exercise of his functions of Provincial Lieutenant Governor of the Province displayed qualities, admirably adapted to dismay the disloyal, to reconcile the wavering, and to animate the great mass of the inhabitants against successive attempts of the enemy to invade the Province, in the last of which he fell, too prodigal of that life of which his eminent services had taught us to understand the value."

But the gratitude of Great Britain did not end here; a public monument was decreed by the Imperial Government. It was voted in the House of Commons the 20th of July 1813, and was erected in St. Paul's Cathedral, the last resting place of Nelson, Wellington and other heroes and worthies, at a cost of £1,575 sterling. It is in the western ambulatory of the south transept, and was executed by Westmacott, a military monument on which are placed the sword and helmet of the deceased; a votive record supposed to have been raised by his companions to their lamented commander. His corpse reclines in the arms of a British soldier, whilst an Indian pays the tribute of regret his bravery and humanity elicited. Well do we remember how the crowds returning from the Cathedral service lingered around, in admiration of this beautiful monument. The inscription is

Erected at the Public Expense,

To the memory of

MAJOR GENERAL SIR ISAAC BROCK,

Who gloriously fell on the 13th of October,

M. D. C. C. XII,

In resisting an attack on Queenston,

In Upper Canada.

The gratitude of the people of Canada also took an equally enduring form. They desired to perpetuate the memory of the hero who had been the instrument of their deliverance, and they were not slow in executing their design; but, whilst his noble deeds were still fresh in the memory of all, the Provincial Legislature erected a lofty column on Queenston Heights, near the spot where Brock fell. The height of the monument from the base to the summit was 135 feet, and from the level to the Niagara River, which runs nearly under it, 485 feet. The monument was a Tuscan column on a rustic pedestal, with a pedestal for a statue; the diameter of the base of the column was seventeen feet and a half, and the abatt of the capital was surmounted by an iron railing. The centre shaft containing the spiral stair case was ten feet in diameter. The inscription was nearly the same as is now seen on the present monument, and will be given hereafter.

The remains of General Brock and his gallant aid-de-camp, Lieutenant Col. McDonnell, were removed from Fort George, in solemn procession, on the 13th of October, 1824, and deposited in the resting place prepared for them in the monument.

The weather was remarkably fine, and before ten o'clock a very large concourse of people from all parts of the country had assembled on the plains of Niagara, in front of Fort George, in a bastion of which the bodies had been deposited for twelve years.

One hearse covered with black cloth and drawn by four black horses, each with a leader, contained both the bodies. Soon after ten a line was formed by the 1st and 4th regiments of Lincoln militia, with their right on the gate of Fort George, and their left extending along the road towards Queenston, the ranks being about forty paces from each other. Within this line was formed a guard of honor of the 76th regiment in parade order, having its left on the fort. As the hearse moved slowly from the fort to the sound of solemn music, a detach-

ment of Royal Artillery began to fire the salute of nineteen guns, and the guard of honor broke into a column of eight divisions with the right in front, and the procession took the following order:

A Staff Officer.
Sub-division of Grenadiers.
Band of Music.
Right wing of the 76th Regiment.
The Body.
Aid-de-camp to the late Major General Sir Isaac Brock.
Chief Mourners.
Relatives of the late Colonel McDonnell.
Commissioners for the Monument.
Heads of the Public Departments of the Civil Government.
Judges.
Members of the Executive Council.
His Excellency and Suite.
Left wing of the 76th Regiment.
Indian Chiefs of the six Nations.
Officers of Militia not on duty, junior ranks first forward four deep.
Magistrates and Civilians,
With a long cavalcade of horsemen and carriages of every description.

The time occupied in moving from Fort George to Queenston, a distance of nearly seven miles, was about three hours. Being arrived opposite the spot where the lamented hero received his mortal wound, the whole procession halted and remained for a few minutes in solemn pause; it then ascended the heights, and to the spectator who had his station on the summit near the monument, nothing could be finer than the effect of the lengthened column winding slowly up the steep ascent in regular order, surrounded by scenery nowhere surpassed for romantic beauty. On the bodies being removed from the hearse and deposited in the vault, the guard of honor presented arms, whilst the artillery posted on the heights, fired a salute of nineteen guns. The troops then marched in ordinary time around the monument, and immediately separated to their respective parades.

The remains of the brave McDonnell lay to the left of those of the General. On the General's coffin, which is otherwise quite plain, and covered with black cloth, are two oval plates of silver. On the first is the following inscription:
Here lie the remains of a brave and virtuous hero,

MAJOR GENERAL SIR ISAAC BROCK,

Commander of the British forces, and President administering
Government of Upper Canada,

Who fell when gloriously engaging the enemies of his country,
at the head of the flank companies of the 19th Regiment,

In the Town of Queenston,

On the Morning of the 13th October, 1812,

Aged 42 Years.

J. B. GLEGG, A. D. C.

And on the second plate the following additional inscription

The remains of the late

Major General Sir Isaac Brock, K. B.,

Removed from Fort George to this vault, on the 13th Oct. 1824.

Upon a similar plate on the lid of the Aid-de-Camp's coffin is engraved,

The remains of

LIEUTENANT COLONEL JOHN McDONNELL,

Provincial Aid-de-Camp to the late Major General Brock,

Who died on the 14th of October, 1812, of wounds received in
action the day before.

Aged 25 Years.

Thus Great Britain and Canada vied with each other in paying their tributes of respect and gratitude to the noble and the brave. The monument on Queenston Heights was justly regarded by Canada with more affectionate veneration than any other structure in the Province; and the feelings of indignation entertained by every one at the occurrence we are going to relate, may be easily conceived.

On good Friday, the 17th April, 1840, a vagabond of the name of Lett introduced a quantity of gunpowder into the monument with the fiendish purpose of destroying it, and the explosion effected by a train, caused so much damage as to render the column altogether irreparable. Lett, who by birth was an Irishman and by settlement a Canadian, had been compelled to fly into the United States for his share in the rebellion of 1837, and well knowing the feeling of attachment to the name and memory of General Brock which pervaded all classes of Canadians, he sought to gratify his malicious and vindictive spirit and at the same time to wound and insult the people of Canada by this demon's deed. As may be imagined universal indignation was aroused, and a meeting was held on the 30th of July following, on Queenston Heights for the purpose of adopting measures for the erection of another monument; the gallant Sir A. McNab Bart., especially making the most stirring exertions to promote this great object. The gathering was attended by about 800 persons, and the animation of the scene was increased by a detachment of Royal Artillery, who fired a salute, a detachment of the 1st Dragoon Guards, with their bright helmets glittering in the sun, and the 93rd Regiment (Highlanders) in full costume.

In Toronto the day was observed as a solemn holiday: the public offices were closed and all business was suspended, while thousands flocked from every part of the Province to testify their affection for the memory of one who, nearly thirty years before, had fallen in its defence. History indeed offers few parallels of such long cherished public attachment. Steam vessels engaged for the occasion left their respective ports of Kingston, Coburg, Hamilton and Toronto, in time to arrive at the entrance of the Niagara River about ten o'clock in the forenoon. The whole of these, ten in number, there formed in line and ascended the river abreast, with the Government steamer containing the Lieutenant-Governor Sir George Arthur and his staff leading the way. The British shore was lined with thousands, and the fleet of steamers filled with hundreds, each shouting and responding to the cheers of welcome from ship to shore, and from shore to ship again. The landing being effected the march to the ground was accompanied by military guards and a fine military band. The public meeting was then held in the open air near the foot of the monument, and Sir George Arthur was in the chair. The resolutions were moved and speeches made by some of the most eminent and most eloquent men holding high official stations in the Province. The speakers were his Excellency Sir George Arthur, Chief Justice Sir J. B. Robinson, Bart., Mr. Justice Macaulay, Sir Allan McNab, Bart., David Thiburn Esq. M. P., Colonel the Hon. W. Morris, Colonel R. D. Frazer, Colonel Clark, W. H. Merritt Esq., M. P., Lieutenant Colonel J. Baldwin, Lieutenant Colonel Sherwood, Colonel Stanton, Colonel Kerby, Colonel the Hon. W. H. Draper, Colonel Angus McDonnell, Hon. W. Sullivan, Lieut. Colonel Cartwright, Colonel Bostwick, Colonel McDougall, Hon. Mr. Justice Hagerman, Colonel Ruttan, Lieutenant Colonel Kearnes, Lieutenant Colonel Kirkpatrick, H. J. Boulton, Esq., Lieutenant Colonel Edward Thomson and Wm. Woodruff, Esq. And considering that amidst this grand and imposing assemblage there were a great number of veteran officers of the Canada Militia, who had fought and bled with the lamented chief whose memory they were assembled to honor and whose monument they had come to re-establish over his remains, the enthusiasm with which the whole mass was animated may readily be conceived, while the grand and picturesque contribution of natural objects of scenery beheld from the heights on which they were met, and the brightness of the day, added greatly to the effect of the whole.

The meeting presented a proud display of high and noble feelings, honorable to the memory of the dead, and equally so to the character of the living. It was conducted with great dignity and judgment, and no accident occurred to interrupt the pleasures of the day, the steam vessels re-embarking their passengers soon after sunset and conveying back the individuals composing this congregated multitude to their respective homes in safety. The result of that meeting was the formation of a building Committee for the erection of a new monument. It consisted of

Sir Allan Napier McNab, Bart., M. P.
Chief Justice Sir John Beverly Robinson, Bart.,
Hon. Mr. Justice McLean.
Hon. Walter H. Dickson, M. L. C.
Hon. William Hamilton Merritt, M. P.
Thomas Clark Street, Esq., M. P.
Colonel James Kerby.
Colonel McDougall.
David Thorburn, Esq.,
Lieutenant Garrett, late 49th Regiment.
Colonel Robert Hamilton.
Captain H. Munroe.

The first monument, as already stated, was erected by a grant from the Parliament of the Province; the present one by the voluntary contributions of the Militia and Indian Warriors of the province, a grant from Parliament enabling the committee to lay out the grounds and complete the outworks.

The operations were commenced in 1853, and on the 13th of October in that year the ceremonies of laying the foundation stone and also the third re-interment of Brock took place. His remains and those of his aid-de-camp were temporarily remo-

ved from the ruined column to an adjoining burying ground and were now to be conveyed to their resting place in the new structure. The day was fine and a vast concourse attended to do homage to the illustrious dead. The pall bearers were Cols. E. W. Thomson, W. Thompson, Duggan, Stanton, Kerby, Crooks, Zimmerman, Caron, Thorne, Servos, Clark, Wakefield and Miller. And among the chief mourners were Colonel Donald McDonnell Deputy Adjutant General for Canada East, Colonel Tache, Lieut. Col. Irvine and the survivors of 1812, and the brave Indian Chiefs.

The procession having gained the heights, the coffins were slowly—to the softened sounds of music—lowered down in their respective vaults, and deposited in the stone shells prepared for them.

The foundation stone was then laid by Lieut. Col. Donnell, brother of the gallant man who shared the fate, and the honor of his Commander-in-Chief; and addresses were then delivered by the Hon. W. H. Merritt, M. P., David Thorburn, Esq., Col. Tache, Col. E. W. Thomson, &c.

The column was completed in 1856. The surrounding grounds, containing about forty acres, have now been fenced in, a stone lodge erected with handsome wrought-iron ornamental gates and cut-stone piers, surmounted with the arms of the hero at the eastern entrance. From the entrance a carriage road, of easy ascent, winds up the steep, and is continued to the heights by an avenue 100 feet wide, planted with chestnuts, maples &c, terminating at the monument in a circle, 180 feet in diameter.

Upon the solid rock is built a foundation, 40 feet square and 10 feet thick, of massive stone; upon this the structure stands in a grooved plinth, or sub-basement, 38 feet square and 27 feet in height, and has an eastern entrance by a massive oak door and bronze patterns, forming two galleries to the interior, 114 feet in extent; round the inner pedestal, on the north and south sides of which, in vaults under the floor, are deposited the remains of General Brock, and those of his Aid-de-Camp, Colonel McDonnell, in massive stone sarcophagi. On the exterior angles of the sub-basement, are placed lions rampant, seven feet in height, supporting shields, with the armorial bearing of the hero; on the north side is the following inscription:

UPPER CANADA

Has dedicated this Monument to the memory of the late

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ISAAC BROCK, K. B.,

Provincial Lieut. Governor, and Commander of the forces in this Province,

Whose remains are deposited in the vaults beneath.

Opposing the invading enemy, he fell in action near these heights,

On the 13th, of October, 1812,

In the 43rd, year of his age,

Revered and lamented by the people whom he governed, and deplored by the Sovereign to whose services his life had been devoted.

On brass plates, within the column, are the following inscriptions:

In a vault underneath, are deposited the mortal remains of the lamented

Major-General Sir Isaac Brock, K. B.,

Who fell in action, near these heights, on the 13th. October, 1812, and was entombed on the 16th October, at the bastion of Fort George, Niagara; removed from thence and re-interred under a monument, to the eastward of this site, on the 13th October, 1824; and in consequence of that monument having received irreparable injury, by a lawless act, on the 17th April, 1840, it was found requisite to take down the former structure, and erect this monument; the foundation stone being laid and the remains again re-interred, with due solemnity, on the 13th. October, 1853.

In a vault beneath, are deposited the mortal remains of

Lieut-Col. John McDonnell, P. A. D. C.,

And Aid-de-Camp to the lamented

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ISAAC BROCK, K. B.,

Who fell mortally wounded in the battle of Queenston, on the 13th. October, 1812, and died on the following day.

His remains were removed, and re-interred, with due solemnity,

On 13th. October, 1853.

The column is placed on the platform, slightly elevated, within a dwarf wall enclosure 750, square, with a fosse around the interior. At each angle are placed massive military trophies, on pedestals, in carved stone, £00, in height.

Standing upon the sub-basement, is the pedestal of the order, 16.9 square, and 380 in height, the die having on three of its enriched pannelled sides, emblematic basso relievos; and

on the north side, fronting Queenston, the battle scene in alto relievo.

The plinth of the order is enriched with lions heads, and wreaths in bold relief. The column is of the Roman composite order, 950. in height, a fluted shaft 100 diameter at the base, the loftest column known of this style; the lower tones are enriched with laurel leaves, and the flutes terminating on the base with palms.

The capital of the column is 160. square, and 12. 6 high, with extended arms; the acanthus leaves being wreathed with palms, the whole after the manner of the antique. From the ground to the gallery at the top of the column, is continued a staircase of cut stone, worked with a solid nurel, of 235 steps, and sufficiently lighted by loop-holes in the fluting of the column, and other circular wreathed openings.

Upon the abattis stands the cippas, supporting the statue of the hero, sculptured in military costume, 170, high; the left hand resting on the sword, the right extended, with baton. The height from the ground to the top of the statue, is 216 feet.

The day after the battle of Queenston Heights an armistice was applied for by the Americans and received. This cessation of hostilities on the Peninsula lasted until the end of November and the meantime was improved by the Americans for bringing their forces forward to various points, in repairing their forts, throwing up breast works along the Niagara River and in other ways preparing to carry on the war when the armistice should end. In the latter part of November the armistice ended and hostilities again commenced by cannonading between Fort George and Fort Niagara. The United States forces attempted to set the village of Niagara on fire by means of hot shot, but the inhabitants braving death saved their homes from burning, but many of the houses were injured beyond repair.

Capt. W. H. Merritt of the Provincial Light Dragoons in his journal thus speaks of the attack on Fort Erie "On the evening of the 28th of November the Enemy landed at Fort Erie, on Frenchman's Creek, with about three hundred and fifty men, infantry and sailors, under Capt. King, surprised and made most of our guard prisoners and after a short but spirited skirmish succeeded in capturing our batteries, spiked the guns &c., owing to the unavoidable confusion in repelling a night attack from our scattered forces. The Militia retired from Frenchman's Creek, leaving a few boats there unguarded. On the morning of the 29th Major Armand marched out of Fort Erie and made Capt. King and thirty-nine men prisoners; the remainder had marched down to Frenchman's Creek and recrossed in the boats we left unguarded. We had two or three officers badly wounded, and lost a few men in this nocturnal visit. Lieut. King, Royal Artillery, remained at his gun till mortally wounded and made prisoner; fired her once or twice after every man had left her. General Smyth, who commanded the Americans at this time, was denounced as a traitor by his soldiers for not following up the advantage which had been gained by the capture of the battery from the British, and was cashiered without trial by the United States Senate.

EVENTS IN THE COUNTIES OF LINCOLN AND WELLAND IN 1813,
LANDING OF THE AMERICAN TROOPS AT FOUR MILE CREEK,
EVACUATION OF FORT GEORGE AND ERIE BY THE BRITISH,
BATTLE OF STONY CREEK, VICTORY OF THE CANADIANS,
RETREAT OF THE AMERICANS, CAPTURE OF STORES FROM
THE AMERICANS AT FORTY MILE CREEK, BATTLE OF
BEAVER DAMS, DEFEAT OF THE AMERICANS, BURNING OF
NIAGARA BY THE AMERICANS, RETREAT OF THE AMERICAN
FORCES ACROSS THE NIAGARA RIVER, OTHER EVENTS.

Commodore Chauncey and Brigadier Pike with their forces, after a gallant resistance by the Canadians and Regulars, captured Toronto on the 26th of April 1813, and immediately began to make preparations to take Fort George and establish themselves on the Peninsula. After destroying all the public stores and everything which could be of any use to the Canadians in carrying on the war, the Americans re-embarked on the 2nd of May and sailed for Niagara, where, after bringing forward re-inforcements and otherwise making preparations, they commenced an attack by cannonading Fort George from Fort Niagara on the opposite shore assisted by the vessels of their fleet.

On the morning of May 27th 1813, the American vessels, filled with troops, were seen coming toward the Canadian shore off the four Mile Creek, which extends partially through the Townships of Niagara and flows into Lake Ontario. Soon under cover of the guns of their vessels they landed three brigades, but not until they had been several times repulsed. Gen. Vincent with his small force being unable to cope with the greatly superior force of the Americans, retreated to Niagara, and after blowing up the magazine of Fort George and spiking the guns, he retreated by way of Queenston to Forty Mile Creek, followed by Colonel Bishop from Fort Erie, who had been ordered to evacuate that fort after destroying all the munitions of war and other stores which could not be carried away.

On the 5th of June the Americans with a force of about three thousand men advanced to Stony Creek, where they encamped. During the night of the 5th of June, Gen. Vincent attacked the Americans and gained a decisive victory, which caused the Americans to retreat.

The following is from the St. Catharines Times, printed at a later day:—"From the landing of the invaders at Fort George on the 27th of May, until the ever memorable battle of Stony

Creek, on the 6th of June, the U. S. troops may be said to have had possession of the whole Niagara frontier, as the British officer in command of the Canadian militia made what has always been considered a most unnecessary retreat to Burlington, now Hamilton. The militia were told to go home, as in all probability the retreat would extend to Kingston. However, after Stony Creek, the remnant of our little army advanced again towards their homes on the 10 and 12 mile creeks, driving back the foe and establishing themselves at the Ten and De Cew's, whose stone house was converted into a rude fortress, where our headquarters were, and whence our Light Dragoons, under Captain Merritt, and our militia pretty much on their own hook, harassed the outlying advance of the foe. Col. Boerstler was sent by the enemy to break up the place at DeCew's, and if possible capture the whole of our advance force. His plans were well laid. With a force of about 800 men and two guns, he advanced from Niagara to Queenston, and halted there on the evening of the 23rd June. Early in the morning he moved again and ascended the mountain near the Ten road, his intentions being to sweep along the brow of the hill, capture DeCew's, then descend into the valley and take our advance on the 12 mile creek in the rear, and drive them into his own lines on the frontier. These plans were however spoiled by the pluck and energy of a devoted Canadian lady—Laura Secord—who found out Boerstler's plans, and with indomitable energy and perseverance walked nearly 20 miles through the wilderness, from Queenston to DeCew's, and gave warning of the enemy's approach. Boerstler, confident of success, marched boldly on until in the neighborhood of the Beaver Dams, where he encountered some Indians, who opened a sharp fire upon his advance. These he drove in, but the firing soon roused the fever of the lately disbanded militia living in the vicinity. Like true patriots they soon gathered from all parts; in a short time the enemy were surrounded and a galling fire poured into them from every bush and strip of woods. It was now about 6 o'clock and as many of the farmers were at breakfast when the noise commenced, they left the morning meal and with their rifles hastened to the conflict. Boerstler's position was in the cleared space in front of Mr. Fuller's house, while the militia and their Indian allies occupied the woods and surrounding spaces. In vain Boerstler tried to steady his already partly disorganized army; the sharp, rapid discharge of musketry from the woods and the fierce war whoops of the Indians soon completed the disaster, so that in a short time the proud force of invaders were like a disorganized mob, waiting for some one to surrender to. At this moment Lieutenant Fitzgibbon, with 40 men of the 49th Regiment—the only British regular force in the vicinity—came up and immediately, without firing a shot, Boerstler surrendered his whole command of 600 soldiers, one stand of colors and two guns. Thus was the Battle of Beaver Dams won by a disbanded militia—who a short time previously were told to go home. No credit is due to the regulars, as the fight was won ere their arrival; but the battle gave rise to the following saying: "The militia and Indians fought the battle and Fitzgibbon got the credit."

In excavating for the enlargement of the Welland Canal the bones of several soldiers were unearthed and from buttons and scraps of their uniforms it was found they were killed at the Battle of Beaver Dams. It was at once decided by the Canadian Historical Society to erect a small monument to mark the last resting place of these defenders of their country, and also to commemorate the Battle of Beaver Dams. A small granite monument, under which rest the soldiers' remains, was raised and placed in position with appropriate ceremonies, in the presence of several thousand people. The remains of the soldiers were enclosed in a substantial and beautiful walnut casket, which was placed in a small vault, over which was placed the grey granite monument. The monument which is erected just east of the G. W. R. depot at Thorold, is about eight feet in height, and on the base is engraved simply the words "Beaver Dams June 24th, 1813."

In the latter part of October Gen. Vincent, having heard of the defeat of the British arms under Proctor by Harrison in Western Canada, and hearing that Harrison with his force of nearly four thousand men were on their way to the Niagara frontier, determined to retreat to Burlington Heights, which he did with his little army of twelve hundred in good order, although Brigadier McClure followed him until Gen. Vincent assumed the defensive at Stony Creek, when McClure abandoned the pursuit and with his main force encamped near Twenty-Mile Creek.

Brigadier McClure remained at Twenty-Mile Creek, where he threw up breast works, his soldiers formed into bands made and excursions into the surrounding country, terrifying the inhabitants, carrying off horses, stock, and burning houses and barns.

In the beginning of December Colonel Murray with a force of nearly six hundred regulars and Indians moved upon McClure's position, who retreated to Niagara and hearing of the defeat of the American arms in Lower Canada, he determined to cross Niagara River, but before doing this he committed an act which will ever remain a shame to the Americans. On December 10th, 1813, under orders of his commanding officers, Brigadier McClure applied the torch to the houses of the defenceless citizens of the little hamlet; but a short half hour was given to the people to save their household goods and then with little children, women and the aged and infirm of both sexes crouching in the streets, their homes were given to the flames.

Out of nearly two hundred houses only one, that of Mr. Gordon, escaped the flames. After applying the torch to Niagara, Brigadier McClure withdrew all his forces to the opposite side of Niagara River, but so hastily did he retreat that he left Fort

George without firing the magazine or removing a great many munitions of war, which Colonel Murray found when he re-occupied the Fort the day after the burning of Niagara. The burning of Lewiston, Buffalo, Black Rock and other places soon after by the British, was a well deserved retaliation for the burning of defenceless Niagara.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1814 IN THE COUNTIES OF LINCOLN AND WELLAND, CAPTURE OF FORT ERIE BY THE AMERICANS, BATTLES OF CHIPPEWA AND LUNDY'S LANE, AN ATTACK ON FORT ERIE BY THE CANADIANS REPULSED, SKIRMISHING, WITHDRAWAL OF THE AMERICAN FORCES FROM THE NIAGARA PENINSULA, TREATY OF PEACE SIGNED BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES, PEACE.

With the coming Spring in 1814 the American army, which had been drilling for several months and largely re-inforced, made several movements under Wilkinson in Lower Canada, but owing to the heroic defence which the Canadians made, the Americans were obliged to retire badly beaten. Brigadiers Scott and Ripley, on July 3rd 1814, crossed the Niagara River to Fort Erie on the Canadian side with a force of nearly 4000 soldiers. Major Buck, who held Fort Erie with a small force of British soldiers, not more than 200 in number, surrendered without resistance.

The Canadians at this time on the Peninsula, were not greater than 1,800 in numbers. Major-General Riall, who now commanded them, determined to contest every inch of ground and stop the advance of the enemy, who greatly outnumbered him in men, and had heavier artillery.

The day after capturing Fort Erie and the small garrison, Gen. Brown and a body of American troops marched down the shores of Niagara River, nearly to Chippawa, where he went into camp, and fortified his position. Gen. Riall, having been re-inforced by several hundred troops, on the afternoon of the 5th, with a force of nearly 2,800 men, attacked Gen. Brown's position, who was strongly supported by artillery. General Brown's men withstood the several assaults made upon their front by the main body of Gen. Riall's troops, who made the assault with great desperation, only to be driven back again and again by the solid front and scathing fire of the Americans. Unable to break the American line, Gen. Riall gave the order to retreat, leaving 300 wounded, and 131 killed, upon the field of battle. Strongly posted, supported by heavy artillery, and their superior force, enabled the Americans to gain the day, with a loss of only about one half that the Canadians received. The Americans rested upon the field, while Gen. Riall, in good order, retreated, without receiving any more loss from the enemy, who seemed, for some reason, not to realize the advantage gained. Gen. Riall, after leaving a small number of re-inforcements in the forts around Niagara, retreated to Twelve Mile Creek, where he threw up light earthworks, and otherwise made preparations to resist any attack which the Americans might make, should they follow him.

With the expectation of being supported by the American fleet under Commander Chaney, on Lake Ontario, Gen. Brown moved with his entire force toward Niagara, with the intention of attacking Forts Niagara, George and Mississauga; but learning that Commodore Yeo's vessels were active, and outnumbered Chaney's fleet, he, without attacking the forts, on the 24th July, retreated to Chippawa, closely followed by Gen. Riall, who had received a small re-inforcement. Part of Gen. Riall's force reached the vicinity of Lundy's Lane, early on the morning of the 25th July, and a small force of dragoons were sent forward to learn the enemy's position, who were in camp at Chippawa.

Gen. Brown, fearing his munitions of war would be taken at Schlosser by Tucker, who was moving towards that place on the opposite side of the river with a force, determined to move with part of his troops upon Queenston, and make Tucker retire to Niagara. With the 1st Brigade battery of Artillery and Cavalry, Gen. Scott, under orders from Major-General Brown, moved his force towards the Falls; when, meeting the British, he sent a courier to Brown for assistance. Gen. Drummond, who had started from Kingston with a force, had now reached within supporting distance of Gen. Riall, whom he determined to reinforce. Moving forward with 800 regulars he found that Gen. Riall had his advance pickets driven in; and that part of his force was retreating towards Queenston, before the superior force of Gen. Scott. Gen. Drummond by dispatching an aid-de-camp, stayed the retreat, and the troops were turned back towards Lundy's Lane. In the meantime, Gen. Drummond, by acting quickly, had gained a position near a small church, which at that time stood on the summit near the eminence which at the present day overlooks the village of Drummondville. Here he placed a battery of five guns, and a short distance to the right and in the advance he placed two six-pounders. The position was one of advantage; for from this point a good view could be had of the movements of the enemy's forces; and the battery which was placed here did great execution during the battle which followed. In rear of the battery General Drummond placed a detachment of the Royal Scots, the 89th Regiment, and several companies of the 41st. To the right of the battery he posted a force of militia, and a detachment of regulars. This formed Gen. Drummond's line of battle—a force between fifteen and sixteen hundred men—while the enemy had a force of nearly five thousand men. Hardly had General Drummond taken his position, before a force of 2,000 men, commanded by General Scott, supported by a Brigade under General Ripley, and a force of Cavalry commanded by General Porter, hurled themselves against General Drummond's position. For nearly an hour the battle raged, and

the dead and dying that strewed the ground attested the desperate courage with which both sides fought. At this juncture General Ripley came on the field with a brigade and battery, to support General Scott, who now, with his greatly superior force, outflanked General Drummond's position, by swinging around his left to the rear of where the militia and regulars had been posted; and by this movement, for a short time, gained possession of the road. The militia and regulars by this movement of the enemy, were forced to the brow of the hill where the battery had been placed; here they heroically held their position; and with the Royal Scots, the 89th and the companies of the 41st, the enemy was completely checked in the front and rear; for during the few minutes in which this took place, the Americans were making the most desperate assaults upon the centre, only to be hurled back again and again by the fearful volleys of musketry, and terrible fire of the well-managed artillery. So close were the combatants that the bayonet was now used; and the enemy pushing forward their artillery, the dreadful carnage continued, until one sheet of flame seemed to spread between the artillery, whose deafening shocks shook the earth itself, seeming to be greater than the ever continued roar of that mighty volume of water scarce a mile away, and whose rising mist almost dampened the clothes of those who fought. The battle had commenced between five and six o'clock, and it was now nearly nine, when, for a few minutes, the British and Americans, ceased firing; but both forces seemed to cease firing, only to recommence again with redoubled fury and reinforcements of fresh troops. The British were reinforced with that part of General Riall's forces that was on a retreat to Queenston, when turned back by orders from General Drummond, and 450 militia who had just reached the field of action, in all about 1,200: while the Americans were reinforced with fresh troops under Major Ripley.

The battle was again opened by the battery on the brow of the hill, which poured its shot through the ranks of the Americans, while from right to left of the British line a continued blaze of musketry gave evidence that the reinforcements were now engaged. The moon, with its changing and at times clouded light, showed the ground thickly strewn with the dead and dying of both friend and foe, while the ground in front of the battery which the Americans had charged so many times with hopes of taking was piled with scores of dead crushed by the death dealing solid shot. At this time Colonel Miller, with a force of Americans, made a last heroic attempt to capture the battery from the British. Making a gallant charge he forced the 89th, which had been placed just in the rear of the battery for a support, away from the guns and was attempting to turn the captured guns upon the Canadians, when the 89th and part of the Royal Scots made a charge, and at the point of the bayonet drove the Americans back recapturing the battery and taking several tumbrils and pieces of artillery from the enemy. This was the last attempt of the Americans to break General Drummond's line, and General Brown with his shattered forces withdrew from the field and retreated to Chippawa. General Drummond held his position throughout the fight and he remained in possession of the field at the close of the battle. The loss during this engagement was severe on both sides, the Americans losing upwards of 920 men and officers killed and wounded. Generals Brown and Scott were severely wounded and 300 Americans were made prisoners, while the Canadians lost in killed, wounded and prisoners, about 880 men and officers. General Drummond was wounded in the neck, but continued in command of his troops until General Brown retreated. General Riall was wounded in the shoulder during the engagement, and while passing to the rear was taken prisoner, when the Americans turned the left of General Drummond's line and had possession of the wood. The British had nineteen officers taken prisoners at the battle, among whom was Capt. W. H. Merritt of the Provincial Light Dragoons, afterwards M. P.

At the present day the beautiful and flourishing little village of Drummondville covers part of the battle field of Lundy's Lane, and where the thousands met in battle and hundreds gave up their lives that the invaders might be driven back from our soil, nothing can be seen to denote that here took place the hardest fought battle of 1812 and succeeding years of the war.

On the 27th General Ripley, who now commanded the American troops, after destroying many of his heavy stores of war, withdrew to Fort Erie, which in various ways had been strengthened by the Americans. On the night of August the 12th, the British under Captain Dobbs, R.N., formed an expedition against two war vessels, the Ohio and Somers, which lay at anchor off Fort Erie. Troops were silently rowed to the side of the vessels and the Americans being completely surprised, after a short resistance surrendered, and on the morning of the 13th, General Drummond, who had thrown up earth works, opened his batteries on Fort Erie, which was damaged so much by the fire during the day that he determined to carry the fort if possible by assault, which was begun in three columns, two of which during the night took part of the American works on the outside of the main fort and held their position, expecting to be reinforced, but owing to the vigorous fire of the Americans the re-inforcement could not be made, and the British were forced to retire with great loss from the outer works of the Americans, having during this attempt to capture the fort lost 150 men killed and 300 wounded and nearly 200 made prisoners. Owing to the Americans having the shelter of their works, their loss was small.

General Drummond continued to keep the American force closely hemmed in at Fort Erie until the afternoon of September the 17th, when, by a well planned sortie, the Americans

captured the two batteries in the earth works thrown up by General Drummond; but the British receiving a reinforcement, attacked the Americans, who were driven within the fort, losing nearly 600 men in killed, wounded and missing during the short engagement. The British had 300 men taken prisoners in the trenches when the engagement first commenced and 300 in killed and wounded.

Shortly after this the Americans in Fort Erie were re-inforced by 4000 men under General Izzard and compelled the Canadians and British to raise the siege, which they did on the 21st of September and withdrew to the vicinity of Chippawa; but a short time passed before Gen. Izzard withdrew his forces to the American shore, but not before he had fired the magazine of Fort Erie and otherwise destroyed everything which was likely to be made any use of by the Canadians.

At Ghent in Belgium on the 24th of December a treaty of peace was signed by representatives of Great Britain and America, which put an end to the war.

From the published biography of Mr. Merritt we take the following extract. "This year (1818) Mr. Merritt decided upon putting to use an idea which he quietly conceived years before, but always kept prominent in his active brain, and which ultimately resulted in one of the most gigantic and important public works on this Continent. A scarcity of water for his mill supply occurred and was always uncertain in warm weather; he believed a remedy for this could be found by having a communication with the Chippawa River. Calmly weighing the stupendous results which might accrue from the act, he determined to make a rough survey of the ground. There being no regular levelling instrument at hand he borrowed a water level from Mr. Beckett, who kept a small mill at the Short Hills." With this instrument and accompanied by Mr. Keefer, DeCew and other neighbors, they started on their tour of surveying. They commenced at the south branch of the Twelve Mile Creek, now Allanburg, which is about 320 feet above its exit into Lake Ontario; from thence they ran their line for a distance of two miles, due south, to the Chippawa, and upon reckoning up the result of this survey, they found that the dividing ridge or height of land was about thirty feet above the levels." It is proper to state that owing to the imperfect instruments with which they conducted this survey, they made a mistake of thirty feet; the actual height being afterwards proved to be sixty feet." Mr. Merritt drew up a memorial to the Legislature, the names of all the influential settlers were attached, asking for an appropriation to be made for a correct survey. The sum of £2,000 was appropriated for a survey of the route. The Government Engineer surveyed an impracticable route, the appropriation was expended and the work had to stop.

In 1823 Mr. Merritt was in Niagara and had a subscription paper opened for the purpose of raising funds to employ an engineer to survey the proposed route. The necessary funds were soon raised and Hiram Tibbitts Esq. was employed to make the survey. A survey was made of the country lying between the Chippawa River and the waters running into Lake Ontario, and a report of the same made by Mr. Tibbitts. It was now believed the undertaking was not too great for private enterprise, and that the work could be accomplished without Government aid. A petition for an act of incorporation was presented to the Legislature on the 19th day of June, and Wm. Hamilton Merritt, George Keefer, George Adams, Thomas Merritt, Joseph Smith, Wm. Chisholm, Payne Shipman, John DeCew, and others were incorporated under the name of the "Welland Canal Company," possessing a capital of £40,000 divided into shares of £12, 10s each. It was decided to postpone work until the desired amount of subscriptions had been raised and estimates of the whole work had been received. On the 12th of the following month George Keefer was elected President of the company, and Mr. Merritt, as financial agent, was despatched to New York and other places to solicit capitalists for subscriptions to go on with the work. This trip was a very successful one and upon Mr. Merritt's return it was determined to commence the work of excavating for the canal. On the 30th day of November 1824, the Directors and about 200 other people gathered near the head of one of the branches of the Twelve Mile Creek, when very interesting ceremonies took place connected with turning the first sod, which was done by the President, Mr. George Keefer.

On Friday the 27th of November 1829, the first two vessels decorated with flags and cheered by hundreds, passed St. Catharines through the canal on their way to Lake Erie.

During the session of the House in 1837, a bill was passed for the purchase of canal shares from the stock-holders.

By the purchase of stock held by shareholders the Government assumed entire control of the canal in 1842, and commenced an enlargement and improvement.

In 1870 the Government took measures to partially make a new canal which should connect with the old one, which would be enlarged so as to admit the passage of the largest vessels that navigate the lakes. The new canal will be 12 feet in depth on the lock sill, the prism will be 100 feet at the bottom and 13 feet in depth with slopes generally 2 to 1 having a sectional area of 1638 square feet throughout in cutting. The locks are to be 270 feet in length between the gates, and 45 feet in width.

It is estimated that the new work will cost before it is finished upwards of fifteen millions (\$15,000,000) of dollars. Besides furnishing a water way for vessels from lake to lake, the canal also furnishes an inexhaustible supply of water for scores of various kinds of mills and manufacturing establishments that are situated along its banks, and which give employment to hundreds of workmen, and it will be seen that the canal has been the means of building up and enriching beyond calcula-

tion, not only the Counties of Lincoln and Welland, but also the whole Dominion of Canada. Certainly the people of the Dominion of Canada and especially the citizens of the Counties of Lincoln and Welland owe William Hamilton Merritt, the projector of the Welland Canal, a debt of gratitude which is too great to pay, and while monuments in various parts of the Dominion rear their tall columns heavenward and tell of deeds performed upon fields of battle, not one is more deserving a lasting tribute of respect at the hands of his fellow citizens than the projector of the Welland Canal, and it is to be hoped that when the pen is next taken up to write the history of the counties of Lincoln and Welland, it may also have the pleasant task of describing a monument erected in St. Catharines, or at some other suitable point by the grateful citizens, as a tribute to the one who did so much to build up the counties named.

In the summer of 1819 a fire swept through part of the Counties of Lincoln and Welland, destroying the forests and in many instances the out-buildings and homes of the farmers. Owing to the drought which had continued some months everything was dry as tinder, and at night the flames sweeping everything down before them could be seen for many miles; many of our oldest citizens remember the "big fire" and say a most desolate scene greeted the eye whichever way it might be turned. Scores of people lost nearly all they were worth by the devouring element, which held sway for several days.

Abishai Morse, Esq., (one of the ex-Wardens of the County of Lincoln), was born in the town of Moravia, Cayuga Co., New York, 9th July, 1805. And is now hale and vigorous in his 71st year. His pious and worthy parents were Puritans of Anglo-Norman lineage, claiming an ancestry of about 1,000 years back to the Sea Kings of the north. He belongs to the same family as the Rev. Dr. Jedediah Morse; the father of American Geography; and the father of Sidney E. Morse, the Geographer; and Samuel F. B. Morse, of Telegraphic celebrity. On the maternal side a strong tendency to the sacerdotal office, pervades the family; a large number of the near relatives being ministers of the Gospel. Mr. Morse's parents came to Canada soon after the war of 1812 & 15, when schools were scarce and poor; so that the subject of our sketch, is mainly self taught. Books were his companions almost day and night in the fields, along the roads or beside his plate at the table; thus "per assiduitatem," mastering one branch of study after another, until indeed he was able to teach in almost every branch of knowledge. He has been for many years a leading man in educational matters, in his part of the country. Has been a chairman of Grammar, and High School Boards for nearly thirty years. His influence has mainly built up and sustained the Smithville High School, which is likely to become a collegiate institute.

He has also been a prominent leader in the Temperance cause for some 45 years. Elected to the office of Grand Worthy Patriarch, of the Sons of Temperance; the highest office in the gift of the order in this Province. Mr. Morse has held many positions of responsibility and trust, such as Postmaster, Clerk of the Division Court, Township Reeve, County Warden, one of the oldest Magistrates, and the oldest Municipal Councillor in the Niagara Peninsula. As a magistrate, he is looked up to as a guide or authority in legal matters; owing to his extensive researches and keen discernment in the law, as a public speaker he has ever held high rank; and as for logical acumen in debate, he has few equals.

He has been three times a candidate for parliamentary honors, and though supported by sweeping majorities in his own locality, other portions of the constituency outnumbered his supporters in every contest; preventing his election. It is said his elections would have been certain, had he resorted to the same corrupt means as did his opponents. But the principles of integrity which he ever prized so highly, kept him far above all base intrigues or anything that had a tendency to corruption.

He has been for nearly 40 years an efficient local preacher in the Methodist Church. He has two sons, ministers in the same church, one of whom was last year, a member of the State Legislature in Kansas. He ran for Senator. One more vote would have insured his election to the position. Few men have enjoyed the tide of popular favor in his own locality for so long a period as Mr. Morse, and few men have experienced so many of the vicissitudes of fortune. His sudden transition from affluence to straitened circumstances by the loss by fire of a fine dwelling and part of its contents, and nearly at the same time, the loss of a valuable mill in another County. Yet he has recovered from these losses so as to be now in easy circumstances.

He has not only suffered many severe family bereavements, but has been personally subjected to a dangerous surgical operation in the face, in consequence of which his life was despaired of. Yet under all his losses and suffering, he has ever evinced a cheerful serenity, and composure of mind, quite above the fickleness of fortune, or the inconstancies of life. As an active member of the Fruit Grower's Association, he has long evinced a lively interest in horticultural affairs, having taken some first prizes for his fine fruits, grown at his beautiful home, Pomona, near Smithville; and he takes much pleasure in exhibiting to visitors the richest specimens of Pomonal productions. He has often been heard to say that he contemplates a celestial sphere after his sun has set, where there will be an elevation of citizenship, and a purity of society divinely luminous, far beyond human conception; in the participation of which he cherishes the highest anticipations. As a neighbor, he is kind and obliging; and the poor are never turned hungry from his door.

GRIMSBY.

This fine Township requires our particular attention. It is in the north-western township of the county, bounded on the west by the township of Clinton, on the south by Gainsborough and Caistor, on the west by Binbrook and Saltfleet, and on the north by Lake Ontario, and contains upwards of 38,000 acres. It is watered on the south by the 20 mile creek or River Jordan, the Indian name being "*Kenochdau*," meaning "Lead River," both Indian and white hunters having in days of yore often replenished their magazines with this metal along the stream, found mostly at Smithville and Morse's Rapids, with occasional veins of silver. The 20 or Jordan forms the boundary between Grimsby and Caistor for nearly five miles, after which it passes about five miles through the township, passing out of Grimsby into Gainsborough about three fourths of a mile below Smithville, several tributary streams empty themselves into the 20, the largest being the 8 mile creek on which is the saw mill of James Aill, Esq.; also, north creek runs through a portion of the south part. The 40 mile creek has two branches, the western which rises in the township of Saltfleet, runs easterly to lot No. 10, con. 4, where it unites with the eastern branch; on the two branches so united is Beamer's saw mill at the place where the stream leaps down the mountain gorge, (the mill having been built about 1800). After watering the village of Grimsby it flows into Lake Ontario. The mountain called "Mount Dorchester," by Royal Proclamation in 1792, lies the length of the north part of the township, at the distance of from one to two miles from the lake. This belt of land forms a gradual slope from the base of the mountain to the lake; along the summit of the mountain it is somewhat hilly, sloping off southerly into a tract of low flat land, some parts of which is too wet for successful cultivation, except in dry seasons; along the 20 mile creek the land is handsomely rolling, and in other parts gently sloping. The soil though somewhat variable is of an excellent quality, being along the streams more or less alluvial, and in other portions clay, black and light loam and sand with an under lay of limestone, especially along the 20 mile creek. Below the mountain it is chiefly sand and loam, with patches or strips of that metallic red clay which in broken portions and at unequal distances surrounds Lake Ontario. This township like its neighbors has been finely timbered and with the same varieties with the addition of chestnut along the mountain and the lake. In the valley of the 20 mile creek oaks and pines have been cut measuring from 5 to 6 feet in diameter, and as straight as a candle, the former 60 to 70 feet and the latter from 100 to 175 feet high; some of the stumps of these giants of the forest are yet to be seen. The sassafras tree in most places only a shrub, grows below the mountain to the height of 75 to 80 feet, and from 18 inches to two and half feet in diameter; wild grapes, wild plums, crab apples, and the several kinds of berries grow here in great abundance. The wild animals were deer, moose, hares, rabbits, woodchucks or ground hogs, wolves, bears, foxes, lynx and squirrels, black, red, grey striped, and the flying squirrel, and along the streams, the otter, mink and muskrat. There are good fishing grounds at the mouth of the 40 mile creek.

In 1780, Henry Nelles and two of his sons from Palestine on the Mohawk River, N. Y., journeying from Fort Niagara, (then called Newark) westward along the lake beach in search of a place for a home, stopping over night at the mouth of the 40 mile creek, he said to his sons "This land is good and this is far enough west, nobody will settle beyond this in one day." He however subsequently settled on the Grand River where the village of York now stands. The excellent quality of the soil, salubrity of climate and pleasing scenery in the north and south portions of this township make it very inviting, while its adaptation to fruit culture is rarely equalled.

In 1782, John Greene, from New Jersey, settled on lot No. 10, con. 1, and soon commenced building both a grist mill and saw mill, where he soon ground most of the grain to supply Niagara, Fort Erie, York and Kingston.

Capt. Robert Nelles, son of Henry above mentioned, settled on lot No. 11, con. 1, in 1783, his brother Abraham (afterwards Legislative Councillor) in 1784, and William Nelles in 1787. Robert Nelles was a person of strong will, great endurance, was a valiant warrior, and was often employed in carrying despatches during the American Revolution, of a highly confidential character, and under difficult circumstances. On one occasion the 14th February, 1780, he and four Indians were so driven and surrounded by a superior force of Continentals, that they could only escape by swimming the Oswego River near its mouth. Nelles and one Indian only made good the opposite shore, and escaped though the bullets whizzed about their heads. Their clothes were in a few minutes frozen on them and no means of drying them except the heat of their bodies, until they got to Fort Niagara. Nelles became a member of parliament in 1803, (in company with Solomon Hill, of Smithville) and lived at his comfortable residence in Grimsby to a good old age, having filled several places of position and trust.

From 1784 to 1790, several Loyalists such as Andrew Pettitt, sometimes called Judge Pettitt, and others of the Pettitt family, Smith, Walker, Nixon and others, settled along between the mountain and the lake.

In 1787, Richard Griffin, with a family of seven sons and four daughters, from what was then called Nine Partners, N. Y., settled on the Jordan, (20 mile creek) now Smithville. Before removing the whole family to the new home, they encamped at the mouth of the stream for a few weeks, while Abraham and Edward, two of the elder sons, followed the stream on Monday to their lands, where working to clear the ground and erect

dwellings until Saturday returned to the encampment by the same crooked route. Soon however the whole family moved into their new mansion in the forest, each son and daughter almost immediately selected lots for themselves, settled in life and soon began amongst other duties to replenish the earth.

Charles Meredith, Thomas Harris, Thomas North, and Lieutenant Monroe, began their improvements soon after; Robert Lounsbury, Dr. Utter, John Beam, Solomon Hill, Wm. Lawrence, John Beamer, from N. Jersey; Peter Bronslough, from Virginia; D. Palmer, and others, including the Merritts, from Katskill, in what is known as the "Merritt settlement," and some of the McCollums, John Harris, Wm. and Thomas Bridgman, along the 20 mile creek. William Walker, from Virginia, obtained lots 1 and 8 in the 6th concession, and 11, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 in the 7th concession; his son Ralph, one of the hardy pioneers, settled on the mountain on lot 16, when the road up the mountain was only a zigzag path; up this path he drove his oxen singly while he carried the yoke and chains; he also carried on his back up the same steep ascent, his provisions, furniture, seed grain, plough, harrow and farm implements of that day.

It is related that two children of the Pettitt family (lately deceased) were brought from New Jersey to Grimsby, one in a basket each side of the horse on which the mother also rode.

The Muir's and some other families settled in what is now called the Muir's settlement, in 1815. The Coons, Halsteads, Buckbees, St. Johns, and others settled in the south-west part in the 8th and 9th concessions in 1825.

Among other early settlers were Lewis, Wilson, Wilcox, Woolverton, Hickson, Lawrence, Milmine, Kitchen, Bell, McIntire, Russ, Palmer, Terryburry's and others. Morris Terryburry is said to be the father of twenty-five healthy children, none of them twins or triplets.

The first mills, as already stated, were built at Grimsby by John Green. The next grist and saw mills, built by Nathaniel Griffin, in 1794, on the 30 mile creek. The next in order of time were built in 1816 by Smith Griffin, on the Jordan, (or 20) Smithville. Smith Griffin was the first merchant in Smithville, and during the war of 1812-15, brought all his goods from Montreal by sleighing, the distance being, as the roads then were, nearly 500 miles. Henry Nelles and William Crooks, were both in the mercantile business in Grimsby village before the war.

The first regular religious service in the township was the Church of England, performed by Judge Pettitt, in 1787, in his own and occasionally in his neighbors houses, until the building of the log church in 1794, where the stone church now stands on lot No. 11—built in 1812. The second church (Methodist) was built in 1802, on the mountain, 30 mile creek, first resident Methodist minister Rev. Elijah Warren, at Smithville, 1818. The third church (Methodist), built at Smithville in 1821, where the present brick church now stands. First resident church of England minister, Rev. Wm. Sampson, at Grimsby, in 1827; prior to W. Sampson's incumbency, the Rev. Robert Addison, of Niagara, made pastoral visits to Grimsby. Rev. D. W. Eastman, (Presbyterian) in 1816, the first resident minister in the Township. The first school house made of logs in 1794, a little east of the village of Grimsby. The same year another school house erected at 30 mile creek, teacher John French; in 1795 another was built at Smithville. In 1818, one built in the Merritt settlement. In 1817, another school house built at Woolverton, and another on the mountain near Bronslough's in 1810. The first white child born in Grimsby was the late William Nixon, Esq., in 1792.

Grimsby has now (including two villages) 14 public schools, two high schools, generally 2 or 3 private schools, 5 Methodist churches, 2 M. E. churches, 2 Roman Catholic, 1 Church of England, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Baptist, 1 Universalist, 1 Disciple, and 1 Union. This Township has expended large sums for improvement of the roads, having sixteen miles of macadamized road.

It may also boast of producing as many public men as any rural municipality of its size, which may be put down as follows, viz: six members of Parliament, one Legislative Councillor, twenty ministers of the Gospel, eleven doctors, eight surveyors and engineers, six artists, one portrait painter and entomologist.

Grimsby furnished a member (Mr. Pettitt) to the First Parliament of Upper Canada. In 1803, Solomon Hill, of Smithville, formerly from Coeymans, N. Y., (a very clever speaker,) and Colonel Robert Nelles, were elected above seven other candidates. Election was held four days; each candidate was required to pay a guinea each morning, at the opening of the polls. Some years afterwards, two other citizens, viz., William Crooks and Dennis Woolverton, were successively members of parliament. In 1830, Abraham Nelles, Esq. was called to the Legislative Council.

His Excellency, Governor Simcoe, predicted that the village of Grimsby, would, in a few years from the period of his administration, become a county town, as it had great natural advantages. Most unfortunately, the predictions of his Excellency and the expectations of others, have not been realized.

Grimsby village is beautifully situated between the Mountain and the Lake, having a delightfully romantic appearance, containing about six hundred inhabitants. Has 4 churches; C. of England, Methodist, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, and Baptist. Four resident ministers, three doctors, two surveyors, one conveyancer, one high school, one public school, Mechanics' Institute, containing nearly 1,000 volumes, one Grange, one lodge of Good Templars, a public hall, two taverns, one brewery, one fruit canning factory, two saw mills two grist mills, one foundry and machine works. Three mer-

chant shops, two butcher shops, one druggist, one tinshop, two boot and shoe shops, two groceries, three blacksmith shops, two carriage makers, one harness maker, a station of the G. W. Railway, and a drill shed; and in the adjacent mountain, are inexhaustible quantities of building stone.

Smithville in the southerly part of the Township, is pleasantly situated on the Jordan, and contains about 700 inhabitants, and is surrounded by an excellent agricultural and horticultural country. It contains five churches, viz.: Methodist, Episcopal Methodist, Roman Catholic, Universalist, and Disciple; a high school, with a superior staff of teachers; a public school, two resident ministers, two public halls, a mechanics' institute, one wholesale and retail store, four merchants and general traders, three groceries, three hotels, two druggists and stationers, one gent's furnishing shop of boots, shoes and clothing, two boot and shoe shops, one grist mill, one carding mill, fulling and cloth-dressing, one saw mill and shingle factory, with planing machines, two pump factories, one pot and pearl ashery, two iron foundries and machine works, three plow makers, two carriage maker shops, two coopers, one gunsmith, four blacksmiths, two tailors, two doctors of medicine, two artists, two tinsmiths, one cabinet and upholstery warehouse, two cabinet makers, two painters, one dentist, one watchmaker, two harness makers, one baker and confectioner, two builders, two butchers, (named in honor of Smith Griffin, Esq., one of the early pioneers of whom the County is justly proud.)

CAISTOR TOWNSHIP.

Is the extreme south-west part of the County of Lincoln, and contains 32,739 acres of land by survey. It is watered by the Chippawa or Welland River, and its tributaries. The 20 Mile Creek or River Jordan, washes about five miles of the northern boundary. The face of the Township is generally level; soil chiefly clay. The Township was finely timbered with oak, pine, ash, beech, maple, elm &c. The wild animals were deer, moose, bears, wolves, foxes, lynx, wildcats, ground-hogs, squirrels, otter, mink and muskrat.

The first settler in the Township was a negro named "Diamond," who in 1778, seeking seclusion from society, found it in the wilds of Caistor beside a beautiful spring in a grove, near the bank of the Welland, where he could catch his fish and kill his game at pleasure. Here he built his rude mansion and cleared some land, when in 1782 he sold his improvements to Henry Dochstader, a U. E. Loyalist, from N. Y., whose descendants own the same spot of ground to the present time.

The Dochstader family were the first white settlers in the Township, obtaining some 800 acres. Joseph Dorchester, son of Henry, was for many years a valuable Indian interpreter, in attending their Councils, and in all their transactions with the Government, possessing the confidence of all parties. In 1794-5-6 four brothers, viz, John, James, Alexander and Mathew Lymburner, found their way through the forest and settled.

In 1817 the entire population was 156, about 24 families; viz, Joseph Dochstader, David Merritt, Matthew and John Lymburner, Fulsum, Bowman, Hodge, Hows, Killins, Stevenson, Elliot, Crosby, Boucher, Raymond, D. Grow, H. Stevenson John Tice Dean, Peter Morse, Bev. Henry Ryan, Rev. Isaac B. Smith, (Methodist,) Matthews, John and James Clendenning, Joseph Gallineau, Caleb Travis. Travis was the father of 24 children, no triplets, and only one pair of twins. Rev. Henry, Ryan possessed great physical strength. The following are some of the many anecdotes what are told of him:

Once when paying an Indian for some venison, some time during the war of 1812-15, the money happened to be a piece with the American Eagle on it. The Indian on seeing it yelled, Yankee! Yankee! and with a drawn knife sprang upon Ryan. But quick as a flash, he found himself upon the ground disarmed, and held by Ryan as in a vice. Being compelled to surrender unconditionally, he was ever after, according to his promise then made, Ryan's faithful friend. Ryan was the superintendent of the Methodist Church in the Province during the war. In the spring of 1819, Ryan, Smith and Morse, all removed to the neighborhood of Smithville; and shortly after Ryan and Smith each were prosecuted for marrying, Sentence of banishment for 15 years was passed upon Ryan, which was subsequently revoked; Smith pleaded his own case at the trial, and by his eloquence and ability received an acquittal.

John Lymburner built the first saw mill in 1799, on lot No 6, Con. 2, on Moore's creek.

The first School House was built of logs, in 1816, on lot No. 2 Con. 1; first Teacher—Wilson, known afterwards in the newspapers as "Nappertandy."

The first white male child born in the Township, in the spring of 1719, was the late Jacob Lymburner, son of Matthew Lymburner; and the first white female child born near the same time, in the Township, was Llanah Dochstader, daughter of Joseph Dochstader.

The early settlers suffered many hardships. Provisions had frequently to be carried on the back from Niagara, along Indian paths, from thirty to forty miles. Sheep and other tender animals, if kept at all, were shut up at night in stables or pens so high and tight, that no wolf or bear could enter. The howling of wolves was nearly as familiar as the crowing of fowls now.

Families made their own cloth and garments of flax and wool. Farmers made their own sleighs, cradles, rakes and

wooden-pitchforks; many of them made their own boots and shoes; and some tanned their own leather. Matrons as well as maidens, would walk ten or twelve miles, with a pail of butter on each arm, to Griffin's store, and return in time to milk their cows.

Law and law suits were very little known in those days; like the Israelites, at a certain period of their history, "every man did what was right in his own eyes;" and to the honor of those noble pioneers, it can be said, *they seldom did wrong.*

Caistor has now a population of 2,327, and her assessed value of property is \$390,000. She has 9 churches, 9 public schools, 5 saw mills and one grist mill.

GAINSBOROUGH.

Is bounded on the south by the river Welland; on the west, by the Township of Caistor; on the north, by the Townships of Grimsby and Clinton; and on the east, by Pelham; and contains 38,451 acres. The land is, as a whole, gently rolling: along the large streams, quite rolling, and in the centre, more level. Several small streams, the largest, the Big Beaver, empty into the Welland River, on the south; and North's Creek empties into the 20 Mile Creek, on the north. The 16 Mile Creek runs through two thirds of the Township. The 20 Mile Creek ends on lot No. 30, on the north side, running eastwardly some seven miles, where it runs into the Township of Clinton. The soil is generally clay, and clay loam; along the Welland and the 20 Mile Creeks, the flats are a rich alluvial. It has been a well timbered township; mostly pine with a large proportion of oak, beech, maple, basswood, ash, elm, hickory and ironwood. The wild animals, the same as in Caistor and other adjoining Townships. The Welland or "Chippawa" (People without moccasins) is deep, and on a level with the waters of the Niagara River at its mouth; for when the westerly winds drive the waters of Lake Erie sufficient to swell the waters of Niagara, the waters of the Welland flow up stream sometimes for several hours, the distance of thirty miles, and raising the stream from one to two feet high. Immense quantities of timber are floated down this stream from Caistor, and other places annually. Steam tugboats go nearly as far up the stream as the western boundary of the Township, generally understood as the "Deep Water" termination.

The first settlers were along the Welland, on the south side, and along the 20 or Jordan on the north. Among the former, were John Dochstader, in 1782, at the south-west angle of the Township; and who was soon followed by the Hodges, Dils, McDowell, John Barker, Philip Henry, the Robins, Heaslips and others; extending down the river, along the broken front, and in the first and second concessions, Jacob Vaughn and others, in 1795 to 1800.

Most of the first settlers passed to their new homes in canoes from the mouth of the Welland at Niagara River; it was the best highway in summer in canoes and boats, and in winter with sleighs on the ice.

The first school house in this part of the Township, was built at Wm. Dils' lane, about one mile west of the village of Wellandport; and the first teacher—Wilson alias "Nappertandy." The first church in 1835, on lot No. 2, Con. 1, sometimes known as the "Log Jail": a second church at Heaslips' in 1835, both Methodist. And the first mill in 1816, at what was then called the Narrows, (now village of Wellandport,) so named from the narrow strip or ridge of land, only a few rods wide, where the Big Beaver creek narrowly escaped uniting with the Welland, but was compelled to run nearly two miles further before doing it.

The Big Beaver was dammed, and a cut or race made through the narrow ridge, where the mill was erected, discharged the water from the mill wheel into the Welland. The Mill is no longer standing, and the waters of Big Beaver Creek run as before the mill was built.

In the north part of the Township, the Snyders, Deans, Felkers, Roys, Rozells, John Wrong, Johnsons, Robt. Comfort, Lanes, Gee, Kennedys, Clendinning and others, some from New Jersey, others from New York and Pennsylvania, commenced, in 1793-4, settlements along the 20 Mile Creek, or Jordan River. Snyder commenced his mills in 1794, on lot No. 23, con. 6, and for many years the place was known as "Snyder's Mills"; but now the village of "St. Anns." The first school house in this part of the Township, was of logs, near Gee, Bridge, erected in 1793. Not long after, another school house was built at Snyder's Mills, and the first teacher was John Kennedy, father of Jacob Kennedy, Esq., for many years Reeve and a leading man in the Township. The first church, built of logs, in 1799, on lot No. 19, con. 6, by the Presbyterians; a Methodist church was built in 1818; and a Parsonage, Rev. Daniel Eastman, Presbyterian, in 1818-19, commenced the same year, on lot No. 13, Con. 6. The first resident minister was Rev. H. Ryan, in 1809. None of those new buildings, and scarcely the memory of them remains. The Presbyterians have now a good church, and commodious sheds, at St. Anns. The Methodists have a good brick church and sheds, on lot No. 15, about one mile distant; and the Episcopal Methodist a like one, on lot No. 11.

In 1788-9, occurred a scarcity of provisions, (at the end of the three years that Government furnished the settlers,) known as the "Hungry year." The cry for "bread! bread!" could not be met; great suffering prevailed throughout the

country, many people were compelled to live on roots, the buds and bark of trees, and occasionally game; but ammunition was very scarce, and money to buy it still more so.

In 1796, a sweeping Tornado, generally known as *The Hurricane*, passed through the entire length of the Province, and in the northern parts of Caistor, Gainsborough and Pelham, mowed a swarth of timber from one and a half to two miles wide. In those days, the inhabitants had some times their own mills; perhaps a stump or block of wood so hollowed out that the grain was pounded in it sufficiently to make "horning" or "mush," hence they were called "horning blocks." Sometimes the exploring settler would run through the forest, until he found some favorite spot for his future home; some of them before chain or compass had entered the Township. Two of the adventurous pioneers Peter Dils and John Mitenor, came from Buffalo to the mouth of the Chippawa, traversed the country from the mouth of the Welland to its source; thence south to the Grand River, thence down the river to its north at Lake Erie; thence down to Niagara; and thence to the north of the Welland; and thence up the stream, to those fertile lands in Gainsborough; where they selected their respective homes, on the banks of this beautiful stream, "The Welland."

Mention should be made that the centre part of the Township was considered very inferior to the lands on either the south or north border, so much so that the remark was often made, that some of the lands "were not worth the taxes." Upwards of forty years ago, a man named Sunday and other Germans, began to settle on those lands; and now here are some of the best farms and farmers in the Township.

The Township has eleven schools, and twelve churches, viz: 2 Presbyterian, 2 United Brethren, 3 Episcopal Methodist, 1 Evangelist, and 4 Methodist: has produced 11 ministers of the Gospel, 4 doctors, and 3 surgeons. Some of her citizens attained great longevity; the most remarkable was a worthy man named Dyer, who, report says, was 107 years old at his death; and many others may be classed as octogenarians or centenarians. This Township has 6 post Offices, viz., at St. Anns, Bismarck, Rosedene, Elcho, Wellandport and Candaceville.

The village of St. Anns contains about 150 inhabitants; two merchant shops, saw mill, grist mill, tavern, wagon makers shop, 2 blacksmith shops, tannery, church, a first class school house and an orange hall.

The village of Wellandport, six miles from St. Anns, contains about 200 inhabitants. Three hotels, two merchant shops, one harness maker, one blacksmith, two physicians, one drug store, two churches, one saw mill, and several mechanics shops, one agricultural hall and grounds, where the County fairs are annually held. The village is handsomely situated, on the north branch of the Welland, near the centre of the County, and surrounded by a good agricultural country. The inhabitants expect their village to become the County Town of the County of Monk.

THE TOWNSHIP OF HUMBERSTONE.

The Township of Humberstone is about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and 6 miles wide, and contains about 32,000 acres.

It was first settled in the year 1785, when land in the township was selling at ten cents per acre. In 1817 it contained 75 inhabited houses, one grist and one saw mill; and land had risen in value to $2\frac{1}{2}$ dollars per acre. In 1850, it contained 279 inhabited houses, 1 grist mill, 3 saw mills, 1 foundry, 2 churches, and 8 public schools; and the population amounted to 2,377. The population now (1875,) amounts to 3,200, exclusive of Port Colborne which became an incorporated village in 1870 and contains about 1,200 inhabitants.

Cultivated farm land in the Township is now worth from 40 to 60 dollars per acre. The greater portion of the soil is loam.

The Welland Canal, projected in the year 1818, by the late Hon. William H. Merritt, and commenced in 1824, is cut through the western portion of the township; and the villages of Petersburg and Port Colborne are situated on it.

Port Colborne contains 4 churches, 1 public school, 1 R. C. separate school, a village hall, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, 3 planing mills and sash and door factories, a branch of the Imperial Bank, Montreal and Dominion telegraph offices, and an extensive grain elevator, belonging to the Welland Railway Company, capable of transferring 45,000 bushels of grain per hour from vessels to cars.

Port Colborne is the southern terminus of the Welland Railway, and it is an important station on the Buffalo and Goderich Division of the Grand Trunk Railway.

Petersburg or Humberstone, sometimes called Stone Bridge, (the Post Office is called Humberstone) is about one mile north of Port Colborne. It contains 3 churches, 1 public school, 1 Lutheran school, a township hall, a temperance hall, 1 machine shop, and desk and seat factory, 1 foundry, 1 saw mill, 1 planing mill and sash and door factory, 2 cabinet shops, 3 wagon and carriage factories, 1 shingle factory and planing mill, etc. It is a station on the Welland Railway, and is about 7 miles distant from Welland, the County Town, and about 22 miles from St. Catharines. The population is about 700.

About $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of the village is a Mennonite church, and about 4 miles east of the village is a Lutheran church and school. In the eastern part of the township there is also a grist and saw mill.

The Loop Line of the Great Western Railway extends through the northern portion of the township. The principal station of this railway in the township is Welland Junction, which is about 5 miles north of Port Colborne.

The Canada Southern Railway extends through the north-eastern portion of the township.

The north-western portion of the township is considerably lower than the remaining portion, and contains extensive marsh lands which yield large quantities of huckleberries and cranberries.

The township contains from 3,000 to 4,000 acres of marsh lands, of which 600 or 800 acres are valuable for peat. Considerable quantities of peat are now manufactured by the Ontario Peat Company. When the work of enlarging the canal is accomplished, as it will then be fed from Lake Erie, it will be very easy to drain the marsh lands, and they will then, no doubt, become very valuable.

The greater portion of the township is very level. In the southern portion of the township, along the lake shore, is a row of hills, the principal of which is "Sugar Loaf Hill," a singular conical-shaped hill, about 150 feet high, situated on the township-line between Humberstone and Wainfleet. It was formerly and is still a favorite resort for picnic and pleasure parties.

CLINTON.

This good, if not the best, agricultural township in the Niagara Peninsula is bounded on the east by the township of Louth, and a small part of Pelham, on the south by Gainsborough, on the west by Grimsby, and on the north by Lake Ontario, and contains about 25,600 acres. The Twenty Mile Creek or River Jordan, runs through the southeast part, on which are Dean's grist and saw mills, and Moyre's saw mill. Mud Creek rises in Grimsby, and running in an easterly direction fall into the Twenty on lot No. 5, Concession 9. It is watered by the 30 Mile Creek, Konkle's Creek, Red Creek, and several other small streams fall into the Lake.

The general face of the township is in easy gentle slopes or moderately rolling, except Mount Dorchester, which is more or less hilly and irregular, and in some places too steep and precipitous for cultivation. The quality of the soil is excellent, yet variable, being composed of sand, sandy loam, clay loam and clay; a large portion of the land on the mountain rests on a limestone base. The whole township is fertile and productive being well adapted to agriculture and horticulture. At the base of the mountain some two or three miles south-east of the village of Beamsville is the curiosity of what is called an "ice spring," where ice is found during the greatest heat of summer, but none in the winter. Salina Springs along the 20 Mile Creek were once worked in making salt, but have been abandoned since the War. A lead mine in the western part of the township about 3 miles from Smithville was worked about 30 years ago, (the Government appropriating a few hundred dollars to assist it,) but the metal was not obtained in sufficient quantities to be remunerative. The township was finely timbered, principally with oak and pine, but has other varieties such as beech, maple, elm, ash, hickory, ironwood, and in some parts black walnut; butternut and chestnut. The native fruits are grapes, crab apples, thorn apples and wild currant, gooseberry, raspberry, blackberry and strawberry in abundance. The wild animals were deer, moose, rabbits, raccoons, bears, wolves, foxes, wild-cats, lynx, ground-hogs, and all the varieties of squirrels, and along the streams were otter, mink, and muskrat. One of the first settlers was William Walker a Loyalist from Virginia who with his six sons and four daughters came to the township in 1780 when in its wildest state. All his sons except Thomas afterward went further west. About the same time and soon after came the Henry's Tuffords, Culps, Konkle's, Berrindger, Buchner, Corwin, Marlett, Clouse, Zimmerman, Adair, Hare, Overholt, Sultz, House, Hawn, and others, all in the northern part below the mountain, commencing in 1788-9. Along Mud Creek and the 20 were the Books, Teeter, Linderberry, Freese, Zimmerman, Dawdy, Hitchcock, Bartram, Dennis, Johnsons, Cohoe, from N. York and N. Jersey. In 1799, Albright and several of the Mayers, who in 1800-1-2—and following years were followed by the Grobbs, Hipple, Hunsbergers, Wisimers, and other Germans from Bucks Co., Pennsylvania.

The first grist mill was built in 1790 on the Jordan by Cohoe, where Dean's mills now stand; next by Dawdy on lot No. 1 con. 8, with saw and grist mill. In 1796, a saw mill was built on Mud Creek where Huntsman's mill now stands. Soon after J. Book built a saw mill on the same creek on lot No. 16 con. 9 and the following year M. Teeter erected a saw mill on lot No. 20, higher up the same creek, and two years after built a grist mill alongside of it.

The first School house, used also for religious meetings; was built in 1790 where Beamsville now is; nearly the same time another in the Henry neighborhood, and also one in the Mud Creek settlement on lot No. 15, con. 9. In 1820, another near McLeans near where the present school house now stands.

The first church built in 1776 by the Baptists in what is now the village of Beamsville (Formerly known as "The Harbour.") The Mennonites built a church on lot No. 2 con. 4, in 1810. First resident minister Rev. Wm. Holmes in 1866. The first preaching in the township was by the Rev. Wm. Holmes in 1782-3, on lot 16 broken front at the house of Staats Overholt. The place where the house then stood is now some 20 rods in the Lake, so great has been the encroachment of the Lake upon

the land in many places. A Presbyterian church was built on the mountain on lot No. 22 con. 5 about the year 1800.

Clinton has now including villages eleven churches, viz., 3 Methodist, 1 Methodist Episcopal, 2 Presbyterian, 1 Baptist, 2 Mennonite, 1 Evangelist and 1 Disciple, eleven schools and one high school, 7 saw mills, 2 grist mills, and one tobacco establishment, also a broom factory. The Queenston and Grimsby macadamized road passes through the township, which was originally intended as the great Military Road of the Province.

The thrift, prosperity and wealth of the farmers of Clinton is clearly indicated by the neat appearance of their farms, the garden like cultivation of the land, the solid and comfortable character of their dwellings and outbuildings and the beautiful horses they drive whether at home or abroad.

The village of Beamsville (so called after the late Jacob Beam Esq., one of the first settlers, and one of the principal founders of the place, a man of sterling worth,) is situated on lots 16 and 17, con. 3, and contains about 600 inhabitants. It has 3 churches, high school and public school united, 3 blacksmiths, 1 tinsmith, 1 foundry, 3 shoemakers, 1 saw mill, 1 grist mill, 2 carriage shops, 1 cabinet etc., 1 saddler and harness maker, 1 jeweller, 2 carpenters and builders, 1 painter, 1 druggist, 1 baker and confectioner, 3 tailors, 3 dress makers, 1 doctor, post office, telegraph office, express office, division court office, insurance office, 2 butchers, 3 hotels, 3 merchants, 1 livery stable, 1 wine manufactory, 1 bell factory, 1 public hall, 1 private hall, 1 Granger lodge, Agricultural Society hall and grounds, a public cemetery, 1 Free Mason lodge, 1 Orange do, Good Templars lodge, 2 conveyancers, 1 grain dealer and 1 feed store.

The new village of Compton (Mayor's Corners,) is beautifully situated on the mountain on lots 8 and 9, con. 6 and 7 and contains about 150 inhabitants, and has 2 stores, Post-Office, chopping mill, 2 churches, 1 public school, 2 blacksmiths, 2 shoemakers, 1 painter, 1 doctor, 1 builder, 1 auctioneer, 1 tobaccoist, 1 Grange lodge, 1 Good Templars lodge.

The village of Tintern, (just born,) is pleasantly situated on a high plateau, lots No. 6 and 7, con. 9 and 10, has a church (Methodist), public school, Post Office, blacksmith shop, carriage shop, and some other branches of industry.

THE VETERANS AND ENGAGEMENTS OF THE WAR OF 1812-15

From a book which has lately been published in regard to the war of 1812-15, the following information is compiled:—In the year of 1875, parliament voted \$50,000 to be distributed among the surviving militiamen of 1812-15. The applicants numbered 3,824, of whom 2,500 were paid at the rate of \$20 per head, on satisfactory proof being offered of their identity, some who were entitled to the allowance did not receive it, owing to the amount voted by parliament having been exhausted.

In Upper Canada the population able to bear arms in 1812-15 did not exceed 10,000. The numbers embodied were 550 cavalry, 350 artillery, 55 artificers, and 4,500 infantry; total, 5,455. In Lower Canada the force consisted of embodied militia, 5,012; voltigeurs, 567; chasseurs, 538; Col. Deschambeault's militia, 5000; total, 6,617. In Lower Canada for a few months there were outside other battalions numbering 3,638 men. There were about 12,600 out for short periods varying from a few days to two months, making a total of 23,525 militiamen of Lower Canada out for some period more or less during the war. The regular troops serving in Canada during the war numbered about 13,000, comprising one battalion of the 1st foot, 8th King's Own, 10th Royal Veterans, one Battalion 13th, 40th, 41st, 49th, 89th, 100th, 103rd, 104th New Brunswick Regiments besides the Royal Newfoundland Regiment, the Meurons, the Fencibles, the Glengarry Regiments, 19th Light Dragoons, about 800 Royal Marines and Seamen, and 500 Artillery and Engineers. The whole period of the war embraced 42 months, out of which 29 were engaged in military operations, namely: 1811—War threatening; preparations made on both sides. 1812, June 1st—Attack on Isle-aux-Noix. June 18th—United States declares war. 1814, Sept. 17—Last battle fought. Dec. 24—Treaty of peace signed in Europe. The following were the operations, so far as fighting is concerned, the name of the successful party being given in each case:—

1813, June 1—Attack upon Isle-aux-Noix; won by the English.

July 1—Raid on Plattsburg; won by the English.

July 3—Naval engagement near Amherstburg; won by the English.

July 17—Capture of Fort Mackinaw; won by the English.

July 29—Engagement near Amherstburg; won by the English.

August 7—Double attack on Amherstburg; won by the English.

August 9—Stores captured near Detroit; won by the English.

August 16—Taking of Detroit; by the English.

September 9—Raid on Gananoque; won by the Americans.

October 4—Attack on Ogdensburg; won by the Americans.

October 9—Brigs Detroit and Caledonia taken on the Lake; won by the Americans.

October 13—Battle of Queenston; won by the English.

October 23—St. Regis occupied after light fighting; won by the Americans.

November 20—Bombardment of Kingston; won by the Americans.

November 20—Battle of Lacelle; won by the English.

November 23—Taking of Salmon River post; won by the English.

November 27—Engagement near Fort Chippewa; won by the English.

1813, January 19—Skirmishing on River Raisin; won by the English.

Jan. 22—American army taken prisoners at Frenchtown; won by the English.

Feb. 6—Raid on Brockville; won by the Americans.

Feb. 22—Taking of Ogdensburg; won by the English.

April 27—Destruction of Toronto, no resistance; won by the Americans.

May 5—Attack on Fort Meigs repulsed; won by the Americans.

May 27—Fort George taken; won by the Americans.

May 27—Attack on Sackett's harbour; won by the English.

June 5—Battle of Stony Creek; won by the English.

June 8—Taking of an American provision depot near Stony Creek; won by the English.

June 19—Taking of an American provision depot at Great Sodus; won by the English.

July 24—Battle of Beaver Dam; won by the English.

July 4—Taking of a post near Chippewa; won by the English.

July 11—Taking of a naval depot, Niagara River; won by the English.

July 21—Taking of a military train near the Thousand Islands; won by the Americans.

July 25—Attack on Fort Meigs; won by the Americans.

July 31—Attack on Burlington Heights; won by the English.

September 10—Naval battle off Put-in-Bay; won by the Americans.

September 29—Attack on Odetown; won by the English.

October 3—Americans repulsed at Four Corners; won by the English.

October 5—Battle of the Thames; won by the Americans.

October 26—Battle of Chateaugay; won by the English.

November 11—Battle of Chrysler's Farm; won by the English.

December 12—Burning of Niagara village; won by the Americans.

December 18—Taking of Forts Niagara and Lewiston; won by the English.

December 29—Taking of Fort Erie; won by the English.

1814, March 15—Attack on Burtonville; won by the English.

May 6—Taking of Oswego; won by the English.

May 31—Attack on Sackett's Harbour; won by the Americans.

July 3—Taking of Fort Erie by the Americans.

July 5—Attack on Fort Chippewa; won by the English.

July 19—Taking of Fort La Prairie du Chien; won by the English.

July 25—Burning of St. David's village; won by the Americans.

July 25—Battle of Lundy's Lane; won by the English.

Aug. 4—Attack on Fort Michillimackinac; won by the English.

Aug. 14—Engagement near Fort Erie; won by the Americans.

Sept. 5—Capture of the Tigress near Michillimackinac; won by the English.

Sept. 5—Capture of the Scorpion near Michillimackinac; won by the English.

Sept. 11—Naval battle of Plattsburg or Saranac; won by the Americans.

Sept. 17—Engagement near Fort Erie; won by the English.

AGRICULTURAL AND GEOLOGICAL FEATURES OF THE COUNTIES OF LINCOLN AND WELLAND.

The territory which is generally known as the Niagara District and which includes the Counties of Lincoln and Welland, has been the scene of many different military operations in former days. During many years a continual warfare was waged between the French and Indians along the Niagara River and east to Quebec, and west to Michillimackinac. Then the English and French fought for the possession of territory. During the American Revolution the vicinity of what is now Niagara was the scene of the gathering of parties of British soldiers who made expeditions against the Americans. Then the war of 1812-15 took place which caused many of the settlers to remove from the peninsula, and lastly the Canadian Rebellion. There is no doubt but that the settlement of the Peninsula had been somewhat retarded in former days by these wars, many fearing to make homes where, should war occur between the States and Canadas, their lives and property would be in jeopardy between the contending forces, but, at the present day we find the counties of Lincoln and Welland thickly settled with an energetic people who have forced their counties far ahead of other counties which have had greater advantages. These counties are most advantageously situated for agricultural purposes; the land which is generally rolling consists mostly of a rich loam and is well watered by numerous streams. On account of these counties being surrounded by large bodies of water, late and early frosts are less liable to appear, which makes them excellent fruit growing counties, for which they have justly received a high name throughout the Dominion.

The range of high lands which it is the custom to denominate "the mountain," running eastward into New York State, maintaining throughout nearly a uniform elevation of almost 400 feet above the level of Lake Ontario, and forming a platform or table land, in a basin of which Lake Erie is situated, bends around the head of Lake Ontario, and continues in a north-easterly direction till it gradually disappears in the neighborhood of the Bay of Quinte. The same geological formations do not, however, occur throughout the whole of this distance; along the southern shore of the lake the ridge runs, at a distance varying from four to eight miles from the shore, and presents a nearly uniform precipitous escarpment on its northern flank. At St. Catharines the mountain is several miles from the lake, and westward around Burlington Bay, it approaches still nearer the margin of the lake, and at East Flamboro', in the county of Wentworth, it bends to the northward and loses, for the most part, its precipitous character, and recedes gradually further from the shore, being no less than twenty-four miles distant in the rear of Toronto.

DETAILS OF THE ROCK FORMATIONS IN THE COUNTIES OF LINCOLN AND WELLAND AND VICINITY.

The strata in ascending order consist, first, of a soft red, shaley and purely argillaceous marl, partially striped and spotted with green, seen in the bank of the river at Queenston, and extending thence to Lake Ontario, attaining a height of about 110 feet at the escarpment at Queenston. The formation, which is entirely devoid of calcareous matter, is regularly stratified and interspersed with thin veins of a light green rock of similar composition, though somewhat harder, the colors being evidently derived from the presence of iron. The traces of organic remains in this bed are very obscure, though not altogether wanting, and it is chiefly remarkable as forming the base of the system, and as occupying the entire area between the front of the slope of the mountain and the lake shore for the whole distance from the Niagara River to Oakville.

The second stratum is a bed of very hard light grey quartzose sandstone, marked frequently with ferruginous spots, but forming an excellent building material, and quarried extensively at Lewiston, Queenston, Hamilton, Dundas and other places. This bed is about fifteen feet thick at Queenston, and contains the remains of fusi or sea weeds. It is also distinctly ripple marked in some localities. Above this for a thickness of about sixty feet occur alternate layers of red shale or marl, similar to No. 1, and of sandstone or limestone, the former principally near the top of the formation. The harder rocks here are particularly rich in organic remains, some in a beautiful state of preservation, and all remarkably characteristic of the geological epochs to which these formations belong, consisting of corals, brachiopods of various species, tentaculites, encrinurans and trilobites. Of the trilobites, a remarkable crustacean genus, strikingly characteristic of the Silurian system all over the world—a few fragments only have been detected. The next in succession is a grey and mottled sandstone, about fifteen feet thick, forming the upper member of what is called, by the New York State geologists, the Medina sandstone group; encrinurans, corals and broken shells prevail in great abundance at the top. Overlying this bed is a band of light green shale, five feet thick, turning into clay on exposure to the atmosphere. Next in order occurs a compact bed of light grey, very hard limestone, about sixteen feet in thickness, copiously charged throughout its entire mass, but chiefly towards the top, with the bivalve shell *pentamerons*, as also a few species of *atrypa*, a remarkable coral. This stone forms the upper member of the Clinton group, and whenever it is found is an exceedingly handsome and durable stone for building purposes. Owing to its hardness it forms a distinct escarpment whenever exposed for any time to the weather.

Then follows the formation usually denominated Niagara shale, about eighty feet thick, consisting of a homogeneous stratified or laminated mass of bluish grey, sometimes nearly black, argillaceous, arenaceous and calcareous slaty rock, hard and solid in the bed, but decomposing and crumbling when exposed to atmospheric influences. Lastly the escarpment is capped by the Niagara limestone, (so called,) a massive and very dark blue, or more nearly black rock, the lower portions being in very thick solid blocks, while towards the top the partings occur more frequently. This rock is magnesian and silicious in mineral character, and is highly bituminous, being known in many places to emit inflammable gas through the seams; occasionally it is cavernous in structure and is copiously interspersed with druses or cavities, containing calc-spar, gypsum and sulphate of strontian.

SCHOOLS, RAILROAD FACILITIES, &c., &c.

It has been said—and truthfully said—that "a people's intelligence and progressiveness may be fully measured by the number of churches and school houses in their midst," and in passing through the counties of Lincoln and Welland a person cannot help but observe the many beautiful and substantial churches and school houses which the citizens of the counties named have, as enduring proofs of their being a thorough church-going and school-supporting people.

The citizens of the counties of Lincoln and Welland have a school system which in many points is second to none in the

Dominion, and will compare favorably with all. Alive to their children's interest the people have heartily taken hold of all means that would perfect their school system, which at the present day is so advanced that every citizen of the two counties may well feel proud of it.

In the pioneer days of our counties school was not often held except during the winter season, the summer being fully occupied by the youth in hard work on the farm. The school houses were miles apart, made of logs, chinked with mud—a huge fire place, which often took up nearly one end of the building and in which great logs were burned, served to keep it warm, while a few rude benches served for seats; the teachers "boarded around" from house to house of those who, sent their children to the school, and oftentimes the teachers pay was but little more than his board. Our pioneer fathers, feeling the necessity of doing as much as they could for the education of their children, erected these humble log school houses here and there through the settlements, and many of our oldest and most prominent citizens began their school days by trudging from one to several miles through the winter's snow to the log school house wherein they received instructions.

The counties of Lincoln and Welland have good railway accommodations, which afford the business world the best of facilities for receiving and shipping freight and travelling. The Great Western Railway, Canada Southern, The Air Line—Port Huron and Buffalo Railway, and the Grand Trunk, pass through various parts of the counties, and all have been the means of building up and bringing business to many places which can trace the beginning of their prosperity to the day when the locomotive was for the first time seen in their midst.

The county of Welland, by proclamation dated May 12th, 1856, was set off from the county of Lincoln, Welland was made the county seat, and the following persons were appointed officials in the county:—Hervey W. Price, Esq., Judge of the County and Surrogate Courts; Robert Hobson, Esq., Sheriff; Lorenzo D. Raymond, Clerk of the Peace; Nathan T. Fitch, Clerk of the County Court; Dexter D. Everardo, Registrar of the Surrogate Court; William A. Bald, Gavin Robertson, William Mellanby, Peter Gibbon, John Cronyn, M. D., Alexander B. Chapman and John Grant, Esquires, Coroners.

The county of Welland is bounded on the north by the Townships of Niagara, Grantham, Louth and Gainsborough, which belong to the county of Lincoln; on the west by the Townships of Canborough and Moulton in the county of Haldimand, with Lake Erie on the south and Niagara River on the east, and it consists of the Townships of Bertie, Pelham, Stamford, Crowland, Humberstone, Thorold, Wainfleet and Willoughby. For parliamentary purposes this county forms part of two electoral districts—viz: Welland and Monck for judicial, municipal and registration purposes it is undivided.

The towns and villages scattered throughout the county of Welland are generally of much beauty and some of them of great historical interest, in fact, the whole territory of the counties of Lincoln and Welland has been the scene of conflicts, and within their boundaries the hardest fought battles of the war of 1812-15 took place. The soil is rich and very fertile and suitable for raising any of the crops usually raised in the Province of Ontario.

FIRST CHURCHES AND PREACHERS OF THE GOSPEL IN THE COUNTIES OF LINCOLN AND WELLAND.

It is not in the power of any person to estimate the good which the churches and schools confer upon a community, and in the few following lines we shall only attempt to give in a condensed form a few facts in regard to the churches and those who first preached the word of God in the counties of Lincoln and Welland.

One of the first ministers of the Gospel in the Niagara district was the Rev. Mr. Addison, who belonged to the church of England and was sent to Canada in the year 1790, by the Society for propagating the Gospel in foreign parts, as a missionary. When the first Parliament was held at Newark (Niagara) in 1792; Governor Simcoe appointed Rev. Mr. Addison as its chaplain. Mr. Addison was a faithful worker and passed much of his time when parliament was not in session in visiting the settlers in various parts of the district and preaching to them whenever an opportunity was afforded. Services were held by Mr. Addison while at Niagara in a building near the soldiers' barracks.

In 1796 the few settlers at the "Twelve," afterwards named St. Catharines, started a subscription paper for the purpose of procuring funds to erect a place of worship, and from the biography of the late Wm. Hamilton Merritt, we extract the following items in regard to the first church erected in St. Catharines, and we believe the first in the counties of Lincoln and Welland. "We find among the early records of the settlement that on the 17th of February, 1796, a list of subscribers was made out with the amounts given by each towards building a church. There are forty-four names appended to this old document and amounts varying from £26 10s. 6d, N. Y. currency, which was given by Major Ditterick, interspersed with £16 from Mr. John Hainer, and £12 from Mr. J. Barkhouse, to the small sum of 8s—in all £121, twelve subscribed was offered for its accomplishment.

The original document is headed "Appointment to the Church at St. Catharines," with their respective sums next to their names. No hint is given why this name is used, further than the fact that Catharine Butler, the wife of their revered leader, had died three years before in 1793. A plan of the

church accompanies the document, showing it to have had one dozen double pews 7 feet by 4, surrounded by an aisle 3 feet wide which enclosed 8 single pews 15½ x 2½—with a gallery on the sides, and without steeple or belfry; the building being the modest size of 30 feet by 34 and lighted by means of four circular-topped windows. Most of the settlers in the vicinity of St. Catharines gathered at this church for worship, which was conducted by various ministers, as the church had no regular pastor for many years after it was erected, but the Rev. Mr. Addison officiated at the church as much as possible.

In looking over the old records of St. Catharines, we come to the following in regard to the little church:—"At a meeting of the trustees of the church of St. Catharines, called by request of the inhabitants, on Saturday, 3rd of July, 1819, signed by W. H. Merritt, Esq., Secretary, the following trustees were present, viz:—George Adams, Jacob Ditterick, Thomas Merritt and Paul Shipman," the following resolutions are adopted:—"That the trustees are requested and authorized to fence the burying ground and church, to be appraised as to value hereafter by disinterested parties chosen by the trustees. Owners of pews to be notified to come forward and make their payments before the 1st of October—also that we petition the Bishop of Quebec to send out a pious clergyman, we paying him £50 currency per year, and provide him with a respectable parsonage house, &c."

During the war of 1812-15, this church was used as a hospital in which many of the sick and wounded soldiers received care while it was needed; and during the war many a brave man who had died from wounds received in battle was carried to his last resting place, and it is told that the good women of St. Catharines and its vicinity visited and watched at the side of the wounded soldiers and brought them nourishing food.

From time to time small churches were erected in various parts of the sparsely settled counties, where was preached those words of truth to the humble pioneers which showed them the way to eternal life; but before churches were erected worship was held in the humble log house of some one of the settlers who professed Christianity. Notice of these meetings would be given out for weeks prior to the time they were to be held, in order that the settlers might become informed of the theme. When the Sunday came on which the meeting was to be held the people, clad in their home-spun clothes, gathered too hear those truths which are at the foundation of all good, and when the service was over a general hand shaking would take place between the "neighbors" who generally lived several miles from each other—and then they would wend their way homewards. Oftentimes the congregation did not number more than ten or fifteen persons, some of whom had walked many miles through the forests or over the unbroken roads in order to be at the meeting.

In 1802, the followers of the church of England erected a church at Niagara, but services had already been held there as early as 1792.

The second Methodist preacher in western Canada and the first in the Niagara district was George Neal, an Irishman by birth and a devoted and zealous worker in the cause he had chosen. During the American Revolution he had held the office of Major in a cavalry regiment, and in 1786 he came to Queenston from the United States and soon commenced to preach to the settlers. The early ministers of the Gospel were indeed a class of men of worth, and their duties were arduous in the extreme; going long distances from settlement to settlement, they encountered hardships which the ministers of the day know nothing of.

CENSUS OF ONTARIO COUNTIES, &c.

	Population.
Essex.....	32 697
Kent.....	26 836
Bothwell.....	20 701
Lambton.....	31 994
Elgin.....	33 546
Middlesex.....	66 739
London.....	25 826
Norfolk.....	30 760
Oxford.....	48 237
Brant.....	32 259
Haldimand.....	20 091
Monck.....	17 602
Welland.....	20 572
Niagara.....	693
Lincoln.....	20 672
Wentworth.....	40 883
Hamilton.....	32 000
Huron.....	63 165
Bruce.....	48 515
Perth.....	46 536
Waterloo.....	40 251
Wellington.....	63 289
Grey.....	59 395
Halton.....	25 606
Peel.....	18 369
Cardwell.....	18 500
Simcoe.....	57 389
York.....	69 882
Toronto.....	60 000
Ontario.....	45 923
Durham.....	88 316
Victoria.....	35 000
Northumberland.....	40 000
Peterborough.....	35 000
Prince Edward.....	20 336

Hastings.....	50 000
Lennox.....	16 396
Addington.....	21 312
Kingston.....	20 000
Leeds.....	25 000
Brockville.....	12 000
Leeds and Greenville.....	30 000
Dundas.....	18 777
Stormont.....	13 873
Cornwall.....	10 114
Glenagarry.....	22 524
Prescott.....	20 000
Russell.....	21 000
Ottawa.....	22 444
Carleton.....	23 000
Lanark.....	35 000
Renfrew.....	30 210
Nipissing.....	4 000
Muskoka.....	6 000
Parry Sound.....	3 000
Manitoulin.....	3 000
Algoma.....	7 000

THE GOVERNORS OF UPPER CANADA.

Here we give a list of the Governors, Presidents and Administrators of Upper Canada, until the Union of the Provinces in 1841.

Names.	Titles.	Time of Acc.
COL. JOHN GRAVES SIMCOE,	Lieut. Gov'r	July 8, 1792
HON. PETER RUSSELL,	President,	July 21, 1796
LIEUT. GEN. PETER HUNTER,	Lieut. Gov'r,	Aug. 17, 1799
HON. ALEXANDER GRANT,	President,	Sep. 11, 1805
HIS EXCELLENCY F. GORE,	Lieut. Gov'r,	Aug. 25, 1806
MAJ-GEN. SIR ISAAC BROCK,	President,	Sep. 30, 1811
MAJ-GEN. SIR R. HALESHAFF,	President,	Oct. 20, 1812
MAJ-GEN. F. RAFFON DE POTTENBURGH,	President,	June 18, 1813
LIEUT. GEN. SIR G. MURRAY, G.C.B.,	Pro. Lieut. Gov.	Dec. 13, 1813
LIEUT. GEN. SIR G. MURRAY, Bart.,	Pro. Lieut. Gov.	April 25, 1815
MAJ-GEN. SIR F. P. ROBINSON KCB,	Pro. Lieut. Gov.	July 1, 1815
HIS EXCELLENCY FRANCIS GORE,	Lieut. Gov'r	Sept. 25, 1815
HON. SAMUEL SMITH,	Administrator,	June 11, 1817
MAJ-GEN. SIR P. MAITLAND, KCB,	Lieut. Gov'r.	Aug. 13, 1818
HON. SAMUEL SMITH,	Administrator,	March 8, 1820
MAJ-GEN. SIR P. MAITLAND, KCB,	Lieut. Gov'r	June 30, 1820
MAJ-GEN. SIR J. COLBORNE, KCB,	Lieut. Gov'r	Nov. 5, 1828
MAJ-GEN. SIR FRANCIS POND		
HEAD, K. C. B.	Lieut. Gov'r	Jan. 25, 1836
MAJ-GEN. SIR J. COLBORNE, KCB,	Administrator	Feb. 27, 1838
MAJ-GEN. SIR GEORGE ARTHUR,		
K. C. B., H. G. C.	Lieut. Gov'r	Mar. 23, 1838
BARON SYDENHAM, and Toronto Lower Canada Gov.		
General,		Oct. 23, 1839
BARON SYDENHAM, and Toronto, United Canada,		
Governor General,		Feb. 10, 1841

TOWNSHIP OF NIAGARA.

This township is bounded on the north by Lake Ontario, on the east by Niagara River, on the south by the township of Stamford of the county of Welland, and on the west by the township of Grantham of the county of Lincoln.

The township of Niagara was the first township in the counties of Lincoln and Welland to receive settlers. During the war of the Revolution the vicinity at the mouth of the Niagara River was for many years a sort of rendezvous for troops, and from this point a number of expeditions were fitted out against those who took up arms against their Sovereign. In 1784, at the close of the American Revolution, Col. John Butler's Rangers, consisting of about 450 men were disbanded, at Fort Niagara, and many of them settled upon land in this township, and, with Loyalists who threaded their way through the almost impassable forests to Canada, were the pioneer settlers. Newark afterwards Niagara, was for many years the principal business place of the peninsula, and the settlers of the various townships and of the interior made this the point from which they procured supplies of provisions and articles necessary to till the soil with. During the war of 1812-15 the township was the scene of conflicts between the contending troops, which made life and property insecure, and the inhabitants probably suffered more severely from the effects of the war than the settlers of any of the other townships. Niagara Village, also St. Davids, were burned by the enemy, and from the fact that the enemy's troops were in this part in greater numbers than elsewhere, the settlers suffered more than they did in any other township. The soil of this township is well watered by several small creeks and is well adapted for raising good crops, and the many fine residences and well cultivated farms which are to be seen in all parts of the township are proofs that the people do not lack that energy and thrift which bring success. The township has good schooling facilities, which are by wise and liberal management rapidly extending and promise to be ere long superior in some respects to most of the other townships in the counties of Lincoln and Welland. Several fine church edifices belonging to various religious denominations are to be found in the villages of this township, and it may be truthfully said the people are at all times ready to further any object which tends to the public good.

The village of Niagara of which we have made frequent mention in the general history of the counties of Lincoln and Welland, has a population of about two thousand people and is the oldest settled place in the Province of Ontario. During

the American Revolution, Fort Niagara on the American side of Niagara River, was held by the English troops, and the site of the village of Niagara served as a general camping place for troops that under various leaders made excursions into the settlements of the Americans. Col. John Butler with his rangers, Capt. Joseph Brant, or Thayendanegea, the chosen leader of the Six Nation Indians, with Sir John Johnson and other prominent persons made Niagara their head quarters for a long time during the days of the Revolution, and during this time only a few log houses were built where Niagara now stands; the officers' quarters and buildings for other purposes being within the fort, but on the opposite shore of the river. At the close of the Revolution in 1784, Butler's Rangers, 444 in number, were disbanded here and many of the erected houses given them. In 1792, Gov. Simcoe, who was appointed Governor of Upper Canada, came to Newark as he named it (now Niagara), and made it the Capital of Upper Canada, and the little village then promised to be one of the future large cities of Upper Canada. Vessels from Lower Canada brought their cargoes here, which served as the general depot for the goods which were carried from this point and Queenston around the Niagara Falls to Lake Erie; business was at all times brisk, and the settlers from forty and fifty miles inland made it their head quarters for procuring their supplies. In 1796, Fort Niagara, which until that time had been held by the English, was given up to the Americans, and Governor Simcoe deeming the Capital of Upper Canada altogether too near the guns of the newly acquired American fort, moved the capital to Little York—also known as Muddy York, and now Toronto. During the war of 1812-15, Niagara was one of the main points which the Americans assailed, and for several months was in their possession, and their troops were quartered in Fort George and buildings in the little place including one of the churches, where in the cemetery attached, marks of axes may still be seen on some of the broad slabs of stone which the Americans used as blocks to cut up beef on for their troops. On Dec. 13th, 1813, the stirring little place was burned by the Americans, who then withdrew their troops across the river. An eye witness of the appearance of Niagara immediately after being burned, thus speaks of it:—"Nothing but heaps of coals and the streets full of furniture that the inhabitants were fortunate enough to get out of their houses met the eye in all directions. Mr. Gordon's house, my old quarters, was the only one left standing. The garrison was abandoned, many tents left standing, the barracks and wood work nearly consumed. We were very apprehensive that a mine was left for our destruction. A musket cartridge burst upon our ascending the cavalier bastion; each took it for a match to a concealed mine and gave our lives up for a rise in the air; fortunately our fears were groundless." Niagara recovered slowly from the effects of the war, but gradually the place commenced to thrive and at the present day many fine business blocks, residences and several fine churches, school houses and other buildings grace the place. From its being so pleasantly located at the point where the Niagara River flows into Lake Ontario, with the attractions of boating, fishing and shooting wild fowl, and with fine drives through the adjacent country, it is rapidly coming into favor as a popular resort with those who seek to regain their health, or those who wish to throw of the cares of business and enjoy the many pleasures which are here afforded. Fort George now in ruins, overlooking Niagara River, and Fort Mississauga now dismantled, with Ontario's waves washing at its foundation, have their own story of days now passed. One mile south of Niagara is the Butler farm, where, in the midst of a little clump of pine and oak trees is the tomb of Col. John Butler, the leader of Butler's Rangers against the Americans during the years of the Revolution. Some historians have given Col. John Butler and his Rangers a most unenviable reputation; but the unprejudiced searcher for the truth will learn that the facts will give him and his followers no worse reputations than those who were their neighbors before the Revolution and took part in the revolt of the colonies, deserved.

Ship building is carried on at Niagara, the steamer City of Toronto and several smaller crafts having been built here. The subject of building a ship canal from this place which would connect with the new Welland Canal near Thorold, has been agitated at various times and should this project ever be carried out there is no doubt that Niagara would soon assume greater importance as a business place than at the present time. The Canada Southern Railway gives facilities to those who would reach the place, and during the summer months the cars connect with steamers which carry passengers to Toronto and down the St. Lawrence River.

The village of Queenston, in the south east part of the Township of Niagara, is at the head of navigation on the Niagara River, and is a station on the Canada Southern line of railway. Queenston was first surveyed by the Hon. Robert Hamilton, whose name appears quite often in the early history of the Niagara peninsula. Being at the head of navigation on the Niagara River the place in an early day was, as well as Niagara, a point from which the boats that came from below unshipped their goods, which were transhipped by teams above the Falls, where they were reshipped for their destination on the upper lakes. On the 13th of October, 1812, the battle of Queenston Heights, in which the Americans were defeated with a loss of about ninety men killed and nine hundred taken prisoners, occurred at this place, but the Canadians lost their leader Major General Brock, whose monument stands on the height at the foot of which Queenston is situated. During the summer months many sight-seers visit the monument. Toiling up the winding and rocky road shaded on either side by the fragrant red cedar, we come on the right to the neat lodge of the guide at the entrance of the monument grounds. We enter the

grounds by a wide iron gate whose piers are surmounted by the family arms of the brave Brock. We take our way along the gravelled path to the monument and pass through a door at its base on the east side; to the right is the tomb of General Brock and on the left the tomb of the brave McDonnell; an engraved plate on the tomb of each states the full name and date of the death of the one who lies within. We ascend the spiral stairway leading upwards. We count the stone steps, and the two hundred and thirty-fifth brings us to a small seat at the top, where weary, with stepping upwards, we are glad to rest. We gain our breath, and standing look from the circular windows, which from the ground look to be but two or three inches in diameter but which are really nearly a foot in diameter. The whole country for many miles away is spread before us as fair as nature with most lavish hands could make it. Before us, winding its way to Ontario's waters, rolls the Niagara River, its deep blue waters eddying and foaming against the rocky shores just as they did more than three score years ago when the Americans, in the gray light of an October morning launched their boats from the opposite shore, and with strong armies attempted to land their soldiers on Canada's soil, and which was so bravely resisted by the brave Captain Dennis and Williams. Seven miles away, at the mouth of the Niagara River, the dwellings in the beautiful town of Niagara are to be seen; to the left of Niagara, Fort Mississauga, now dismantled, and on the right the ruins of Fort George appear, reminders of the days when our forefathers fought against invasion. Across the river from Niagara on the American side is Fort Niagara, whose white walls glistening under the noon-day sun can be seen from our position, and beyond Niagara the blue waters of Lake Ontario meeting the horizon in the far distance greets the eye. The city of Toronto on clear days, although upwards of thirty miles away, may be seen from the top of the monument. Over hill and dale covered with waving grain and green woods ten miles to the west the church spires of St. Catharines are to be seen, and beyond the ribbon of water that marks the course of the Welland canal, almost under us as we look north and at the foot of the height on which the monument stands, overlooking the river and half hidden in the foliage of weeping willows and thorny locusts, is the little hamlet of Queenston, its stoney streets and general quietness amply redeemed by the kindness of its people. Across the river from Queenston is Lewiston, and at our right a road leads to the former entrance of the first Suspension bridge across the Niagara River. The bridge which gave way to the more convenient one at Clifton, had its cable wire stays broken by the ice gorges in the river it spanned, and to-day all that is left of the bridge which excited the wonder of all when finished, are several large twisted wire cables that span the river, still securely fastened to massive stone towers on either side. The bridge was supported by ten wire cables which were each 1245 feet in length, and carried over stone towers on either side of the river. The bridge was only designed for foot and carriage passengers, and the roadway was 849 feet long, the width of which was 20 feet, and the bridge when completed was supposed to bear a weight of 335 tons without breaking. The cost of the structure was upwards of £14,000, and it was owned by a company of Canadians and Americans.

St. Davids, in the southern part of the Township of Niagara is a small place, numbering about two hundred inhabitants. During the war of 1812-15, it being near the frontier it was the scene of military operations by both Canadians and Americans, and was burnt during the war. Mr. Richard Woodruff made the first settlement of this place in the year 1800. It has a church and public school and enjoys the advantage of a daily mail.

TOWNSHIP OF WILLOUGHBY.

This township is bounded on the north by the township of Stamford, on the east by the Niagara River, on the south by the township of Bertie, and on the west by the township of Crowland. This township was first settled in 1784, the year that most of the townships bordering on Niagara River and the lake commenced to receive their pioneers. It was surveyed in 1787, and the land, which consists of clay in some parts, but a rich loam elsewhere, could in that early day be bought for one shilling per acre. In the year 1817, the township contained nearly four hundred and fifty inhabitants, and land which was only worth one shilling per acre in 1787 had increased in value to twenty-five shillings per acre, and in 1850 the inhabitants had increased in number to nine hundred and seventy. The township contains eighteen thousand six hundred and ninety six acres, and in passing through it an observer notices fine farms and residences on every side. During the war of 1812, the inhabitants of this township lost much from the causes which usually follow war.

Black Creek, a small place, is situated upon a creek by that name which joins the Niagara River in the south eastern part of the township of Willoughby. It has a common school, a church or two, and two or three general stores, and has railway communication by means of the Canada Southern Railway.

Chippawa, an incorporated town, part of which is in the township of Willoughby, in the north eastern part, is a place of about fourteen hundred people, and does a good local business. An extensive distillery and two tanneries, situated here, give employment to a large number of persons. Chippawa is situated at the confluence of the Niagara and Welland Rivers, and is a port of entry. The first settlement dates back to 1784, when a family or two made homes here. The settlement of all the townships and hamlets was first made along the water courses on account of travelling by boats and canoes, being much easier

and more expeditious than through the almost trackless forests. For this reason we find the townships along the lakes and Niagara River commenced to receive settlers some years before the interior townships, and Chippawa was for many years a sort of half-way station for those who brought goods by teams from Niagara to be re-shipped again on Lake Erie from different stations on the upper lakes. Willoughby township, containing but little over eighteen thousand acres, is small compared with other townships in Ontario, still it may be said to be a very progressive township considering the great disadvantages which it has labored under. A swamp running through the center from the south east corner to the south west corner, and generally called the Tamarack Swamp, for many years was looked upon as an almost insurmountable obstacle to this township ever becoming very much settled; and until the year 1830, there was but very little land cleared back of the first and second concessions, that is from the river front and the bush, which was nearly two hundred acres in breadth, and at one point reached to the river. Whilst most of the land was owned by actual residents, still a great deal was owned by non-residents, who paid but a light tax, throwing the burden on the settlers, who were striving through all the troubles incident to the opening of a new country to make homes for themselves and those who should live after them. In the north west part of the township a settlement had commenced and a single road wound its way along the banks of Lyon's creek to the village of Chippawa. The roads in the vicinity, aside from the one leading to Chippawa, were commonly called winter roads. In 1852 there was but one road leading through the tamarack swamp from east to west, now there are several, and the roads leading north and south on the east side of the swamp are mostly in a good state of travel. About the year 1830, many of the townships along the river received many Germans as settlers, and in the township of Willoughby many bought small lots of bush land, seldom over fifty acres, and paid for them chiefly by chopping the wood into cord wood and drawing it to Chippawa, where they only received from seventy-five cents to one dollar a cord for it; in this way they would pay for their land and enlarge their borders, and some of them are now the owners of two hundred acres of good farm land. Wheat, barley, oats, and hay are the principal crops. Navy Island in the Niagara River is counted as part of the township of Willoughby and consists of about three hundred acres, and until lately has been government land, the occupants holding licenses from the government. In the year 1837, during the Rebellion, many of those who took part in it made Navy Island their head quarters until obliged to disperse by the Canadian troops. Navy Island has lately been purchased by a party of gentlemen who are now laying it off into pleasure grounds and hope to make an attractive summer resort of it.

Among the oldest families who settled in this vicinity may be mentioned the following persons:—the Warrens, Gilmore's, Benjamin, Abraham and Peter Wintermute, John Ashbaugh, Henry Heshey, Christopher Riselay, Gilman, Wilson, J. Grove, Andrew Miller, J. Miller, Lewis Maybee, John Palmer, H. Haverland, George House, J. Morningstar, Abraham Beam, Martin Beam, Parshal Terry, (who was a member of the first parliament in Upper Canada); Robert McKindley, M. & J. Gonder, James Smith, Calvin Thomas, C. Richardson, C. Uincke, Dr. Hersley, B. Bowman, C. Hersley, Peter Coldrake, Joseph Price, Judge Street, (who was the proprietor of the grove opposite Navy Island); Thomas Cummings, and the late James Cummings, Esq. The various disturbances which have taken place along the Niagara River, viz:—the war of 1812—the Rebellion of 1837—and the Fenian raid of 1867, have been a great reason why many settlers along the line have not built as many fine residences and as many improvements as in some of the interior townships, for during all of these occurrences troops have been quartered among the citizens, and it may be mentioned that during the Campaign of Navy Island in 1837-38 every house from Chippawa to Black Rock, a distance of 7 miles, was then occupied by troops. A few years since the inhabitants all along the line commenced to make improvements, and at the present time a few residences and well tilled farms cannot be surpassed in any part of the Dominion of Canada.

TOWNSHIP OF STAMFORD.

The Township of Stamford was first settled in 1784, by members of Col. John Butler's Rangers, also, by other U. E. Loyalists, and was formerly called Mount Dorchester, or township number two, on account of it being the second township surveyed, the first being the township of Niagara. The soil of this township is well adapted to raise most of the crops usually raised throughout Ontario, and consists mostly of a loamy nature; hardwood predominates, consisting of beech, maple and oak, with a little pine. This township bordering upon the Niagara River, where the falls take place, and where two magnificent suspension bridges—the admiration and wonder of all—span the river, the grand and beautiful scenery which may be seen in this vicinity has been the means of bringing many persons of wealth to reside in the township, especially so in and around Clifton. The township has many fine public schools, and the different church societies have in most instances fine edifices, to worship in. The township contains about twenty-three thousand one hundred and thirty-two acres.

NIAGARA FALLS,

So often described and yet never described for to give a description which would show to the reader everything at and

around the mighty fall of waters, as they would be seen were the reader there in person, is utterly impossible—we can only give a short description, leaving the reader to his imagination to fill in all the beautiful sights as they are described in more extended works than this.

The first known white man to look upon the Falls of Niagara was Hennepin, a French Jesuit, who, on his way westward in 1689, was guided to the Falls by the Indians, and in an account of Father Hennepin's travels which was published in London, in 1698, the following description was given of the Falls, which although not near so high as stated by him, and in error in other respects, is of interest as the first written account we have of the great Falls, from an eye witness. He says, "Betwix the Lake Ontario and the Lake Erie there is a vast and prodigious cadence of water, which falls down after a surprising and astonishing manner, insomuch that the universe does not afford its parallel. This wonderful downfall is about six hundred feet and composed of two great cross streams of water, and two falls, with an island sloping across the middle of it. The waters which fall from this horrible precipice do foam and boil after the most hideous manner imaginable, making an outrageous noise, more terrible than that of thunder, for when the wind blows out of the south, their dismal roaring may be heard more than fifteen leagues off. The Niagara River, at the foot of the Falls, is a quarter of a league broad."

Grand indeed must have been the scene, with the flood of waters pouring deep down among the great rocks, with stately evergreen pines and hemlocks, towering on high from either bank and the mist, bridged by its guardians of beautiful rain bows, rising to the clouds accompanied by the roar of the waters.

When first looked upon by white men the Indians made annual visits to the Falls, which they had most appropriately named O-ni-aw-ga-rah, signifying the thunder of waters; here they brought offerings, as their forefathers had done before them, and casting them into the mighty cauldron of whirling and leaping waters below, asked the spirit, whom they believed dwelled in the Falls, to guide them successfully in the chase after the wild animals of the forest, or to give them the victory over their enemies of other tribes.

Geologists tell us that the Falls were once at Queenston, and about thirty thousand years since they commenced to creep their way back to Lake Erie, and to day have reached their pre-ent position. The surface of the rock which is now being quarried at Queenston, for the New Welland Canal, is worn and polished, and gives abundant evidence that at some remote age a great volume of water poured over the mountain ridge at that place. It is certain that changes readily noticed in particular parts of the Falls take place every year, and the "horse shoe" fall has materially changed its appearance within the past few years. The frosts of winter cause huge blocks of stone to break away from around the Falls, and this with the continual wearing of the heavy sheet of water, is gradually carrying the falls back to Lake Erie. A high cliff of rock which formerly jutted out near the edge of the fall on the Canadian side, was called "Table Rock," a portion of which fell in 1818, and nearly all that remained fell in 1850. In 1828, the fall on the Canadian side, which strikingly resembled a great horse shoe in form, was greatly changed in appearance by a large mass of rock falling from the centre. Year after year the changes occur which will in time no doubt alter the appearance of the Falls almost entirely from what they are at the present time.

The new suspension bridge, which was completed in 1868, and the nearest to the Falls, is not designed for railway traffic, but serves as a foot and carriage bridge. The bridge is 1,240 feet in length, and the towers of massive stone work on either side are 100 feet high, and support the cables, which are composed of 931 wires, and which united are supposed to be equal to 1680 tons. The cables are still strengthened by wire stays from each side, which gives the bridge an additional strength of 1,320 tons, and it has been estimated that upwards of 3000 persons could be upon the bridge at once without affecting its supporting capacity. The lower suspension bridge, which is used for railway traffic as well as for foot and carriage travellers, was commenced by a stock company in 1855; it is supported by immense wire cables, and its own weight is 800 tons, and is supposed to bear 12,500 tons. Both the suspension bridges are great points of attraction with sight seers, and these, with the Falls, Barnett's Museum, the Whirlpool, battle field of Lundy's Lane, and other places, always prove an endless source of interest to visitors, but the great Falls with their immense fall of water of about one hundred and sixty feet, will for all time be the main point of attraction to visitors.

Niagara Falls are about one hundred and sixty feet high, composed of the horse shoe on the Canadian, which are said to be about nineteen hundred feet across, then the falls on the American side, which are about nine hundred and twenty feet wide, and between the two falls towards the American side is an island, usually known as Goat or Iris island. Many calculations have been made by different persons as to the amount of water passing over the falls each day—and it is estimated at 2,400 millions of tons per day—100 millions per hour. A calculation in *Martin's British Colonies*, gives the following result of a calculation made at Queenston. "The river is here half a mile broad; it averages 25 feet deep; current three miles per hour; in one hour it will discharge a column of water 3 miles long, half a mile wide, and 25 feet deep, containing 1,111,440,000 cubic feet, being 113,510,000 gallons of water each minute."

Sight seers from all parts of the world visit Niagara Falls, and from the following description by Dr. Canniff, of a visit made to the Falls in Governor Simcoe's time, would go to show

that facilities for getting at the bottom of the falls, and the accommodations for visitors at that time were very few indeed.

When Governor Simcoe was in office the father of our Queen, the Duke of Kent, visited Canada, and desiring to see Upper Canada and Niagara Falls, he at Montreal took a batteau manned by Frenchmen, for Kingston. At Oswego the Royal party was met by a pleasure barge from Kingston, manned by seamen and military, accompanied by Peter Clark, of the Naval Department at Kingston, where the King's schooner the "Mohawk," Commodore Bouchette, commander, was in waiting to receive him. The Prince went on board, and after a tedious passage, safely reached Newark, (Niagara village), where he was received by the firing of guns. As soon as horses and saddles could be mustered, the Royal party wended their way by a narrow river road on the high banks of the Niagara River to the Falls. The only tavern or place of accommodation was a log hut for travellers to refresh themselves. There the party alighted, and after partaking of such refreshments as the house afforded, followed an Indian path through the woods to the Table Rock. There was a rude Indian ladder by which to descend to the rocks below, 160 feet. This consisted of a long pine tree with the branches cut off, leaving length enough at the trunk to place the foot upon, and hold on by the hands, in ascending or descending. (This Indian ladder continued in use several years later, when it was superseded by a ladder furnished from money given by a lady from Boston to the guide.) Our illustrious traveller availed himself of this rude mode of descent. The Prince and party lunched at the Hon. Mr. Hamilton's on their way back. In the evening the Prince was amused by a war dance by the Mohawks, headed by Brant himself. The next day the Prince re-embarked and proceeded to Quebec. In 1860 the Prince of Wales, while in this country accompanied by a numerous suite, also visited the Falls.

CLIFTON.

The Town of Clifton, in the Township of Stamford, has a population of about fifteen hundred people, and is the eastern terminus of the Great Western Railway; it also has railway facilities by the Canada Southern Railway. Clifton is most picturesquely laid out along the banks of the Niagara River, and at all times those wonders of engineering skill, the two suspension bridges, and nature's great wonder the Niagara Falls, brings many visitors from all parts of the inhabited world to view them, and it may be said that Clifton's prosperity in a great measure depends upon the number of pleasure seekers and sight seers who annually visit the place, and however disappointed sight seers may have been while visiting other so-called great sights in Europe and America, here they are never disappointed, for their expectations, however great, are more than realized in the grand and beautiful sights to be seen around the Falls.

DRUMMONDVILLE.

The village of Drummondville, in the Township of Stamford, and about a mile from the Falls of Niagara, is a pleasant little place of about 800 inhabitants, and covers part of the ground where the battle of Lundy's Lane took place, July 25th, 1814. Being in close proximity to the great Falls and beautifully situated on a rising piece of ground, with streets shaded by wide spreading maple trees, Drummondville is one of the pleasantest places in the Counties of Lincoln and Welland, and the attraction of the battle field annually brings thousands of sight seers here.

In the northern part of this township is the village of Stamford, it has about 300 people, has a general store or two, a blacksmith and waggon shop, several churches, and other shops generally found in a country village. Stamford is very pleasantly located.

TOWNSHIP OF BERTIE.

This township was first settled in the year 1784, by U. E. Loyalists, and others from the American colonies, and during the war of 1812-15, its territory was the scene of many contests between the Canadians and Americans which we have elsewhere described. The soil is well adapted to raising wheat, oats, barley and other crops, and the township has some fine public schools and churches belonging to various religious denominations, while the well cultivated farms denote a thrifty and progressive people. The township contains about thirty-eight thousand three hundred and ninety acres.

The invasion of Canada by a force of Fenians—the events of which occurred in Bertie—and the skirmish which took place between them and the Canadian Volunteers, on the 2nd June, 1866, is still fresh in the memory of many of our citizens who took part in the affair. The Fenians for months had been holding meetings throughout the United States, and the most of them were veteran soldiers who had lately been discharged from the U. S. army. During the month of May the excitement which had been raised by the Fenians had greatly subsided, and the people of Canada had given up the idea that the Fenians meant to invade their soil, but this feeling was soon terminated by the news that the Fenian organization throughout the U. S. had suddenly shown unusual activity on their

part, which was followed by several hundred of them on the last night of May crossing the Niagara River, near Black Rock, into Canada, fully equipped with muskets and ammunition. The Canadian authorities showed great zeal in getting their forces to the front, and the 2nd of June found the volunteer forces consisting of the 13th Battalion and the Queen's Own near Ridgeway, where they had been brought by special trains, and Colonel Peacock's Brigade was near Chippawa. Ammunition was here given to the volunteers, and their arms were loaded with ball cartridges, after which the Queen's Own headed by their band playing a lively air and followed by the 13th Battalion, and a company of the York Rangers, with ammunition, wagons, etc., commenced to march in an easterly direction expecting to meet Col. Peacock's Brigade, when joining forces they would move against the Fenians. This however, they were unable to accomplish before meeting the enemy face to face, and after the execution of a series of movements in preparation for the fray, the order was given to the line by a bugler to "fire and advance," and then the fight began. The line opened independent fire in a lively manner, and the enemy, as soon as he had collected his senses, returned the compliment with a vengeance. The firing was kept up pretty steadily for fifteen or twenty minutes, our line having advanced across a couple of fields. It was plainly to be seen from the start that the enemy by far outnumbered us; was disciplined in the kind of warfare he was engaged in, and was composed of a hardened and desperate class of men. It was well known that the Fenian army consisted chiefly of old soldiers collected together out of recently disbanded regiments of the U. S. army, and, although it was looked upon over there as a rabble, yet they were not just the pleasantest sort of people to meet on an occasion of this kind. They were well armed, and had plenty of ammunition. We found a number of rifles, a few officer's swords, and various other articles of a like nature, scattered over their late camping ground.

The firing had now continued half an hour or more; we had lost three or four dead and wounded, and had advanced about a mile under fire when the report "ammunition expended" came from the front. One company of the Queen's Own had been armed with repeating rifles, which were capable of discharging twelve shots per minute, and it was this one company which had sent back the report. The reserve was immediately ordered to the relief. The 13th doubled up in splendid style, and quickly took up the ground occupied by the Queen's Own, the right wing, comprising companies 1, 2 and 3, relieving the skirmishers, and the left wing—companies 4, 5 and 6 the supports. The Queen's Own doubled into close column, fell back and took up position in reserve half-a-mile in rear, where the party in charge of our colors was located. The company of "Rangers" doubled out to the extreme left, while the Highland company was peppering away on the extreme right. These changes were, of course, executed without interrupting the fire, and the new line went to work like men. Field after field was crossed, and the only available shelter our boys could have against the enemy's bullets, was an occasional rail fence. The main body of the Fenians had by this time gained the woods, which were now but a short distance to the right of the road, and continued to fire and fall back under cover of the trees, having left some of their dead in the fields behind. A portion of the Fenians had entrenched themselves behind a frame house, a barn, a pig-sty and stone fence, and were making a desperate stand to maintain their ground. The firing now became hotter than ever, and the excitement for a time was intense; several of our men were wounded here. The Fenians were finally driven from their stronghold, and amid a loud hurrah from our side, rushed off to join their friends. They kept up the fire, and their bullets came whacking against our apple trees and among the limbs, dropping the leaves like an autumn frost. The day had grown insufferably hot, and not a drop of water could be had to quench the burning thirst. The fighting continued however, and the wood in front and on the right was alive with Fenians. From the enemy's fire we discovered that we had advanced too rapidly, and although the Highland company had been working like Trojans all the morning, still the woods on the right had not been thoroughly cleaned out as the line advanced. This was about the position of things when about noon that fatal order was given, "retire from square, and prepare for cavalry." The order sounded a third time before the left of the line acted upon it, when No. 3 company executed the command on its own ground. We had been standing about five or six minutes when a terrible volley was heard behind, in the direction of the reserve. Soon after No. 3 doubled through the orchard, up the hill and around in front of the house, where we were struck dumb with amazement. The wildest excitement prevailed. Far down the road, in the fields, everywhere, we could see our boys falling back in the utmost disorder. The reserve had formed a solid square in obedience to orders, and the enemy in the woods near by, having understood our bugle call, immediately rallied and fired a volley of bullets into the solid body.

Four or five brave fellows of the Queen's Own dropped dead at the feet of their comrades. The only safety was in separation, and the quickest way to separate was to break the ranks. A panic set in, which soon became universal. A few minutes later the whole force was scattered and moving back towards Ridgeway. During this affray seven or eight of the Canadians were killed, and twelve or fourteen wounded, while the Fenians had fifteen or sixteen killed and upwards of that number wounded. The Fenians with the greatest possible haste made their way across the river, though a number were taken prisoners, some of whom are at the present time serving a term in the Penitentiary for the part they took in the invasion.

RIDGEWAY.

Ridgeway, in the southern part of the township, is a thriving village of about eight hundred inhabitants. It has three hotels, and about twenty stores of different kinds; it is situated upon the Buffalo and Goderich division of the G. T. Railway.

FORT ERIE.

Fort Erie is an incorporated village in the south east part of the Township of Bertie, and dates its first settlement back to 1784. During the war of 1812, Fort Erie was the scene of many conflicts between the Canadians and Americans, and the settlers in this vicinity in most instances lost all their property which could be burnt or otherwise destroyed. In mentioning some of the occurrences which took place at Fort Erie and its immediate vicinity, a writer says—"On the 9th of October 1812, the armed brig Detroit, which had been taken a short time previously at Detroit, and the brig Caledonia, laden with furs belonging to the North-west Company, which had arrived the day before with American prisoners, were boarded opposite Fort Erie by a large party of the enemy; they succeeded in cutting out the vessels, which drifted towards the American shore. The Caledonian grounded at Black Rock, and the Detroit upon Squaw Island. The crews after a severe contest were made prisoners. At night a party of men from Fort Erie succeeded in boarding the Detroit and blowing her up." On the morning of the 28th November, the Americans effected a landing on the British side, at the upper end of Grand Island, between Fort Erie and Chippawa. Their force consisted of fourteen boats, containing about thirty men each, who were met by Lieutenant King of the Royal Artillery, and Lieutenants Lamont and Bartley, with a detachment of the Forty-ninth, amounting to sixty-five men. Lieutenants King and Lamont were wounded, and their small force being opposed by superior numbers, was compelled to give way; previous to which, however, they managed to spike the guns so as to render them useless to the enemy. Lieutenants King and Lamont, with about thirty men were taken prisoners, and sent across the river. Lieutenant Bartley in the meantime, after a resistance which reduced his force to seventeen men, was compelled to retreat. The boats, on their return to the American side, left Captain King, aid-de-camp to the American General, with a few officers and about forty men on the British side, who, being pursued down the shore of the river by Major Ormsby, from Fort Erie, were speedily made prisoners. At about seven o'clock in the morning another division of eighteen boats was seen advancing to effect a landing two miles lower down the river. Colonel Bishop, having upon the first alarm moved up from Chippawa, formed a junction with Major Ormsby, and having now a force of nearly eleven hundred men, consisting of detachments of the forty-first, forty-ninth and Royal Newfoundland regiments, with a body of militia under Lieutenant Colonel Clark and Major Hall, and some Indians, waited the approach of the enemy. A steady and effectual fire was opened upon them both from musketry and a six pounder, which destroyed two of their boats, threw the remainder in confusion and compelled them to take flight. The enemy during part of the day made a display of their force on their own side of the river, but perceiving that the British troops had unspiked and remounted the guns which had fallen into their hands in the morning, which they had not taken the precaution of removing or sinking in the river as they might have done, they, with the view of gaining time to effect a retreat, sent over a flag to Colonel Bishopp, to demand the surrender of Fort Erie, but were told to "come and take it," an enterprise which they were not inclined to attempt.

Other fights occurred here which at different times resulted in much loss of life and destruction of property.

At the present time the village of Fort Erie is a pleasantly situated place of about twelve hundred people, and has railway communications by means of the Canada Southern, Great Western Air Line and the Grand Trunk Railway; it also has a ferry across the Niagara River to East Buffalo. The village has several churches and common schools and does a good local trade with the surrounding townships.

Mr. Thomas Kennedy, a resident of the Township of Bertie, deserves great credit for the interest he has taken in the temperance cause, and in the welfare of his fellow townsmen. Mr. Kennedy at an expense of about one thousand dollars, erected a temperance hall upon a piece of ground which he owned, and then donated both the hall and lot to the township. All honor should be given to a person who is generous enough to give his fellow men such a practical proof of his desire to benefit them.

VICTORIA.

Victoria, the name of the new Town claiming public attention, is situated at the west end of the International Iron Bridge, which spans the Niagara River opposite Buffalo. This bridge, one of the handsomest structures on the continent, has its west end station on a portion of the town plot of Victoria, which is likewise the terminus of the Grand Trunk, Great Western Air Line, and Canada Southern Railways, whose stations are upon and adjoin it. It has a large frontage on the Niagara River, and possesses all the advantages of the unlimited water power of that noble river, as well as its harbor and dock accommodation. It is contemplated that Victoria will, by means of this bridge become a suburb of Buffalo. Its elevated situation, beautiful surrounding scenery, pure air, cheap living, and freedom from

city taxation, will render it a most desirable place of residence. The extensive works connected with these railway stations and necessary machine and work shops, will afford constant employment for numbers of men, who will likewise have the advantage of work in the large iron and other factories on the opposite (American side) of the river. The centre of the City of Buffalo can be reached in a few minutes by regular trains and street cars. Victoria has already good hotels, stores and neat cottages. A glance at its situation, railway and water shipping accommodation, demonstrates it as a point possessing unsurpassed facilities for all classes of manufacturing and mercantile business.

Its proximity to Buffalo gives Victoria the advantage of the trade of that great and growing city, and its surrounding towns. The founder and proprietor of the place, Mr. S. M. Jarvis, Barrister, Toronto, is devoting his time and means energetically to its development, and a prosperous future may be fairly predicted for it.

TOWNSHIP OF THOROLD.

This township is bounded on the north by the Township of Grantham, of the County of Lincoln; on the east by the Township of Stamford; on the south by the Township of Crowland; and on the west by the Township of Pelham.

The Township of Thorold is one of the most flourishing townships in the Counties of Lincoln and Welland, has twenty-five thousand seven hundred and sixty-five acres, and the soil is well adapted for raising wheat, oats, barley, rye and other crops. The township commenced to receive settlers in the year seventeen hundred and eighty-six or seven, and at that time wild land could be bought for seven pence per acre. This was a small sum indeed for land, but large tracts were at times traded off by those who received them from the Government for services performed and hardly anything received for them. Many of Butler's Rangers settled in the different townships of the two counties, but having led a life of excitement incident to a soldier's life for several years, they did not, in a majority of cases, keep the land which they received; but the Loyalists who emigrated from the American colonies commenced at once to clear up the wild land which they bought, and some of the citizens in the townships at the present time are the descendants of those pioneer Loyalists. The emigration to the different townships from seventeen eighty-four until after the war of 1812-15 was very small, and it has been estimated that in 1812 all the settlers in the whole of Upper Canada who were able to bear arms in the defence of their homes numbered only ten thousand. The land is rolling, and the fine farms have as a general thing been successful. The Welland Canal passes through this township near the centre, from north to south.

TOWN OF THOROLD.

Thorold is one of the most enterprising places in the County of Welland, and as it has unlimited water power and other facilities for manufacturing establishments, of which it contains a number at the present time, it bids fair to soon take the lead of many of the other places in the county. At the present time the place has several good grist and saw-mills, and near by are very extensive stone quarries which furnish excellent stone for building purposes. Being situated upon the summit of a hill Thorold commands an exceedingly fine view of the surrounding country. The place has many fine private residences and some substantial business blocks. Thorold has grown rapidly within a few years, the work on the canal helping it considerably at the present time. Thorold has a population of about three thousand. It is a station on the Welland Railway, and the Great Western has a station at Merriton. Being situated upon the Welland Canal as stated, it enjoys an unlimited water power. It has several fine churches, some fine public schools, and a fine High School, of which we give the following description:

THOROLD HIGH SCHOOL.

Certainly the people of Thorold and vicinity have good cause to congratulate themselves on having one of the finest and best arranged buildings devoted to educational purposes to be found either in the County of Lincoln or Welland, and it is a credit to those who worked for it, and speaks well for the progressive ness and liberality of the people, and of their earnestness in educational matters. The grounds upon which the High School building is erected was sold by Dr. Rolls, of Thorold, for the purpose of erecting this school building upon them for about half its actual value—a practical proof from him of the interest he takes in educational matters. The grounds consist of two acres and thirty-six and a half rods, and cost \$1,856.77. They are bounded on the west by Ormond st., the north by St. David st., and on the east by Carleton street. The building stands on elevated ground, and it would seem that nature especially designed this spot as a site for an institute which should be devoted to teaching the youth of the country.

In the spring of 1875 the Trustees of the High School asked for \$5,000 for the erection of the building, and the first council of the Town of Thorold liberally appropriated and placed that sum in a single year to the credit of the Trustees. The building is made of brick, the window and doors, edgings and water-table of white brick, and the building itself, which is two storeys in height, surmounted by a high roof, is quadrilateral in form, with a porch on the east and west side, the west porch having a projection for a tower and belfry; the lower storey contains a hall, library, recitation room and two class rooms, the two

class rooms each having a closet opening into them which is used for keeping maps, apparatus, etc., etc.; the second storey is divided into a hall, recitation room, and one class-room extending the whole length of the building; the class rooms and recitation rooms are abundantly supplied with black-boards, and contain registers and ventilating apparatus. The whole building is admirably lighted, the windows are frosted and can be easily raised or lowered, the ceilings are lofty. The cellar provides sufficient space for heating apparatus, storage of coal, etc., and the entire cost of the building was about \$5,400. The grounds surrounding the school-building when finished, will be beautiful terraces, partially surrounding the building, the crests of which are adorned with a large number of fine wide spreading elms of many years' growth. Below the terraces a fine lawn intervenes when approaching the building from Ormond street, and the situation is such that a fountain erected will add greatly to beautifying the grounds, which will be set out with ornamental trees and shrubs. The whole appearance of the building and grounds is very fine.

There are four public schools and one separate school in Thorold, and the number of pupils is so large that the trustees intend to enlarge one school house to double its present capacity. All the schools are in a very satisfactory condition.

In the western and northern part of the township is St. Johns, a village of about two hundred people, and being situated upon the Twelve Mile Creek, which here gives good milling facilities, it has several mills which do an extensive business of flouring, carding wool, etc., etc. The place has one common school, three churches of different denominations, and two or three stores. St. Johns, being surrounded by hills, is most picturesquely situated, and was first settled about seventeen hundred and eighty-seven by those who took advantage of its excellent water power, and erected saw and other mills.

Allanburg, in the Township of Thorold, is a small place of about two hundred inhabitants. It is situated upon the Welland Canal, which gives it good milling facilities; it is also a station on the Welland Railway. Allanburg was first settled in eighteen hundred and thirty-two, and at the present time it has two or three general stores, a common school, a church or two, two or three taverns, and other shops usually found in a small place.

Port Robinson, in the Township of Thorold, and situated upon the Welland Canal, has a population of between eight and nine hundred people, and bids fair to become much larger. The place has schools and churches, two or three taverns, several general stores, some fine mills, two dry docks, and is a station on the Welland Railway.

TOWNSHIP OF LOUTH.

This Township is bounded on the north by Lake Ontario; on the east by the Township of Graham; on the south by the Township of Pelham, of the County of Welland, and on the west by the Township of Clinton. Although this township is cut up by numerous inlets and creeks more than any other township in the Counties of Lincoln and Welland, yet it is one of the most prosperous, and its fine farms and dwellings cannot be excelled in any township of the counties named. The hardy pioneers first commenced to settle in this township as early as 1755, and they met with all the incidents and disadvantages which usually attend the settlement of a new country, but, as elsewhere, being of a persevering nature, they did not hesitate to face all the discouragements which they well knew they would have to endure for many years until land was cleared, roads made, churches and school houses built, and other means of enjoyment came, which only come through hard work, and many of the descendants of these pioneers are the enterprising citizens of this township at the present day. Many of the early settlers of the Township of Louth were Germans from Pennsylvania and New York. In fact most of the townships had a number of these German settlers, who proved to be among the foremost of persevering pioneers in clearing up the wild country, and making settlements. In describing the early settlement of this township a writer has said:

"The Township of Louth was first settled in seventeen hundred and eighty-seven, when wild land was worth only one shilling and three pence per acre. In eighteen hundred and seventeen the township contained about seven hundred inhabitants, two grist and five saw mills, and land had risen in value to fifty shillings per acre; this, however, was for land partially cleared. In eighteen hundred and fifty the township contained seventeen hundred and eighty-six inhabitants, one grist and five saw mills, and produced from the crops of eighteen hundred and forty-nine, thirty-one thousand bushels of wheat, thirteen thousand bushels of oats, ten thousand bushels of Indian corn, and eighteen thousand pounds of butter, and cleared land had increased in value to seven pounds ten shillings per acre. The township contains nineteen thousand and eighty-four acres."

At the present time land is worth much more per acre than mentioned above, and the products are far greater in every particular than at that time, and on every hand can be seen some of the best residences and farms to be found in the Counties of Lincoln and Welland.

Bridgeport, a station on the Great Western Railway, and in the Township of Louth, is a small place consisting of a hotel and a store or two.

Jordan, a small village, about one mile south of Bridgeport, in the township of Louth, has two hotels, several stores, and has in the neighborhood of 250 or 300 inhabitants.

CROWLAND.

The Township of Crowland, which belongs to the County of Welland, is bounded on the north by the Townships of Thorold and Stamford; on the east by the Township of Willoughby; on the south by the Township of Humberstone; and on the west by the Township of Thorold. This township—not bordering immediately upon Niagara River or the lakes, like some of the other interior townships,—did not commence to settle quite so early as many. The earliest settlers commenced to come into this township about 1788, and land—at that time uncleared—could be purchased for eighteen pence per acre. Crowland was first admissible to a town meeting in the year 1803, when the following officers were elected:—Joseph Current, (clerk; William Cook and John Gainer, Assessors; Aaron Stringer, Collector; Christopher Buchner, William Current, Sen'r, Jacob Brookfield, Samuel Cook and John Farr, Road Masters; Gideon Dudley, Pound-keeper; Captain Henry Buchner and Wilson Doan, Town Wardens. The census, taken the same year, gave 216 people—120 males and 96 females. In November, 1801, a road was surveyed by Chas. Fell from Zavitt's mills, in the Township of Bertie, through the Township of Crowland to the Welland River. The population in 1817 had increased to about six hundred inhabitants; there was one saw mill and one grist mill, and land had risen in value to twenty shillings per acre. In 1818 land was worth about four pounds for cleared, and about forty shillings for uncleared, per acre. The land is generally rolling, and the soil consists of all kinds. The Welland River is the dividing line between the Township of Crowland and Thorold and Stamford. The Welland Railway passes through the western side of the township, and the Welland Canal through the south-western part. This township is in a flourishing condition, and fine cultivated farms may be seen on every side—indicating a thrifty and progressive people.

Crowland, or Cook's Mills, in the central part of the Township of Crowland, is a small place, having a general store or two and other buildings usually found in a small hamlet. During 1814 a battle took place here between the Americans and Canadians. During the war the Americans took possession of some of the houses in this vicinity, and after using them until they were obliged to leave them, they applied the torch to them—an unnecessary deed on their part.

The Village of Welland, on the western side of the Township of Crowland, and partially in the adjoining Township of Thorold, has a population of about nineteen hundred people, and is the County Town of the County of Welland, in which are situated the court house, jail, registry office and registrar of surrogate office, and is one of the most flourishing places in the County of Welland. Like most of the villages situated on the Welland ship canal, it owes a great deal of its growth to that work; and, with the Welland Railway, which has a station here, and the Canada Southern Railway, which has a station about a mile from the village, it has ample facilities for travellers and shippers. The village has a grammar and two common schools, and the County Agricultural Society hold their annual meetings here, where they have a large fair ground with ample buildings upon it. A swing bridge across the canal connects the village, which is situated upon either side of the canal. The place has several churches belonging to different denominations, and a number of fine brick stores and some large mills and manufactories of various kinds. Welland is well situated to become a much larger and more of a commercial place, and its present rapid growth will, without doubt, result in an increase of many thousand inhabitants within the next few years.

PELHAM.

This township is bounded on the north by the Township of Louth, of the County of Lincoln; on the east by the Township of Thorold, of the County of Welland; on the south by the Township of Wainfleet, and on the west by the Township of Gainsborough.

In speaking of this township a writer says:

"Pelham commenced to be settled in the year 1790, when land was valued at one shilling and threepence per acre. In 1817 it contained seven hundred and seventy-six inhabitants, three grist mills and six saw mills, and land had risen in value to forty shillings per acre. In 1850 it contained twenty-two hundred and fifty-three inhabitants, four grist mills and eight saw mills, and produced from the crop of 1849 forty thousand bushels of wheat, twenty-five thousand bushels of oats, sixteen thousand bushels of Indian corn, eighteen thousand bushels of potatoes, and seventeen thousand pounds of butter. Wild land is now (1850) valued at three pounds, and cleared farms at six pounds, per acre. The land is generally rolling and some parts of it are hilly. The neighborhood of Fonthill contains the highest land between the lakes. A tornado passed over this section of country on the first of July, 1792, which felled to the ground nearly every tree that stood in its course. Pelham contains twenty-nine thousand and eighty-seven acres."

By referring to the assessment roll of the township of Pelham for the year 1848, we find there were twelve thousand three hundred and fifty-two acres of land under cultivation, that there were four grist mills in the township and eight saw mills, five hundred and ninety-two horses, one hundred and twenty-nine oxen upward of four years old, and eight hundred and fifty-nine cows, and that the amount of rateable property was £35,227 13s. 10d.

Fonthill, of about four hundred inhabitants, is situated on the extreme eastern side, and about centrally north and south in the Township of Pelham. A small portion of Fonthill is also

in the adjoining Township of Thorold. This place commands one of the finest views of scenery that can be obtained anywhere in the Dominion. From Fonthill, Lake Ontario on the north, and Lake Erie on the south, bearing their vessels, may, when the atmosphere is favorable, be distinctly seen, while the whole country around is spread before the eye, showing towns and villages nestled among the trees and connected by the Welland canal, winding streams and various railroads, which seemingly bind them together. Fonthill has one common school and a grammar school, several churches and some fine residences. North Pelham, Ridgeville, Pelham Union and Fenwick, are clusters of houses in different parts of this township, numbering from a score to one hundred inhabitants each.

TOWNSHIP OF WAINFLEET.

The Township of Wainfleet is bounded on the north by the Chippawa River, which is the dividing line between Wainfleet and the Townships of Pelham and Gainsboro, on the east by the Township of Humberstone, on the south by Lake Erie, and on west by the Township of Moulton, of Haldimand County, and contains about fifty-one thousand eight hundred and seventy nine acres. The settlers did not come into this township so fast as in some others, but in eighteen hundred and seventeen it contained seventy-two inhabited houses, was without a church or medical practitioner, or grist mill, but had a saw mill. Since the year mentioned the township has rapidly improved, and at the present time it can boast of good public schools, also churches, and has the advantages of various grist and saw mills.

A large swamp, consisting of tamarack bush and cranberry marsh, is in the centre and east of the township, but this is being rapidly drained into good land. The Grand River, feeder to the Welland ship canal, extends through the township in a north easterly and south westerly direction. Much of the soil is clay, intermixed with a rich loam, and the timber consists of the usual hardwoods with some pine. The Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway passes through the southern part of this township, from east to west.

MARSHVILLE.

Marshville, a place of about three hundred inhabitants, is centrally located in the Township of Wainfleet; it has two hotels, one or two general stores, and a grist mill. The place is situated on the Welland Canal feeder and does a good general local business.

TOWNSHIP OF GRANTHAM.

The Township of Grantham is bounded on the north by Lake Ontario, on the east by the Township of Niagara, on the south by a small portion of the Township of Stamford, and by the Township of Thorold (Welland County) and on the west by the Township of Louth. This Township has about 23,415 acres, and its soil is suitable for raising the usual crops; and apples, pears, peaches, and the various berries do unusually well, as they, in fact, do throughout the whole extent of the Counties of Lincoln and Welland.

The Township was first settled during the year 1784, when members of Butler's Rangers, who were discharged during that year, commenced to clear up land and make homes in the township. Many of those who received land from the Government considered it worth little or nothing, and bartered away their sites for mere trifles, and those who look over the map of Grantham which was made about 1784, or the year after, will notice the large tracts of land which some persons owned, and which, in many instances, were bought for sums almost too low to be called a price. Grantham Township at the present is flourishing in every way, and its school system and churches are equal, and in many respects superior, to those of the other townships.

ST. CATHARINES.

St. Catharines is the largest and most populous town on the Niagara peninsula, and one of the most thriving business cities in Ontario. Most of the land on which the town is built was purchased in 1816 by the Hon. Wm. H. Merritt from the Hon. Robert Hamilton, of Queenston. The purchase consisted of about four hundred acres, the greater part of which was a level plateau, on the south of which is the ridge commonly known as "the mountain." At that time the amount of the assessment for the whole township (Grantham) was considerably under four hundred dollars, and the number of rateable inhabitants was only 164. From the year 1784, when Butler's Rangers were disbanded, until 1824, when work commenced on the Welland Canal, the increase of population was very slight in Lincoln and Welland. From this time forward there was a steady flow of new comers to this portion of the Province, and many of those who came settled at St. Catharines, which was then known as "The Twelve." It was afterwards called "Shipman's Corners," and finally it received its present name from Catharine, the wife of Robert Hamilton. The first store was opened in St. Catharines about 1810 by a Mr. Chisholm, who soon after had W. H. Merritt as a partner. The first tavern was built in 1797 by a Mr. Adams. It afterwards passed into

the hands of Paul Shipman, from whom St. Paul street received its name. It was about the year 1796 that the first church was built in this part of the county, and which was, with the exception of the old Mohawk church at Brantford, the first in western Canada. This building served as an hospital for the Canadian army during the war of 1812-15, and remained standing until 1836, when it was destroyed by fire. In the year 1816 was commenced what has since been the means of making St. Catharines a popular summer resort—we refer to the development of the salt and mineral springs, and William Hamilton Merritt was the first mover in what has since become so important a feature in the prosperity of the town. The mineral waters of St. Catharines are now known far and wide for their health-giving virtues.

In 1826 the population of St. Catharines was about 600, and it contained quite a number of stores and workshops of various kinds. In 1827 measures were taken by some of the prominent inhabitants for the building of an academy at a cost of \$4,000. This was successfully accomplished, and the institution, which was known as the Grantham Academy, was opened on the 14th September, 1829. It flourished for a long time as a seat of superior education for the Niagara District, but subsequently becoming financially involved, it lost its usefulness as an academy, and, at the present time, with additions which have been made to it, is used as one of the school buildings of St. Catharines. In November, 1843, the population of the village, as taken by Mr. Gillelland, then assessor, was 2,354, and in 1845 it was incorporated as a town. In April 1846, the steady increase of population was still apparent, the number of inhabitants at that time being 3,462. During the same year the first water-works of the town were commenced; in 1853 the Port Dalhousie and St. Catharines Railroad was begun, and in the following year the streets of the town were, for the first time, lighted with gas.

St. Catharines owes a great deal of its prosperity to the fact of its possessing unsurpassed water power, the water being supplied from the Welland Canal through a race which begins at Merrittton, and which gives power to scores of different manufacturing establishments, and employment to hundreds of workmen. Some of the buildings used for manufacturing purposes will vie with, and many surpass any in the Dominion, in stability of structure, and superiority of improved labor saving machinery used in them. To her manufacturing interests St. Catharines owes a greater debt for her prosperity than can be estimated. The advantages which can be had here and in the immediate vicinity for manufacturing purposes are unsurpassed in the Dominion, and with a water power which never fails, it has rare facilities for shipping goods by rail in all directions, and by vessels to all parts of the lakes or to foreign parts. The shipping interest of St. Catharines is much larger than is generally supposed; upwards of seventy vessels give their port of hail as St. Catharines, and the several ship yards in and around the city are at all times the scenes of stirring activity.

Of Masonic, Odd-Fellows, Orange Lodges, Temperance, and other societies of various kinds, St. Catharines has its full quota, and all of them are at the present time in a most flourishing condition.

For fine church edifices and school buildings, St. Catharines enjoys a most enviable, but well merited, reputation. Wherever the eye may be turned a church spire can be seen, or the neat and commodious building devoted to the education of the youth. Recently St. Catharines has been elevated to the dignity of a city, its population at the present time being upwards of 12,000—and there is little doubt that it will ultimately develop into one of the most successful and prosperous cities of the Dominion.

PROTESTANT HOME.

The Protestant Home in St. Catharines, was established in Jan. 1875, by the "Ladies' Christian Association," who in the distribution of their charity found the need of a "Home" to enable them to shelter aged persons and children, otherwise left to the mercy of the world. From this association the officers and Board of Directresses are chosen, and the "Protestant Home" is under the care of a matron. This institution is sustained by Public subscription, and was incorporated under the "Charity Aid Act," on the 14th Jan. 1876.

ST. CATHARINES PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Prior to 1853 the Common Schools of St. Catharines were in a very incipient condition; the trustees having no school houses in their own right, were obliged to hire buildings for the purpose as best they could. In the above named year progressive steps were made in the erection of two brick school houses, at a cost of \$4,000 each—not including furniture—and the employment of an efficient staff of teachers. These two schools were known as the St. Thomas and St. George's ward schools. For a time these new institutions afforded greater facilities for education than the town had ever possessed before, the teachers employed being always of a superior order. As the population of the town increased, however, the accommodation became too limited, and the two ward schools had to be enlarged, and additional teachers employed in each. The names of the Local Superintendents in their order from 1855, to the appointment of the present incumbent, Dr. Comfort, in 1867, are as follows: The Rev. Robert Robinson, Rev. R. F. Burns, Rev. T. T. Roberts, and Rev. Dr. Cooney. On Dr. Comfort's appointment to the office he at once took decided steps for increasing the school accommodation. New ward school houses were supplied from time to time as they were needed, and at the present time there is a

fine central school and five ward schools in different parts of the city, sufficient to accommodate all the children of school age.

PORT DALHOUSIE,

in the north-west part of the Township of Grantham, and at the entrance of the Welland Ship Canal from Lake Ontario, has a population of about 900 people. From the fact of Port Dalhousie being a port of entry, and that it has a fine farming country in its vicinity, it is growing very fast, and in time will undoubtedly take rank as a much larger place than at the present day. The place was named after Lord Dalhousie in gratitude for his exertions in behalf of the Welland Canal. There are several churches in the place and ample school accommodations. The Canal gives good facilities to manufacturers, who utilize its power in various establishments. The place also has two ship yards and one or two grain elevators. The harbor of Port Dalhousie is safe, and vessels can find refuge here in all seasons. The place contains a number of fine residences and many comfortable houses, and the citizens are enterprising and progressive in everything which tends to build up the village. Port Dalhousie is the northern terminus of the Welland Railway, and during the summer months a steamer runs between this place and Toronto, which is 31 miles distant.

MERRITTON.

Merritton—named after the Hon. William Hamilton Merritt—like most of the other towns and villages situated along the canal, has the best of facilities for manufacturing purposes, and these advantages have been taken hold of by different parties, who have erected various manufacturing establishments, which employ hundreds of men. Amongst these may be mentioned the cotton and woollen goods manufactory, also the carriage-bent-stuff works and saw mill of the Messrs. Phelps. There are also flour mills, leather, refined oil, knife, and other works, and a very large paper mill here. Merritton is a station on the Great Western and Welland Railways; those with the canal offer good means for shipping manufactured articles to all parts of the country.

HOMER,

Homer is in the Township of Grantham, about three miles from St. Catharines, on the Queenston and Grimsby road. This is a small post village. It has a common school a hotel or two, and two or three stores, with a population of 200 people.

CLIFTON HOUSE—NIAGARA FALLS.

The Clifton House is located at the terminus of the new Suspension Bridge, on the Canada side of the river, commanding a more extensive view of the great Falls than any other house in that vicinity. From its spacious verandahs can be seen one of the finest views of the great Cataract that can be had, as the house is located directly opposite to them, and one looks squarely upon the whole Falls at once. There are connected with the house beautiful little cottages for the use of those who would prefer them. The present proprietors are Messrs. Colburn & McOmber.

THE PROSPECT HOUSE—NIAGARA FALLS,

is a new hotel situated near the Table Rock, Canada side. It is clean, neat and orderly. It was built by its present proprietor, Mr. D. Isaacs. From this house there is a splendid view of the Falls; its nearness to them gives the guests a rare opportunity of looking directly down upon them within a stone's throw of the most magnificent part of the great Cataract.

THE VICTORIA HALL HOTEL

is a first-class Temperance House, at Niagara Falls, on the Canada side, and is kept open the year round. It is situated on the hill opposite the Falls, five minutes walk from the new Suspension Bridge, and commands a view of the Falls, and the rapids above. Mr. E. Redpath is the proprietor and manager.

ROSLI'S HOTEL

is located at Clifton, near the northern terminus of Suspension Bridge, within a short distance of the Great Western Railway depot. The house is not large, but it has every convenience for a limited number of guests. It enjoys a good reputation as one of the most popular hotels in that part of the country, and is largely patronized by the more respectable class of travellers.

THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

generally known as the Ellis House, is also in Clifton, in close proximity to Rosli's. It is also, therefore, convenient to the G. W. R. station. The proprietor, Mr. T. F. Ellis is well known and personally very popular. The house is well kept and is consequently largely favoured by the travelling public.

THE ELLIS HOUSE,

named after the proprietor, Mr. W. F. Ellis, is located in the village of Drummondville, and is about a mile from the Falls. It is a good hotel for ordinary travellers, and receives a liberal patronage. It has abundance of accommodation and is always kept in good order.

THE INTERNATIONAL HOTEL

is kept by Mrs. Kick, and is also located at Drummondville, immediately opposite the Ellis house. The hotel has a good appearance, has been long and agreeably known, and is extensively patronized.

THE EXCHANGE HOTEL,

at Drummondville, is kept by Mrs. J. Evans. The house is very respectable and well conducted, and is a favorite resort for travellers. It is, like the other hotels at Drummondville, of the substantial, rather than the showy, order. It is scarcely a mile from the Falls.

ALBION HOTEL.

This popular house is situated immediately opposite the Great Western Railway station at Clifton. The house is frequently spoken of as Buckley's, after the proprietor, Mr. Buckley. It is known as a very good hotel, and does a large business. It is the most convenient hotel in Clifton to the Canada Southern Railway Station.

OSBOURN HOUSE—THOROLD, ONTARIO.

This fine hotel was erected in 1875 by the present owner, Mr. W. M. Hendershot. It is built of brick, is three stories in height, and is 53 by 80 feet in size. The house is furnished with everything needed for the convenience and comfort of the travelling public. Mr. C. M. Vandusen is the proprietor, an old hotel keeper, who thoroughly understands how to keep a first-class house with reasonable charges. Connected with the house is a billiard room, W. F. Ellison, proprietor.

Personal Sketches,

DENNIS WOOLVERTON.

The subject of our biographical sketch, now deceased, was a well-known citizen of the Township of Grimsby, and for the many noble qualities which he possessed he was held in great respect by all who knew him. Mr. Woolverton came into the Township of Grimsby in the year 1798, having emigrated from Jersey. Mr. Woolverton found a few settlers here who had preceded him probably about ten or twelve years, among whom were the Nixons—Allen Nixon being Mr. Woolverton's father-in-law—the Palmers, Andrew Pettit, Smiths, Charles Anderson, who came with Mr. Cargile—who built what was known to the old settlers as "Anderson's Castle," now in ruins opposite the church. He kept hotel in this old castle in 1798, and until the war of 1812-15 was over. When Mr. Woolverton first came to Grimsby there were only a few log houses scattered where the village of Grimsby now stands, probably not more than six or seven in all. A "plank house" stands near the site of the present Catholic Church. In 1798 the finest of pine trees covered the "mountain," but the bush was infested with wild animals of various kinds, wild cats were very numerous, and their cries could be heard nightly coming from the side of the mountain; wolves and bears were also very plenty, and in a single night would often kill and carry off all the sheep or pigs belonging to a settler; deer, foxes and other animals abounded. The settlers came into the country in various ways—some in wagons, but many by pack-horses—the women and children riding and the men walking. In this way hundreds of miles would be traveled through the pathless forests. During the first year of Mr. Woolverton's arrival a scarce time occurred among the settlers for food, and everything that gave nourishment was eagerly sought for. Many would catch fish from the Forty, and they kept not a few from furnishing. The settlers also gathered berries, bark of trees, roots and other small fruits found in the forests, and by these means kept themselves alive. When harvest time came there was not a mill nearer than Niagara, to which place many would go carrying a bag of wheat on their shoulders, and returning with flour, walking the whole distance through the woods. About 1799 mortars were introduced among the settlers, in which wheat was cracked and pounded until it formed a coarse flour. The mortar was generally formed from a block of wood or solid stump, hollowed out by fire and then scraped clean. In this hollow the wheat would be put and pounded with a heavy sounded weight until flour was made. Probably the first wagon in the county was brought into it by Mr. Woolverton, and when the wheels were worn out others were made by sawing off the end of button-wood log and boring a hole in the centre, and although the wheels would generally be about six inches in width, still they would do excellent service and would often last for several years.

Mr. Woolverton thought the first white child born in the Town-

ship of Grimsby was William Nixon, son of Allen Nixon, and that the second white child was Henry Nellis. The village of Grimsby was for a long time called the "Forty"—which was supposed to be about forty miles from the Niagara River. For a short time Grimsby was also called Mill Town or Milton—from the mills which were then built at that place. Grimsby derives its present name from Grimsby in the County of Lincoln, England. Mr. Woolverton passed a long and useful life, and, as has been stated, was respected and honored by all who knew him.

CALVIN BROWN.

The subject of this memoir, Calvin Brown, Esq., barrister at law, and ex-Warden of the County of Lincoln, is a scion of one of that noble band, the United Empire Loyalists, who, scorning to renounce their allegiance to the Crown of England, left their pleasant homesteads to the spoiler and settled on the Queen's broad domains in Upper Canada, and by their loyalty and determination, laid the foundation of this glorious Dominion—one of the brightest gems in the Imperial Crown. Mr. Brown is a descendant of German ancestry, who emigrated from Germany to the British American Colonies in the eighteenth century, serving on the loyal side during the American war. On the termination of the revolution his grandfather settled in Upper Canada, where, in 1798, he received, in recognition of his loyal services, 1,500 acres of land, a valuable portion of which was on the Niagara River, a grant of 500 for himself, and 200 for each of his five sons, the valuable farms still held by the family near Queenston being part of the original grant from the Crown.

Mr. Calvin Brown was born on the old homestead in the Township of Niagara in 1839. He received the first rudiments of education at Pine Grove public school, and after attending the Grantham Academy was placed under the private tuition of F. W. Barron, Esq., the late Principal of Upper Canada College. In 1855 he came to St. Catharines and studied law in the office of Messrs. Eccles & Currie and with Messrs. Patterson, Harrison and Hodgins, Toronto, and while completing his studies, he compiled jointly with Mr. E. M. Chadwick, barrister-at-law, a law book of some 400 pages called the "Examination Questions and Student's Guide," which has proved a great boon to law students. He was called to the bar in 1863, and in 1870 married Helen, third daughter of the late Thomas Benson, Esq., of Port Hope.

Since his call to the bar he has resided in St. Catharines and enjoyed a lucrative practice, holding for years the responsible position of solicitor to the Niagara District Mutual Fire Insurance Company and the Security, Loan and Savings Company, of which latter Company he was the originator. He has contributed greatly to the growth and beauty of St. Catharines by the large number of buildings he has erected on the large landed estate which he has acquired, and has earned the gratitude of the working classes by his successful efforts to build them cheap and comfortable residences. He has taken an extremely active part in the town and county councils, having been continuously a member since 1866. He is an ex-Warden of the County, and presented the County address to the Governor-General in 1874 upon His Excellency's visit to St. Catharines, on which occasion, as Chairman of the Public School Board, he also presented an address. He is at present the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Corporation, a local Director and Solicitor of the St. Catharines Branch of the City Bank of Montreal, a Director of the Gas Company, and President of the Masonic Association. No person has done more to build up the town just merging into a city than Mr. Brown. He has built more houses within the last few years and has made greater improvements in opening up and grading streets, with miles of shade trees, than any other person. He has been on important committees of the Council, and has always been particularly identified with the corporation's finances, and did good service for the people at the settlement of the Municipal Loan Fund indebtedness. He was the first to move in procuring the two additional new wards to the town some three or four years ago, and was also the mover in the extension of the town limits last year, was chairman of the important committee of extension of the limits and incorporation of the town into a city which undertaking has been crowned with such success that on the first of May, 1876, a new city was born where formerly stood the Town of St. Catharines.

GRIFFITH'S BLOCK.

This building is located on the north side of east Main street in the Village of Welland, is three storeys high, having a frontage of 44 feet with a depth of 70 feet; there is an addition in the rear of 60 feet. The whole is bounded on the north by the "Chippawa Creek," more properly termed the Welland River, and on the west by the Welland Canal. The stores constitute the ground floor, being separated by the main entrance or hall to the upper storeys. The east store is occupied by the owner, Mr. Thomas Griffith, as a general provision mart. The west is under lease of Mr. G. H. Bugar, who uses the front as a book and stationery depository, while the rear is fitted up as a post office, telegraph office for the Dominion Line, and a compartment for the Merchant's Express Company. Both of the stores on the ground floor have been handsomely furnished, especially the latter, which is acknowledged as a model post office, being fitted in the most approved and latest style, with every convenience necessary for the large amount of business which is done.

The second floor is occupied on the east side by Dr. N. R. Grimold, dentist, with office in front and dwelling in rear. The

west side contains in the front the law office of the Hon. J. G. Currie, while Mr. Griffith resides in the rear.

The whole of the third storey is under the lease of Mr. Colcock, who uses the east side as a dwelling and the west as a printing and publishing establishment. Messrs. Colcock & Durnan here publish the Welland Telegraph, and have an extensive book and job office.

The whole structure was erected regardless of expense, and is fitted with every accommodation necessary. There is hard and soft water on each storey, with, in the rear addition, a substantial "lift" for the convenience of the occupants of the second and third flats. It is one of the finest buildings in the country, and was built for Messrs. Thomas Griffith & Son by Mr. M. reus Vanderburgh, of Welland. Work was commenced in September, 1874, and the block finished in May, 1875.

THOMAS GRIFFITH, ESQ.,

is a son of Thomas Griffith, Esq., a native of the County of Tyrone, Ireland, from which place he emigrated in the year 1819, locating in the County of Welland, near where the village of Port Robinson now stands, and followed the occupation of agriculturalist. Thoms Griffith, the subject of this sketch, is the third son of the above, and was born near Port Robinson in 1822, married on the 14th of June 1846 to Jane, third daughter of Anthony Simmons, Esq., of the Township of Pelham, and has now four sons and one daughter. He removed to Welland in May, 1869, and started a butcher shop on a small scale, and by dint of hard labor, and having a character unimpeachable he has become so far advanced as to become owner of the block, a short description of which is given above.

N. & C. J. PHELPS,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF BUILDING LUMBER, MERRITON, ONTARIO.

The Messrs. Phelps at all times keep an extensive variety of building lumber on hand, and parties desiring to purchase lumber should call upon them before buying elsewhere, for their facilities are such for bringing lumber to their mills that they can afford to sell it much cheaper than other lumber dealers.

JESSIE YOKOM, CROWLAND.

The subject of our sketch was born in Pennsylvania, County of Mifflin on the Juniatta River in 1796, came to Canada in the year 1799, while yet in his infancy, crossing at Black Rock, at which time there was but a solitary house where Buffalo now stands. The ferry was kept at that time by one C. O'Neil. His father settled and bought a mill at a place now called Crowland, lived there until 25th, Dec. 1812, when he died, his wife dying on the 18th April following. Isaac with his two Bros. and one sister still remained there during the war of 1812 and 13, and was engaged in two battles, one at Cook's Mills and the other at Chippawa.

They were driven out of their house by the American Soldiers in Oct. 1814, and it was used by them as a hospital. The day following there was a Battle fought, known as the Battle of Cook's Mills. After they used the house until through with it and burned all the rails for fire, they fired the house. The family put in losses to the amount of some \$500, to the Government, who thinking it too high sent it home to England, of which no account was heard for about 21 years when they found the money to be forthcoming being only one fourth of this estimate, and was paid them through Samuel Street Esq., who was allowed 6 per cent. for paying it out. Mr. Isaac Yokom was married in April 1817, to Miss Jane Lemon, when he moved on the farm adjoining the one he now occupies where he remained for one year, moving to where he now resides. He lost his wife and two children in the short space of two weeks in January 1832. In 1833 he was married again to Mrs. Forbes by whom he had six children, of whom there are five still living, all of whom he has seen in comfortable houses. Mr. Yokom is still smart and intelligent and clever in conversation and is respected by all who know him.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF D. NEAR, OF HUMBERSTONE.

Daniel Near, J. P., was born June 24 1825, at Humberstone, in the County of Welland, where he has since continually resided. In 1852, he was elected a Councillor and appointed Reeve for the Township, and was elected and appointed Reeve five times afterwards. In 1858, he was appointed a Commissioner for taking Affidavits in B. R. & Co., for the said County of Welland. In 1860, he was appointed Township Clerk and still holds that office. At the time of the separation of the Counties of Lincoln and Welland he was appointed a Justice of the Peace for the County of Welland. In 1870, he was appointed a Captain of the Sedentary Militia No. 1. Welland.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF J. THOMPSON, HUMBERSTONE.

John Thompson J. P. was born at Winterton, Lincolnshire, England, in 1808. He came to Canada in 1830, and settled in Humberstone in 1831, where he has since resided. In 1837 he was elected Township Clerk, and he held this office for 21 years. In 1850, he was appointed a Commissioner for taking affidavits in B. R. & Co., for the United Counties of Lincoln, Welland, and Haldimand. In the year 1853, the Humberstone

Post Office was established; he was appointed Postmaster, and he still retains the office. At the time of the separation of the Counties of Lincoln and Welland, he was appointed a Justice of the Peace for the County of Welland.

HAMILTON AGRICULTURAL WORKS, L. D. SAWYER & CO.

This Company rank among the largest Manufactures of Agricultural Implements, having been established in 1836. Their Agents and Implements are to be found in all parts of the Dominion. Their buildings and lumber yards are very extensive and valuable covering over five acres. They give employment to a large number of hands all the year round. Sawyer & Co. have manufactured a great variety of Implements, but the demand for mowers and reapers, threshing machines and drills, is so large that in future they will confine their sales exclusively to their manufactures.

Their single reaper named the "Canadian Harvester" is the greatest success known in a reaper, and has the past season fully confirmed what farmers declared it to be the year previous, namely "the best reaper in the Dominion."

Their "Iron Clad Combined Mower and Reaper," is a new machine unlike any other ever introduced to the public. The reception it met with last season and its many advantages over other machine show that it will occupy the front rank in the future. It has a patent swinging table which in an instant can be swung round in rear of the machine so as to pass over narrow bridges and through narrow gateways. It is less complicated than any other combined machine, and is the lightest draft machine for its weight both in mowing and reaping in the world. It has only two bolts in working part of machine. The gearing is all enclosed in a light iron case and the driving wheels are much larger than on most machines.

Their Vibrator Threshing Machine it is claimed will thresh all kinds of grain wet or dry cleaner faster and easier than any of the old style of threshers and is in fact the matchless grain saving, labor saving and money making Hamilton "Vibrator." The Hamilton "Combination" grain drill has been awarded more first prizes than any other drill made in Canada, and is well known as a first class drill all over the Province.

They still make the Pitts Separator, Victoria Mower and Hamilton Combined Mower and Reaper which are so well known as first class reliable machines.

WM. HAMILTON MERRITT, M. P.

The name of Wm. Hamilton Merritt will ever be associated with one of the greatest public works ever carried through in the Dominion of Canada, viz: The construction of the Welland Canal. Elsewhere in this work is given a description of the difficulties which he encountered in maturing this great project, the honor of successfully completing which is due to his untiring exertions.

Mr. Merritt was the son of one of those brave and self-denying men who, upon the breaking out of the American Revolution, adhered to the principles of their forefathers, and sought a home in the wilderness of Canada, in which country they could maintain their allegiance to the British Crown. Mr. Merritt was one of the best specimens of the descendants of that noble band of pioneers. He was liberal and tolerant in the highest degree; his views of public duty were exalted, his aims for the improvement of his country wide and far reaching. While quite a young man he played an active part in the war of 1812, as an officer of the Canadian militia. Some years later it was that he conceived the idea of surmounting the difficulties of navigation between Lakes Erie and Ontario by the construction of a canal across the Niagara peninsula. It is not our purpose to dwell on the almost insuperable difficulties which he encountered in this gigantic undertaking. Suffice it to say that his indomitable perseverance rose superior to all difficulties, and the work was ultimately accomplished, and to this day remains as a monument of the patriotism of one of Canada's most noble-hearted sons. This was not the only great work of Mr. Merritt's, for, in general terms, it may be said that during the last forty years of his life he took an active share in every important step taken to develop the commerce of Canada. Regarding him it has truly been said that a more remarkable combination of the apparently impracticable and the actually practical was never seen. No obstacle daunted him. He had the wonderful faculty of bringing all classes of men under his influence, and however disposed at first to ridicule or oppose his projects, whosoever came within his reach almost invariably became his supporter. He was a genuine benefactor of his country, and deserves to have his name enrolled with DeWitt, Clinton, Brunel and Stephenson, men who devised great works and struggled successfully against gigantic natural difficulties and the still stronger prejudices of mankind.

Mr. Merritt was long a representative of the County of Lincoln in the Provincial Parliament, and was a member for some time of the Baldwin-Lafontaine Cabinet. Lately a fine volume of 450 pages, giving the life of this public benefactor, has appeared from the pen of his son, J. P. Merritt, Esq. This work gives a graphic and interesting history of the life and labors of this great man, and from it an enquiring public can learn still more of Mr. Merritt than we can give in our brief articles. He witnessed the immense development which the construction of the Welland Canal gave to the section of the country through which it passes, in which his own personal interests lay, and more especially the striking prosperity of the Town of St. Catha-

rines, in which he resided, and which he may be said to have created. He devised and carried through to completion the Welland Railway, which, he contended, would be, instead of a rival, an assistant to his greater work. Mr. Merritt died on the 5th July, 1862, at the age of 69 years.

J. P. MERRITT, ESQ.

The subject of our present biographical sketch was born in St. Catharines, June 10th, 1820, in which town he received the rudiments of his education. Among the schools which he attended was the old Grantham Academy, which was built prior to the Toronto Colleges. He was also for a time under the tuition of the Rev. Mr. Grassett. In 1842 Mr. Merritt entered Cambridge University, where he remained until April of the following year when he went to Bonn, in Germany, where he met his brother William, with whom he took a three months' tour over the continent, after which he returned to Cambridge University to complete the term. When the next vacation came Mr. Merritt made a more extended tour of the Continent than at first, passing through France, Switzerland, Northern Italy, the States of the Church and other countries. During the journey he visited many of the principal cities and places of interest in the southern part of the continent. Returning to England he passed another term at Cambridge, at the close of which he, in company with a fellow student, visited Germany, in which country he spent some time. In 1844 Mr. Merritt arrived home. Soon after this he assumed the position of post-master, which office he held for eighteen years in succession. In 1859 he again visited England and spent some months there.

Mr. Merritt has always taken a great interest in the prosperity and welfare of his native country, and everything connected with its history has always had a charm for his patriotic nature. As a historian he has taken a high rank, and as he has in his possession a great many valuable documents relating to Canada from its first settlement down to the present time, he has been able on numerous occasions to furnish much valuable information to the public in connection with the past history of the country. He has lately compiled a most valuable work "The Life of Wm. Hamilton Merritt, M. P."

Mr. Merritt still resides in St. Catharines, in which city he is an extensive property holder, as well as in other portions of the counties of Lincoln and Welland. He has always taken a great interest in all the questions of the day relating to the local and general government, and his opinions on these matters are not without great influence. Socially Mr. Merritt is a gentleman who is known as a genial companion, a liberal and upright member of society and a worthy and esteemed citizen.

WILLIAM HAMILTON MERRITT, ESQ.

Herewith we give a condensation of the obituary notice of Wm. Hamilton Merritt, Esq., which appeared in the St. Catharines Journal, May 5th, 1860. Mr. Merritt died on the morning of the day mentioned, and was deeply mourned by the public, and a large circle of acquaintances and friends.

"In chronicling the death of this gentleman, we feel justified in asserting that the loss of no single individual of our community will be felt more severely or regretted more sincerely. In the deceased, every class of the community feels keenly the loss of a noble and generous heart. A career full of promise has been suddenly checked. A mind full of noble impulses has been taken from us, and the social circle which he adorned must mourn the departure of one who was a kind sympathising friend; and emphatically superior to being the enemy of any man. Possessing intellect of a superior order, which has been assiduously improved and enlarged by a course of study at domestic and foreign institutes of learning, which subsequent reading and study tended to invigorate, the deceased brought to bear upon the various enterprises in which he was engaged a vigour of thought and action that invariably secured the most ample success. Not a single public improvement has been undertaken in this vicinity for the past ten or twelve years but bears the impress of his mind; and of most of them he was the originator and leading spirit. It was always his aim, both in public and private enterprises, to give to his various undertakings a character far in advance of his slower moving and less enterprising townsmen, and he succeeded most nobly in all.

Mr. Merritt was the second son of the Hon. Wm. H. Merritt, M. P. for Lincoln, and was born in St. Catharines, on the 4th July, 1822, and was consequently in his 38th year at the time of his death. He was educated in Upper Canada College, and after leaving that institution he commenced to study law in the office of the Hon. John Hilliard Cameron. Subsequently he continued his legal studies for two years at the University of Bonn, in Germany; and also a year in Paris, and one in London; in order to acquire a knowledge of the English and French laws and customs. On his return to Canada in 1845, he passed as Barrister-at-law, or, more properly, as Premier-at-law, standing at the head of the list. In November 1853, Mr. Merritt married the daughter of the Hon. Jas. Morris, M. L. C., by whom he had four children, three of whom survived him. As a public man there was no one of his time who enjoyed a fairer reputation as to the past, and none who could look forward to the future with prospects of a more enlivening and cheerful nature. For several years he was an active member of the Town Council of St. Catharines, and by very many he was marked out as the future successor of his father as the representative of the County in Parliament. It was, however, as an exemplary and consistent Christian, as a benevolent man, as a dutiful and obedient son, and as a loving husband and father, that his character appeared in its most favorable colors. Altogether

the subject of this brief notice was a man of whom any community might well feel proud, and whose early death might be sincerely mourned, as, no doubt it was, by all who had the good fortune to know him.

THOMAS RODMAN MERRITT.

Thomas Rodman Merritt, youngest son of the late Hon. Wm. Hamilton Merritt, was born 19th October, 1824. Educated at Grantham Academy and Upper Canada College. Married in 1853 Mary, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Benson, Esq. From 1844 to 1846 he was in business with the Hon. James R. Benson, under the firm of Benson and Merritt, as general merchants. From 1846 to 1869 he was largely engaged in milling and shipping, and was director and president of the Niagara District Bank for 21 years, and for several years a member of the St. Catharines town Council. He was first elected to the Dominion Parliament for the County of Lincoln in 1868, on Mr. Benson's being appointed to the Senate. Was again elected in 1872, and upon the dissolution of the House by the McKenzie government in 1874, declined the unanimous nomination of the Liberal Conservative party to stand again.

Mr. Merritt is now Managing Director of the Welland Railway; President of the St. Catharines Gas Light Company; President of the Security Loan and Savings Company; Vice-President of the Imperial Bank, and a Director of the Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge Company.

Mr. Merritt's residence, known as Rodman Hall, in the South part of St. Catharines, is finely situated; it is surrounded by grounds which are shaded by pine and ornamental trees and shrubs, with pleasant walks on all sides, and is one of the most beautiful places in St. Catharines or vicinity. Mr. Merritt is well known as a public-spirited gentleman, and has at all times taken a great interest in every thing which furthered for good the public affairs.

H. H. COLLIER.

The subject of the following biographical sketch is a native of New York State, and is of Anglo Dutch parentage. Mr. Collier came to St. Catharines to reside with his brother Richard in 1835, and was one of the pupils of the "old academy" during '35, '36, and '37, and after finishing his education he entered the law office of the late Hon. Robert Campbell, (afterwards Lieut. Governor of the State of New York.) In 1839, Mr. Collier emigrated to Texas and served five years in the State and Treasury departments of that Government. In 1845, Mr. Collier returned and permanently took up his residence in St. Catharines, and commenced business in a small grocery store in the "East end" in company with his brother, adding to it in 1850 the business of lumbering, and in 1869 that of the manufacture of agricultural implements. Mr. Collier's public life commenced as Councillor for St. Paul's ward in 1859, and the same year he was elected as Deputy Reeve, which office he also held in 1860 and 1863. Mr. Collier was unanimously called to fill the office of Mayor of St. Catharines in 1872 and again in 1873. In 1875, Mr. Collier was elected water Commissioner for St. Paul's ward, and at the first meeting of the Commissioners he was chosen chairman of that body, an office which he still holds. Politically Mr. Collier is an old time Reformer; socially, a warm friend and genial companion and a devoted disciple with those who admire our Canadian "forests and streams."

JACOB KRATZ.

The ancestors of Mr. Kratz were among the earliest of the settlers of the Township of Louth, his grandfather having emigrated here from Pennsylvania in 1798. He purchased three hundred acres of bush land, about sixty acres of which he cleared. He raised a family of eleven children, ten of whom — two boys and eight girls — grew to man and womanhood. The father of the subject of our sketch was married during the first year of the war of 1812, and commenced farming on the farm where his son Jacob resides at the present time, a short distance west of the village of Jordan. The father of the subject of our sketch raised a family of twelve children, ten of whom are living at the present time. Jacob Kratz was born September 22nd, 1824, and passed his youth working on his father's farm, and gaining an education the best he could at the country school in his vicinity. On February 25th, 1849, he married, and at the present time has two children, a son and daughter. Mr. Kratz lives in a fine brick residence, which is shown elsewhere in this work, and his surrounding farm is well cultivated and stocked with everything that is necessary for the northern farmer to have.

MICHAEL DUNN GONDER.

Captain Jacob Gonder, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and came to this country in 1783. He first settled at Niagara. From Niagara he moved up the river and took up land in the Township of Willoughby. Captain Jacob Gonder served in the Canadian army during the war of 1812-15, and suffered so severely while a prisoner in the hands of the Americans, that he never recovered from the effects. He died in 1847. Michael D. Gonder was born in Willoughby, in May 1804. His early life was spent in working on the farm and occasionally attending school during the winter. Though but a boy at the time of the war of 1812-15, he still remembers many of the events of that stirring period in Canadian History. At various times Mr. Gonder has held positions of honor in his native Township, having been a

Councillor and also Reeve. In 1827 he married Sarah, daughter of the late Reuben Wait, of Black Creek, by whom he had a large family, twelve of whom are yet alive. Mr. Gonder is known as a worthy and upright man, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of all who know him.

BRAZILLA BEAMER.

The father of the gentleman whose name heads this biographical sketch was born on lot 8, concession 3, Township of Grimsby, on March 23rd, 1793. Though having but the rudest advantages for gaining an education, he acquired through perseverance a knowledge which served him well, and through energy he gained considerable property. On March 28th, 1816, he married Elizabeth Ensley, and upon her death he married Sarah Weirs on the 13th October, 1847, and the subject of our sketch was born on the 21st January, 1849, on the farm he now owns. Mr. Beamer's mother died May the 8th, 1855, and his father passed from this earth on November 4th, 1872, respected by all who knew him. At an early age the subject of our sketch attended school in the Village of Grimsby, and when school section No. 13 was formed he attended that school and then the village Grammar school. On the death of his father Mr. Beamer came into possession of the homestead, farm and mill property. Mr. Beamer now owns a farm of about 240 acres, upon which is a saw mill which runs by steam or water, and which does a fair business for that vicinity. About 75 acres of this farm is cleared and in a good state of cultivation, all of which is well watered by a never failing spring. In the year 1873, Mr. Beamer married Melissa A. Lee, of the Township of Saltfleet, County of Wentworth. Mr. Beamer is an energetic man and respected by his many friends and acquaintances.

S. W. HILL.

The subject of the present sketch was born in the Town of Western, Oneida County, N. Y., and being the youngest of his father's family, he remained at home until his father's death, and as his portion of the legacy, in 1857 came into possession of the homestead; this he sold in 1860 with the intention of going to the far-west to settle, and in the autumn of 1860, he prospecting in several of the Western States, and, also, in 1861 he travelled quite extensively in Canada. During 1863 Mr. Hill returned again to Canada, where he remained during the summer, and purchased the "Jennings" farm in the Township of Pelham, County of Welland, where he resides at the present time. In 1870 Mr. Hill married the youngest daughter of the late Joseph Wilson of the Township of Pelham. In partnership in the nursery business, which Mr. Hill had formed with James Taylor of the township above mentioned, was dissolved in 1874, at which time Mr. Hill entered into a more extensive partnership with Mr. E. Morris of Ridgeville, and since that time have done a very flourishing nursery business, and are now shipping all kinds of fruit trees, and all the choicest selections of small fruit in almost innumerable quantities to all parts of the Dominion of Canada. Mr. Hill is a thorough business man, and enjoys the respect and esteem of his fellow townsmen.

GEORGE HAMILTON BURGAR.

George Hamilton Burgar's father, Thomas Burgar, was born January 24th, 1801, near the present Village of Welland, in the Township of Thorold, County of Welland, and was married June 8th, 1826, to Dorothy Young, who resided near the "Beaver Dams."

Shortly after marriage they removed to Long Point, Norfolk County, and resided there for a short time, but becoming tired of that locality they decided on moving once more, and they permanently settled near the old family homestead on the Welland River, then known as the Chippawa Creek. He took up lands and immediately began to improve them, and upon part of them the Village of Welland now stands. After this section of the country became more thickly settled he received an appointment from the Home Government as Postmaster, which office he honorably filled for upwards of forty years. It was here upon the banks of the "Chippawa" that George Hamilton Burgar, the subject of this brief biography, was born October 30th, 1842, who, from his infancy, has resided upon or near the old homestead, and who by hard work and his integrity of character obtained the honorable position he now enjoys. On October 31st, 1862, he married Miss J. Douglass Nobles, of the Town of Simcoe, grand-daughter of the late Levi Douglass, a U. E. Loyalist and descendant of the old Scottish line of Douglasses. Shortly after his marriage he became interested in politics and local matters, in which he has ever since taken an active part. In 1871 he was elected a councillor for the Village of Welland. In 1872 he was elected a member of the Union School Board, which position he occupied for three years. In 1874 he was again elected for councillor, and filled the position with so much credit to himself and satisfaction to the people that they again re-elected him as councillor for 1875, when he again showed his ability as a legislator, and was again honored by receiving nominations for both reeve and councillor which he declined, having become tired of public life. In 1873 he began business in a small way as bookseller, in connection with the post office, in which he was acting as assistant postmaster for his father.

On June 2nd, 1874, he received the appointment of postmaster, and finding his business as bookseller and the post office so rapidly increasing, he took steps to procure increased accommodations, and finally located June, 1875, in the fine and commodious store and office which he now occupies in Griffith's Block.

MR. N. B. COLCOCK,

the senior member of the firm of Colcock & Durnan, publishers of the *Welland Telegraph*, came from England, in June, 1867. He is the son of William Colcock, Esq., brewer and wine and spirit merchant, Andoran, Hampshire. Immediately on his arrival in this country he located in Portage du Fort, Province of Quebec. He did not remain there long, but moved west. In December, 1869, he married Miss Etwell, of Uxbridge, and finally settled in Welland, in October, 1870. May 1872 saw him in partnership with Mr. James Brown in the *Welland Telegraph*. One year from that date he purchased Mr. Brown's interest, and became sole proprietor. Finding the business increase so much as to make it too laborious for him he, in November, 1875, took into partnership Mr. H. A. Durnan, who for many years had been connected with the *London Herald*.

M. L. ROBERTS.

The subject of this brief notice is a resident of the Township of Grimsby, where he has lived for a number of years past. Mr. Roberts has control of an extensive business, having one of the finest pot asheries in Ontario. He is a man of shrewd business qualities, is very energetic and conducts his large business with unfailing activity. He is a man possessing a large amount of mechanical genius, and has invented a large number of useful patents. He is a gentleman of sound understanding, and has at his command a large stock of general knowledge. His career has been a prosperous one, and now in the prime of life he occupies a prominent position among the people of the County of Lincoln.

ABRAHAM MARTIN.

Abraham Martin, one of the best known citizens of the Township of Louth, was born in Lancaster County, Pa., September the 8th, 1823. When Abraham was but nine months old his parents emigrated to the Township of Waterloo, U. C., where they bought a farm, and where the subject of our sketch lived until he was ten years of age. On the death of his father in 1833, Abraham came to the County of Lincoln, where he worked by the month until he was nineteen years of age, receiving, as wages were in those days, only \$4 per month for the first season, \$5 per month for the second season, \$6 per month for the third year, and for the fourth year \$8 per month. Subsequently at the age of 19 years he went into partnership with his father-in-law, Mr. Isaac Wismer, of the Township of Louth, and kept a small store of general goods in the Village of Jordan. Upon his step father's death, which occurred six years after their entering into partnership, Mr. Martin controlled the entire business, which he then disposed of to other parties. In the year 1846 he married Miss Catharine Kratz, of the Township of Louth, and in 1849 bought his present farm, lot 14 Con. 1 Township of Louth, and commenced farming. In 1851 Mr. Martin was appointed clerk and treasurer of Louth by the Town Council, and for twenty-four years has held this office. Mr. Martin's residence is pleasantly located and commands a fine view of Lake Ontario. He is a social, generous-hearted citizen, and although in his youth he had more than the usual disadvantages thrown upon him, still by perseverance and pursuing a course which has at all times been honorable and energetic, he has gained the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens.

MR. ANDREW THOMPSON.

The original settler of the very pleasant lot, No. 14, in the 6th concession, Township of Louth, was Daniel Clendenan, Sr., who was born at the "Twelve Mile Creek" (now St. Catharines), in 1795. Among his friends, in an early day, were Elias Adams, Henry Mittleberger, George Rykert, Sr., W. H. Merritt and many others.

Having learned the blacksmith trade, he acquired considerable property, a part of which was the lot named above, purchasing the same off the late David Bradt, probably in 1824. Two years before his death, which occurred July 3rd, 1866, he gave a deed in fee simple of this desirable farm to Andrew Thompson, Esq., who was born and brought up in Athol, in the County of Prince Edward. He came to Wainfleet in 1834, and married Caroline, second daughter of William Dunn, Esq. She dying, he then married the youngest daughter of the before mentioned Daniel Clendenan, who persuaded his son-in-law to take possession and assume the care of his desirable habitation, which he accordingly did in 1864, and still holds possession of the same. Mr. Thompson is a man of sterling worth, and is respected by all who know him.

THOMAS KEYES, ESQ.

Thomas Keyes' father was born in the County of Carlow, Ireland, his parents having emigrated there from England. In the spring of 1818 the father of the subject of our biographical sketch emigrated to Upper Canada and located in the Township of Beckwith, County of Lanark, being one of the first settlers, and erecting the first shingled house in that township. He married in the fall of 1822 Hester Garland, eldest daughter of the late John Garland, Esq., who located in the same township in 1819, but afterwards moved to the adjoining Township of Goulbourn, in the County of Carleton. Thomas Keyes was born on the 27th of January, 1821, and is the oldest of a family of fifteen children, thirteen of whom are living at the present time. Although the advantages which he had for obtaining an education were not of the best, still, by dint of hard work, he

managed to acquire a very good education. At the age of eighteen he obtained a situation as clerk in a store, in the village of Franklin, in which he remained for about two years. In February, 1844, he commenced the profession of teaching, following it with but slight intervals, until 1863, the greater portion of which period he spent in Grantham, where he now lives. In municipal affairs Mr. Keyes has taken considerable interest since 1864, in which year he was first elected councillor. Since that time he has been at different periods at the head of affairs in his township, and is at present Reeve. For many years he has been secretary of the Grand Orange Lodge of Ontario. Mr. Keyes married, in 1850, Ann, eldest daughter of the late James Brown, of Niagara Township, by whom he had seven children, five of whom are living. Socially, Mr. Keyes is a warm hearted and benevolent gentleman, and one who enjoys the confidence and good wishes of a very large circle of friends and acquaintances.

MR. JOHN BROWN.

One of the best known persons in the Counties of Lincoln and Welland, and especially so among those who are engaged in carrying on Government improvements in the Dominion of Canada, is Mr. John Brown. Mr. Brown is of Scotch parentage, having been born in Lancashire, Scotland, in the year 1809. During his youth he had but meagre advantages for gaining an education, but he, as most of the youth did in those days, learned a trade, choosing that of a stone-cutter. He served his time in the city of Glasgow, and when but twenty-three years old he emigrated to New York, where he worked for a short time, and then moved to Lockport, N. Y., where he took his first contract, which was building the Niagara flouring mills. From Lockport he went to Niagara Falls, where he took the contract for building the Cataract House, and he also built several private residences for different persons in that vicinity. In 1838 Mr. Brown moved to Canada, and by contract built the pioneer railroad in Western Canada between Niagara and Chippawa, and then furnished the stone for re-building Fort Niagara, and also the military barracks at Toronto; in 1844 he had several contracts on the Welland Canal, on which he did a great deal of work. In 1855 he built six light-houses at different points on Lake Huron and Georgian Bay, and improved several harbors, and on the building of the Great Western Railroad had large contracts on that work. In 1857 Mr. Brown built the Welland Railway. He also built the Suspension Bridge Towers at Clifton and several public and private buildings, and macadamized roads in the County of Welland. He had extensive contracts in improving Montreal and Quebec harbors, and deepening the river channel to Sorel. He also completed the deepening of the Welland Canal to Lake Erie level. Mr. Brown also built the County of Lincoln jail in St. Catharines, and at the present time has work on the new Welland Canal to the extent of about two millions of dollars. Passing his youth under the most adverse circumstances, but making the best of all opportunities and pursuing an upright honorable course in his dealings, Mr. Brown has reached a most enviable position among his fellow men, and is regarded by all as a most worthy and upright citizen.

THE CONSOLIDATED BANK OF CANADA.

Few persons who are not directly brought in a business way to our banking houses realize the extent the public are dependent upon them, and the true position and vast importance of first class banking institutions in any community can hardly be over-rated. Probably one of the best known banks in St. Catharines, and one which our business men look upon, not only in St. Catharines but throughout the Dominion of Canada, as a wisely managed corporation, is the City Bank of Montreal, and the great confidence which business men have put in this bank shows it to be one of the most popular in the Dominion. Having a capital of upwards of \$1,500,000, and a reserve of \$130,000, it may be classical among the first banks of the country. On the 10th of May, 1876, the city bank of Montreal and the Royal Canadian Bank will be consolidated, and will then assume the name of the Consolidated Bank of Canada, which will have a capital of \$4,000,000, in forty thousand shares of \$100 each. The President will be Sir Francis Hincks, and the cashier will be J. B. Renny. The head office of the Consolidated Bank of Canada will be in Montreal, and the branch of the bank in St. Catharines will be managed by the present manager of the City Bank of Montreal, Mr. Wm. T. Benson, a young man who by his sterling business qualities, gentlemanly deportment and courtesy, has gained for himself a very high reputation as a business man. Mr. Benson was for some years connected with the Quebec Bank, as manager of the St. Catharines branch, and about one year ago resigned that position to accept a similar one for the City Bank, and during that short time he has built up a business which for stability and extent compares most favorably with those of banking institutions represented here for a much longer time. The Local Board of Directors will consist of John Taylor, Calvin Brown and F. Stinson, gentlemen well and favorably known to the business community. The Saving's department of this Bank is a very important feature, giving the mechanic and laborer an opportunity to deposit their earnings in sums of one dollar and upwards, and receive interest at the rate of 5 per cent, and to draw it out without giving any previous notice of withdrawal. For the accommodation of the public the bank is open every Saturday evening from 7 until 9 o'clock, an advantage and accommodation that no other bank in the town offers.

JAMES NORRIS, M. P.

The subject of the present sketch is a gentleman well known in Canada and portions of the United States. He was born in the year 1820 in Argyleshire, Scotland; came to this country in 1834, and with his parents settled in Caledonia Township, Peel County. Here he spent several years working on the farm, but growing weary of this quiet way of living, and his rather indifferent success as a tiller of the soil, he concluded to quit farming and try some other sphere of action. Accordingly in 1840 he came to St. Catharines and commenced sailing on the lakes, which avocation he continued for thirteen years, beginning as a deck hand and ending as captain and owner of a vessel. In 1850 Mr. Norris entered into a joint venture with Sylvester Neelon in building a small vessel, which proved a success. Shortly after this a joint co-partnership was formed between Mr. Norris and Mr. Neelon under the name of Norris and Neelon, to do a shipping business, to which miling and other commercial business were afterwards added. The firm became very prosperous and wealthy, and attained a very prominent position in many commercial interests. In 1870 the partnership was dissolved by mutual consent. In 1848 Mr. Norris married Miss Sophrinia, daughter of James Neelon of Port Dalhousie. She died in 1860, mourned by all who knew her. In 1863 he married again, his second wife being Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Ward of St. Catharines. Mr. Norris was a member of the St. Catharines Town Council from 1867 to 1874, in which year he was elected Mayor, which position he held for one year. On the 17th January, 1874, he was elected M.P. for Lincoln, which he still holds.

Mr. Norris is one of the wealthiest gentlemen in the County of Lincoln, and at the present time is largely interested in various kinds of business in St. Catharines and elsewhere. He is an extensive vessel owner, and also owns immense tracts of pine land in the Western States. He has been closely identified with the best interests of St. Catharines, and has at all times been among the first of those who sought the people's welfare, and has encouraged, in every way, such measures and projects, as would tend to the public good. Among the most charitable objects of the town is the general marine hospital, in which he has taken a very lively interest, bestowing most liberally from his own purse, and assisting and encouraging by his influence, having been a trustee of the institution from its inception. By his request the Dominion Parliament granted four thousand dollars towards the erection of its present buildings.

MR. ADAM KONKLE.

The subject of the following biographical sketch, generally known as Colonel Adam Konkle, was born in the Township of Clinton, County of Lincoln, on the first concession, lot 18, in the year 1780. His parents emigrated from Sussex County, Pennsylvania, where they were farmers, and made their way for upwards of five hundred miles through the woods to the spot where Mrs. Konkle lives at the present time. He took part in the war of 1812-15, and was in the battle of Queenston Heights, in which he had a narrow escape from being killed, a tuft of his hair and his coat collar having been shot off. As before intimated, Mr. Konkle still resides on the farm on which he was born, and is now a hale and hearty old gentleman, respected and esteemed for his many sterling qualities.

HENRY WISMER, ESQ.

The subject of the following biographical sketch is one of the best known citizens in the County of Lincoln, having, through official business and otherwise, become known to a large number of persons.

Mr. Wismer was born in the year 1821, in the Township of Louth, County of Lincoln, and while young enjoyed the few advantages for education which the youth enjoyed in the Counties of Lincoln and Welland at the time mentioned. In the fall of 1845, Mr. Wismer was married, and in the following spring he moved on a farm in the township mentioned, and commenced farming, which occupation he has since followed and in which he has been very successful. In January 1861, Mr. Wismer offered himself for municipal honors, and by a majority of one vote was elected a member of the Township Council. This election was without doubt one of the sharpest contested municipal elections ever held in the County of Lincoln or adjoining counties. Mr. Wismer has been a member of that council every year since, having been elected by acclamation no less than eight times. In 1870 he was elected Reeve for his township and has held that office for seven years, and in 1875 was elected Warden of the County. He is now serving his sixteenth year as a member of the Louth Council. He is well known as a sterling and upright man, and an efficient and faithful worker for the best interests of the people, and enjoys the high esteem of all who know him.

THE QUEENSTON STONE QUARRIES.

The above named stone quarries, the property of Mr. W. M. Hendershot, of Thorold, Ont., are without doubt the most extensive stone quarries in Ontario, if not in the Dominion of Canada. The quarries are situated about a mile from Queenston, and in plain view of Brock's monument, which was partially built of stone from these quarries. These quarries were first opened on building the Welland Canal, at which time the stone was used partially in lock work and in other ways, and the stone at this time being found so admirably suited for various building purposes it at once came into favor with builders. It was also used extensively on the Grand Trunk and

Great Western Railways, in making culverts, foundations for bridges, etc. There are three beds of the stone, and under the 3rd bed one of superior water limestone. The top bed is light colored, and like the stone of the other layers bears the frost without being affected in the least. The second bed of stone is dark with a tendency to a blue color, and the third bed is rather of a light blue. All of this stone is very suitable for building purposes, and at the present time is being used on sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10 and 11 of the new Welland Ship Canal, and will probably soon be used to a still greater extent along the canal. There are other stone quarries nearer the canal than these of Mr. Hendershot's, but the stone from his quarries in many respects proved greatly superior to the stone from other quarries, and his inducements were such that the stone from his quarries is used to the exclusion of any other, the Government demanding that only the stone best adapted for the canal work should be used. The earth on the surface is generally three or four feet deep before the first bed is reached; the first bed of stone is from four to five feet thick; the second bed is about the same and a portion of the stone taken from this bed polishes beautifully, and is much like the cathedral Aberdeen granite; the fourth bed is about four feet thick, and as we have said, under it is a fine bed of water limestone and, if arrangements could be made this would be an excellent point to establish a mill to work lime, cement, etc., usually made from water lime stone. The quarries now cover about eighty or ninety acres, and more are being opened every month. The facilities for shipping are excellent, a branch track of the Great Western Railway running directly to the quarries, and the Niagara River being navigable up as far as Queenston, and the Welland ship canal but a few miles off—these give ample means for shipping the stone, and at the present time it is sent to all parts of the Dominion, and is largely used in Government and private buildings. Besides the stone mentioned, there is any amount of rubble stone, which is extensively used for cellars, window casings, etc.; this as well as the stone from the quarries is furnished by Mr. Hendershot, at very reasonable rates.

J. C. RYKERT, M. P. P.

John Charles Rykert has long been one of the most prominent men of the County of Lincoln. He is a son of the late George Rykert, Esq., who sat in the U. C. Assembly. Mr. Rykert was educated at Upper Canada College, and having chosen the law for a profession he was called to the Bar in 1854. In the practice of his profession, Mr. Rykert is looked upon as one of the shrewdest and most successful lawyers in his section of the country. He has had a long experience in politics. He sat for Lincoln in the Canada Assembly from 1860 to 1863, in which year he was defeated at the general election which took place. In 1867 he was brought out as a candidate for the Local Legislature, and was returned by acclamation. At the general election in 1871, he was again returned by acclamation. In January 1875, at the next general election he was defeated by Sylvester Neelon, of St. Catharines, but this election having been set aside by the Courts, a new contest took place in March last, and Mr. Rykert was again returned. He is still in the prime of life, and enjoys a height of prosperity such as few other men can boast of in the County of Lincoln.

THE PRESS IN THE COUNTIES OF LINCOLN AND WELLAND.

The press of a county or district constitutes one of the most important features of its society. The journalism of today wields the mightiest influence in a community of any one institution. Socially, morally and politically, the newspapers stand forth as the champions of public liberty, equality and justice. It is the grand intellectual criterion for the masses, and, withal, it is the most popular channel of general information. Journalism has become a power in the land, before which the corrupt official and the general evil-doer stand in awe. This being undeniably the true position of the legitimate press, its history forms an interesting and worthy page in our local history. Hence we devote a brief space in giving a condensed description of the different newspapers that have flourished in the Counties of Lincoln and Welland. To this district belongs the credit of being amongst the first in Canada to set in motion this powerful institution. It is true, at its start it was very different from what it is to-day, but still it was none the less important in those days when Canada was in its infancy.

The first newspaper published in Upper Canada was the *Upper Canada Gazette*, which appeared for the first time on the 18th of April, 1793, at Newark, and was the Government paper of the time through which Governor Simcoe gave official notices to the few settlers. The *Gazette* had about one hundred and fifty subscribers, and Gideon Tiffany was the publisher. The *Gazette*, we believe, was afterwards removed to Little York (Toronto). A newspaper called the *Spectator* appears to have subsequently existed at Niagara; then the *Niagara Gleaner*, published by Andrew Heron for many years.

In 1824 Wm. Lyon Mackenzie commenced the *Colonial Advocate*, for three months printed by Oliver Grace, in Lewiston, and dated at Queenston. He then induced Hiram Leavenworth to move his printing establishment from Rochester to Queenston, where he settled in August of 1824. In two months the office was removed to Toronto, where Mr. Leavenworth continued printing the *Advocate* by contract for some four or five months. He then returned to Niagara and found employment on the *Canadian*, published by L. C. Beardsley. He was

then induced to commence business in St. Catharines, and on Christmas day, 1825, his removal was completed. December 30th his first hand-bill appeared—"300 Cords of Stone Wanted." His office and residence combined was the half of a timber (?) house, not long since destroyed, which stood near the southwest angle of King and Academy streets.

February 1st, 1826, the *Farmers' Journal* and *Welland Canal Intelligencer*, on a super-royal sheet, at \$4 per year, appeared at St. Catharines, Mr. Leavenworth being the publisher. At this time only seven other papers were published in the Province—the *Gazette*, the *Observer*, and the *Canadian Freeman*, by Thos. Collins, in Toronto; the *Gleaner* in Niagara; the *Chronicle* and the *Herald* in Kingston; and the *Recorder*, by William Buell, in Brockville.

On January 1st, 1827, Hiram Leavenworth took the census of St. Catharines, and at that time the population numbered 384 people.

In 1832 Joseph Clarke, eldest son of the Rector, issued the *St. Catharines Mirror*, but it existed only a few months. August 6th, 1837, the *British Colonial Argus* appeared. This paper was a joint stock affair under the management of Mr. James H. Sears, a most effective writer but destitute of perseverance, and the paper was discontinued in fifteen weeks. On January 28th, 1834, the *Journal* and the *Argus* were amalgamated and took the name of the *British American Journal*, of which Mr. Hiram Leavenworth was proprietor and Mr. James H. Sears, editor; but this paper was only published about a year when a suspension occurred. In 1835 Mr. Leavenworth resumed and continued the publication of the *Journal* to the close of 1843, when he induced Mr. Thorpe Holmes to take it up. He continued it until June 30th, 1857.

Niagara had a number of short-lived papers. In 1828 McBride and Ferguson commenced the *Niagara Herald* which ended in a few years by the death of the first named person; the *Telegraph*, by Thomas Sewell; the *Reporter*, by Mr. Kearney; the *Chronicle*, by John Simpson; the *Argus*, by Mr. Geo. Hodgkinson. The *Chronicle* and the *Argus*, we believe, afterwards passed into the hands of Mr. Alexander Davidson, who commenced the *Niagara Mail*. For a time the *Mail* was published in St. Catharines by Mr. James A. Davidson and Mr. Eli McMullin. On its return to Niagara, in 1853, the premises were occupied by Mr. W. Grant, who, with J. K. Sculley, commenced the publication of the *Post*, on September 6th, 1853, in St. Catharines, as a semi-weekly paper.

In 1849 the *Constitutional* was started, under the management of Mr. John Bevaus Giles, and in about two years it passed to Mr. John Richardson. In 1853 James Seymour purchased the affair, and continued it as a staunch Conservative paper until his acceptance of the office of Inland Revenue Inspector, when it stopped.

In 1850 Mr. T. Holmes obtained the assistance of Abraham Dinsmore as printer. He had been brought over from the United States with ample and good material to print J. H. Sears' paper, the *B.C. Argus*. Mr. Dinsmore only stayed a year or two with Mr. T. Holmes, when he went to Thorold, thence to Chippawa, then to Fonthill, printing then the *People's Press*; then to Welland, carrying on business and publishing papers in the four mentioned places. He sold out to Mr. John Sidey and went back to Buffalo. Mr. John Grant became the purchaser of the *Journal*, and continued its publication from July 1st, 1857.

On the 20th of May, 1859, the first number of the daily *Journal* was issued by Mr. Wm. Grant, who continued its publication for several years on his own account. In 1864 Messrs. Samuel Montgomery and John E. Cuff took an interest in the business, and, being practical printers, assured to the publication certain success. In 1873 Mr. Grant's interest was purchased by his other partners, who still continue to be sole editors and proprietors. Under their management the *Journal* has been very successful, and at the present time has a large circulation and much influence in the district. In addition to the publication of the *Journal* the proprietors carry on a very extensive job printing business, and possess some of the finest machinery in the Province.

On the 1st of June, 1868, Mr. Richard Fitzgerald, an extensive property holder, purchased the plant of the *Post*, and, with his brother, Mr. John Fitzgerald, as manager and nominal owner, continued the publication of a daily and weekly paper, naming it the *Times*. In December, 1869, this establishment came into the hands of Mr. P. E. W. Moyer, who conducted it until the 1st of January, 1876, when it was amalgamated with the daily and weekly *News*, and continued in the name of the latter—Mr. Moyer becoming the sole proprietor and editor of the same. The *News* was first started in September, 1872, by

Mr. Robert Matheson, who had Mr. W. D. Balfour associated with him in its publication for about two years, and the last year Mr. Wm. Meek, and it continued until the 1st of January, 1876, when, as already stated, it passed into the hands of Mr. Moyer. The daily *News* is a well printed, twenty-eight column paper, reflecting great credit upon the city in which it is published. It is Reform in politics, and strongly advocates protection to home industries. The weekly *News* is a large sheet, and circulates extensively in the rural parts of this district.

The *Welland Telegraph* was started in 1863, in the Conservative interest, which side it has maintained to the present date. For a long time it was the leading journal of the county, but in 1869 it began to lose popularity—so much so that in May, 1872, its once large business had entirely disappeared, and barely anything but the material—and that greatly dilapidated—was left. It was with poor prospects that James Brown & Co. then took hold of it; but by strict perseverance it began to advance again. Large additions in type, presses, &c., have, since then, from time to time been made, and its business has now returned ten fold. For material, &c., it is now the best printing office in the county, and its proprietors turn out a very large amount of job-work—considerably more than the other two printing offices combined. The circulation of the *Telegraph* is very extensive, not only among the agricultural community, but its spicy articles and large and interesting amount of local and general county news, makes its appearance anxiously looked for by merchants, mechanics and others. It thus makes its advertising columns very valuable to those wishing to reach the public, which its large amount of patronage shows is thoroughly appreciated. As a political paper it is not rabid in its views, but is willing to give credit to whom credit is due, and to expose a wrong when committed, irrespective of its party proclivities. Its tone, however, is Conservative, and as such is likely to remain.

The *Welland Tribune* is by many years the oldest newspaper now published in the County of Welland. It, or more strictly speaking, the business and subscription list to which it succeeded, was started at Fonthill in the early part of 1854—over twenty-two years ago. The enterprise was prompted at the time to meet the exigencies of an approaching general election, to represent and advocate the Reform side in politics. It was gotten up by a joint stock company, of which Dr. Frazer, afterwards elected M.P., was president, and I. P. Wilson, now deputy clerk of the Crown for Welland County, was secretary. The name at first given to the paper was that of the *Welland Herald*. The plant and business were afterwards sold to Mr. D. D'Everardo, present registrar for the county, under whom the paper was published by a Mr. E. C. Havlon, afterwards of the River Side Printing Office, Milwaukee, and since deceased. Mr. Abraham Dinsmore succeeded Mr. Havlon, and he finding that the construction of the Welland railway and the location of the county town at Welland had made that a good point for newspaper enterprise, removed thither about the year 1863, taking the paper and its subscription list with him, and leaving Fonthill without a paper. Prior to his removal to Welland, however, he had changed the name to that of the *People's Press*. Mr. Dinsmore, although a good editor and printer, was not a good business man, and the enterprise in his hands was not pecuniarily successful. He shortly after sold to a Mr. T. K. Titus, an American, who knew nothing about the business, but whose wife did the principal part of the editing, a liberal portion of which consisted of poetry. We do not wish to disparage the lady's abilities, but for some reason or other Mr. Titus soon felt constrained to dispose of the "elephant" to Mr. A. G. Hill, a member of the bar, since appointed stipendiary magistrate at Clifton. Mr. Dinsmore moved to Chicago, where he continued to work as a journeyman printer, and we believe he is still living, though "superannuated." Titus passed from the scope of local history it is not known whether. Mr. Hill, probably from an enthusiasm born of his profession, changed the name of the paper to that of the *Welland Tribune*, which it still bears. In September, 1865, he sold to Mr. H. L. Stone, who reserved the job office—he being a practical printer—and disposed of the newspaper alone to Mr. J. J. Sidey, who was thus, virtually, Mr. Hill's successor as publisher of the paper. In the March following, Mr. Stone stepped out altogether and Mr. Sidey became possessed of the entire business. Mr. Stone moved to Buffalo, where he has settled, being recently employed as proof-reader in Dr. Pierce's establishment. In December, 1872, a partnership was formed between Mr. Sidey, of the *Tribune*, and Mr. John McGovern, of the *Thorold Mercury*, and the plant of the latter office was removed to Welland and incorporated with that of the *Tribune*, as was also the subscription list, the joint lists amounting to about 1400 names. In

December, 1875, Mr. McGovern, with a desire to improve his health which had not been good, accepted a position in H. M. Customs, at Niagara Falls, where he still remains, and enjoys much better health than when at the more onerous occupation of publisher, etc. Through all its changes the *Tribune* has always been recognized as the local organ of the Reform party, whose principles it has continued to advocate without deviation. It is at present published every Thursday evening in the upper flat of Burgar's brick block, Main-street, Welland—a splendid room 28 x 70 feet in size. It claims by far the largest subscription list of any paper published in the county, and as a guarantee of the truthfulness of the claim, throws its subscription list and postage book open to the inspection of whoever may desire to examine them. Mr. J. J. Sidey has the honor of being the senior journalist of the profession in the county. Mr. Sidey purchased his retiring partner's interest in the business, which he still continues to own and carry on.

The *Thorold Post*, published by Messrs. McKay and Bone, is a well printed and interesting thirty-two column journal. It has an extensive circulation in Thorold and the country around; and as the publishers are practical printers, and have a good job office connected with their paper, they at all times do a good business.

Mr. John J. Murray started a paper in Thorold named the *Thorold Advocate*, which he published until he moved to St. Catharines, in 1862, when it was merged into the *St. Catharines Post*, which appeared as a daily. Subsequently this paper passed into the hands of Mr. T. P. Thompson, who changed the name to the evening *Star*. In a short time this paper passed into the hands of Mr. Fisher Monroe, now publisher of a paper in Orangeville, Ont.

Other papers have been published besides those we have mentioned at length. Some of the smaller places have been honored by having a paper printed in them at various times. In 1852 Messrs. Davidson and McMullin started the *Welland Herald* in Port Robinson. This paper only lasted about three months. In 1861 Mr. George Simpson started a paper in Drummondville, called the *Welland Reporter*, which continued for a number of years, and upon the death of the originator it became the property of Mr. W. A. Routh, who published it until 1861 or 1862, when he was appointed Collector of Customs at Port Colborne.

WELLAND COUNTY OFFICIALS.

The following are the names of the County Officers of Welland since 1856:

NAME.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
Robert Hobson, Esq., Sheriff	1856
A. K. Schofield, Esq., Deputy	1856
Wm. A. Rootte, Esq., " "	" "
Geo. Lambton Hobson, Esq., " "	1864
Hervey W. Price, Esq., Judge	1856
Roland Macdonald, Esq., " "	1873
Dexter D'Everardo, Esq., Registrar	1852
" " Surrogate	1853
" " County Clerk	1854
Joseph C. Page, Esq., " "	1873
Gibson Gray, Esq., Deputy Registrar	1852
Henry T. Ross, Esq., " (Sen'r)	1872
J. C. Page, Esq., " "	1872
L. D. Raymond, Esq., Clerk Peace	1856
" " County Attorney	1858
N. T. Fitch, Deputy Clerk Crown & Clerk County Court.	1856
Isaac P. Willson, " " " "	1862

LINCOLN COUNTY OFFICIALS.

First Judge, Edward C. Campbell.
 Present " John M. Lawder.
 First Registrar, John Lyan.
 Present Registrar, John Pawell.
 Sheriffs—: Thomas Merritt.
 Richard Leonard.
 Alexander Hamilton.
 Kenneth Cameron.
 William Kingsmill.
 Joseph A. Woodruff.
 County Clerks—: Ralph Clench.
 Johnson Clench.
 F. A. B. Clench.



Yours truly
 Carruth Brown

"Yours in memory of
 the early days.
 Abishai Morse

Yours truly
 W. L. Clench

City of St. Catharines.

23

Supplementary History to what has Already been Written.

In addition to what has been written upon St. Catharines, as found on page 17, it has been thought proper to give a more extended notice, and to bring down the history to the latest moment before publication. The history on page 17 was written nearly a year ago and since that time events of momentous importance to St. Catharines have transpired. The chief of these are the extension of the city limits, incorporation as a City, and consequent separation from the County, and the inauguration of a system of Waterworks. The closing months of 1875 will always be memorable as the period that marks the transition of the town into the dignity and importance of a city. The extension of the limits increased the size of the town already 1,300 acres by 1,100 acres, and is directed to all points of the compass, but chiefly towards the North and East. This change was authorized by special proclamation of the Lieutenant Governor, on the unanimous request of the Town Council, and necessitated the erection of a new ward to the North-east of the town, christened St. James' Ward in honor of the mayor, Mr. James Douglas. This ward is nearly all new with the exception of part of St. Patrick's ward, formerly lying to the North of the Welland Railway. The six wards of the city, commencing at the West-end, are St. Thomas, St. Andrews, St. George's, St. Paul's, all lying in a direct line towards the East. North of Welland Avenue lie the whole of St. Patrick's and the larger portion of St. James' Wards. In order to obtain incorporation as a city a special Act was applied for, after a special census of the town, which resulted in showing a population of ten thousand in the old limits, and about one thousand in the annexed territory; although by a census taken a year afterwards by Assessors Dolson and Sullivan, the population was found to be 12,870, which places this city but twelve below the old city of Kingston. The population by wards on May 1st, 1876, the day when the town was formally created a city, is as follows:

St. Thomas'	2,403
St. Andrews'	1,810
St. George's	2,580
St. Paul's	2,816
St. Patrick's	2,169
St. James'	1,142

Total 12,870

On the first day of May, 1876, the day of civic incorporation, a holiday was proclaimed, and the day was spent in festivity and rejoicing. On the same day the first nominations for the municipal elections took place, and on Monday following the election came off with the following result, which is published as embalming the names of those who held the first civic honors:

MAYOR,—Calvin Brown, whose portrait is in this Atlas as an ex-warden of the County.

ALDERMEN for St. Thomas' Ward,—T. C. Dawson, John R. Monro, and Dr. E. Goodman.

ST. ANDREWS WARD,—J. B. McIntyre, Dr. L. S. Oille, and Henry Carlisle.

ST. GEORGE'S WARD,—Joseph Grobb, John W. King, and Timothy Healey.

ST. PAUL'S WARD,—Nelson Haight, C. C. Nelson, and D. W. Corbin.

ST. PATRICK'S WARD,—P. McCarthy, John Riley and Wm. Hallett.

ST. JAMES' WARD,—Dr. T. J. Jones, J. E. Cuff and John H. Howse.

The arbitrator on behalf of the County of Lincoln to arrange the terms of separation is Abishai Morse, Esq., and Richard Miller, Esq. Q. C., the Nestor of St. Catharines Bar, on behalf of the city.

The other officials are John Rollison, City Clerk, W. A. Mittleberger, City Treasurer. Board of Police Commissioners, the Mayor, C. Brown; the County Judge, John M. Lawder, Esq.; and the Police Magistrate, Thomas

Burns, Esq. Chief of Police, John Cumming, with P. O'Keefe as 1st sergeant, and a force of ten men.

The question of separation from the County, extension of the limits, and incorporation as a city, were chiefly engineered by Mr. Calvin Brown, ably assisted by Mr. Henry Carlisle, one of our merchant princes.

To the energy of Dr. L. S. Oille is universally conceded the successful issue of the movement for Waterworks, which took place in the last half of 1875. The Water Commissioners are

St. Thomas Ward, -	Dr. Mack.
St. Andrew's Ward, -	Dr. Oille.
St. George's Ward, -	Capt. P. Larkin.
St. Paul's Ward, -	H. H. Collier,
St. Patrick's Ward, -	S. D. Woodruff.
St. James' Ward, -	D. W. Beadle.

The Water Commissioners' office is in the Broadway Block, corner of St. Paul and Academy streets, and the Chairman of the Board is H. H. Collier, Esq., ex-Mayor of the town. The Water Works are well under way, the contract for the iron pipes being given to a local firm, Yale & Co., who are in consequence greatly enlarging their works; Messrs. Ferguson, Mitchell & Co. have obtained the contract for erecting the reservoir. The reservoir is to be on the Beaver Dam Creek above Decew Falls, about four miles distant. The Water Works will speedily be followed by a system of sewerage, rendering this city one of the most salubrious in the Dominion.

In consequence of the passage of an Act at the last session of the Legislature, to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors, the office of County Inspector was created and conferred upon Mr. James S. Wiley. Three License Commissioners were also appointed, viz:—Dr. Comfort, H. H. Collier and B. King.

At this time of writing there is going on the enormous and extensive work of enlarging the Welland Canal down its course from Port Colborne to Thorold on the brow of the mountain ridge running parallel to Lakes Erie and Ontario, and forming the watershed of these two immense inland seas. The descent from Thorold by the old canal is effected by 28 locks of 10 feet each, showing a total descent of about 300 feet to the level of Lake Ontario. At Thorold the new canal diverges to the east of the former line, passing near Homer, and shortening the route to Port Dalhousie by about a mile, debouches at the same place. Besides this saving in distance there will be fewer locks owing to the fall at each lock being greater. The new locks are being made to accommodate vessels of much greater tonnage than formerly, and provisions will be made for 14 feet of water on the mitre sills of the locks, in case that 12 feet is too little. The dimensions of the locks are 240 feet long, 45 feet wide, with at least 12 feet of water on the mitre sill. The new canal is expected to be finished in 1878, and will be used for the larger vessels, while smaller craft will find their way down the old canal. At each lock of the old canal is a noble water privilege, which is still further utilized by means of races, giving rise to a great deal of manufacturing, and which will in time make this city the Manchester of the Dominion.

The present Superintendent of the Canal is E. V. Bodwell, Esq., ex-M. P. P. for South Oxford, S. D. Woodruff, Esq., being for many years superintendent, followed by W. F. Biggar, Esq.

The present member of the Commons for the County is James Norris, Esq., an ex-Mayor of the town, and proprietor of extensive mills, propellers, steam barges, schooners, &c. The member for the Local Legislature is J. C. Rykert, Esq., Barrister, for many years Reeve of the town, and member for the County in the old Parliament of Canada, and in the Local Legislature. The Senator for the District is the Hon. James Benson.

The City is well supplied with Banking and Monetary institutions, there being no less than five regular banking agencies, viz:—The Imperial Bank (formerly the Niagara District) C. E. Arnold, Manager; Bank of Commerce, H. C. Barwick, manager; Quebec Bank, D. B. Crombie, Manager; Consolidated Bank of Canada (formed by the union of the City Bank of Montreal and the Royal Canadian), Wm. T. Benson, Manager; and the Bank of Toronto, Joseph Henderson, Manager. Besides there are the Banking House of Mr. James McEdward, who is also Official Assignee for the County, and of Mr. L. H. Collard, formerly that of the late D. C. Haynes.

The furniture establishments are large and creditable to the city, two of the proprietors Messrs. Joseph Grobb and J. B. McIntyre being aldermen. Messrs. Allan Bros. have a fine store in their elegant new block. The oldest and leading Furniture Store is carried on by Mr. Thomas McIntyre & Son, who commenced business in 1834, two years after he had set foot in the Village of St. Catharines. He is ably assisted in his business by his energetic son, Alderman J. B. McIntyre.

The educational advantages of the City are first-class, there being a nobly endowed Collegiate Institute under the Headmastership of John Seath, Esq., M. A., with an able corps of assistants, Messrs. Henderson, the two Robertsons, Christie, Campbell, and Nash. Students are prepared in the Institute for Law, Medicine and Engineering, as well as the Universities, and some of the pupils have carried off the Gilchrist Scholarship at the University of London, England. The school is free to all pupils who pass the entrance examination. The Trustees are Messrs. J. C. Rykert, Dr. Goodman, Dr. Oille, Dr. Jukes, F. W. Macdonald and James Douglas. The Public Schools are also in a high state of efficiency, and consist of a spacious Central School on Church Street, and a School for each Ward. The Headmaster of the Central School is Mr. J. B. Grey; the City Inspector Dr. Comfort, the County Inspector being J. B. Somerset. The Trustees are J. E. Cuff, Chairman, W. Boles, A. Jeffrey, W. C. Copeland, W. Greenwood, Eli Higgins, Jas. Bird, J. Sisterson, J. Horner, Jas. Mills, Harper Wilson, John McLaren. There is also a complete system of sectarian education under the direction of the Roman Catholic Clergy, consisting of the St. Joseph's Convent, an imposing white brick structure late erected at a cost of about \$25,000, on the corner of James and Church streets. The school for boys, under charge of Brother Joseph is near the Central School, and there are several other Separate schools in the city. The Carmelite Brothers are teachers in the schools.

There are a number of good church edifices, among which are 3 Episcopalian, 3 Roman Catholic, 2 Presbyterian, 1 Congregationalist, 3 Methodist, 1 Baptist and two churches for the citizens of color. There is a probability of five or six new churches being erected in the eastern portion of the city.

The last few years have witnessed the erection of many fine residences and blocks of stores, among these may be enumerated Smith's extensive Saw Works, an immense stone structure, the Allan Block, Dufferin Block, Dr. Oille's Block, consisting of hotel and stores, Broadway Block, all on St. Paul street, and Bullivant's Block on King street. Among the princely mercantile establishment may be mentioned those of Tait of the Masonic Temple, R. Struthers & Co., on Queen street, Henry Carlisle on Ontario street, R. Woodruff & Co., on St. Paul street, Harper Wilson's Broadway, Monro's Crockery Store, Manhard's Buffalo Head establishment, T. C. Dawson's Dry Goods Store, and many others of equal note. In jewelry establishments St. Catharines can compete with any city of the Province, especially as Douglas' and Fowler's splendid shops vie with each other in the extent and magnificence of their stock. Mr. Fowler's is like a fairy

palace of bijouterie and his time is as accurate as science can make it.

The Fire Department is thoroughly equipped and well organized, under Chief Engineer F. P. Begy, Assistant Engineer, A. Riddell. The new apparatus consists of two steam fire engines from Hyslop & Ronald, of Chatham., in charge of A. Robertson, one Perry hand engine, two hook and ladder trucks, two four-wheeled hose carriages, one two-wheeled hose cart, and one double horse hose cart, with the necessary appliances. The department is divided into four companies. No. 1 Protection H. & L. Co., under Capt. T. Woods; No. 2 H. & L. Co., Capt. T. Hennigan; Citizen Hose Co. 1, Capt. G. C. Carlisle; Union Engine & Hose Co. No. 2, Capt. P. Fowler. The city is divided into six fire districts with a warden to each as follows: J. Shickluna, G. Wood, W. Chatfield, James Bird, E. S. Friesman, J. C. Rykert, and the mayor elect. The headquarters of the Department are in a fine hall on the corner of St. Paul and Chestnut streets, with stations on Welland Avenue and G. W. R. Hill. Owing to the efficient state of the department no fires of any magnitude have occurred for years.

The volunteer organization is composed of the 19th Lincoln Battalion of V. M. I., under Lieutenant Colonel J. G. Currie, the Major is Lieutenant Colonel F. W. MacDonald, Major E. Thompson, Adjutant W. C. Copeland, Surgeon A. Jukes, Assistant do. J. Reilly, Quartermaster, Lieutenant J. Kew, Paymaster, Major T. L. Helliwell, Bandmaster C. Heinecke. The headquarter companies are No. 2, 3, and 5, No. 2 being under the command of Capt. Ferguson, Ensign Lieut. H. Day, No. 3, G. C. Carlisle, Lieutenant C. Moores. No. 5, under Capt. M. Brennan and Ensign E. A. Jukes. No. 1 Co. is stationed at Niagara, under Major Thompson, No. 4, at Beamsville, under Major G. Walker. No. 6, at Virgil, Capt. Hiscott, Lieut. Gage Miller. St. Catharines Garrison Artillery, under Capt. J. T. See, Lieutenant J. Wiley. There is a good brass band belonging to the Battalion, and also the St. Patrick's Temperance Band, under Mr. Robinson.

The Police force is one of which the citizens are justly proud, and was organized in Nov., 1872, by Chief John Cumming, who had large experience in Scotland and England, as well as in Canada. The Police under his charge have continued to progress in efficiency and force, and now consists of Chief Constable, two Sergeants and ten men. The force after escorting Lord Dufferin, Governor General, through the city, at his visit in August, 1874, was pronounced by his Excellency to be the finest equipped and disciplined body of police he had ever seen. The system of discipline is thorough, and is such as to secure efficiency of action, as the Chief has the reputation of having an iron will.

St. Catharines is noted far and wide for its Mineral Springs, the healing waters of which are renowned throughout the continent, and their curative effects have been so thoroughly tested in such a variety of instances that the elegant and extensive hotels erected in consequence of the influx of visitors are always filled with tourists, especially from the Southern and South-western States of America. The springs had long been known as medicinal in their nature, and there is little doubt that the Aborigines were aware of their virtues and that the medicine men of those days added to their reputation by using the waters. The early white settlers made very large quantities of salt in the vicinity of springs, and it is over thirty years since the waters became noted for cures.

The Artesian Wells, which are now widely known, much resemble the Spas, of Germany, but their curative properties are of a far higher order. The following analysis by Prof. Croft, of Toronto and Dr. Mack, of St. Catharines, shows their chemical composition to be as follows:

Sulphate of Lime.....	2,1923
Chloride of Calcium.....	14,8544
Chloride of Magnesium.....	2,3977
Iodide of Magnesium.....	0,0042
Bromide of Magnesium.....	62
Chloride of Potassium.....	0,3555
Chloride of Sodium.....	29,8034
Chloride of Ammonium.....	78
Silicic Acid.....	—
In one pint of natural water,	50,6215

The Stephenson house, erected in 1842, and now under the direction of Messrs. Stinson &

May, is furnished in such a manner, with regard to elegance and comfort, as will make it compare favorably with any first-class hotel on this continent. The main building, with the Bath Houses, Billiard Rooms, and other necessary buildings, occupies a space of about six acres, with a frontage of over four hundred feet on Yate Street, running from Ann to Salina Street, down to the famous Artesian Well, in the Valley of the Welland Canal. The rooms are large, and warmed and ventilated on the most scientific principles; they are lighted with gas, and a large number of them are arranged in suites, particularly convenient for families. The view of the surrounding country from the hotel is magnificent. Seen from the cupola, about 100 feet above the water level of the Welland Canal, the panorama is grand. Below is the Canal with its ever shifting scenery of schooner, ship and steamboat, wending their way to from the clear waters of Lake Ontario, some bound for London or Liverpool, or thence to Chicago.

The Springbank Hotel and Bathing Establishment, another famous resort for tourists and invalids, was erected at great expense by Dr. Theophilus Mack, whose reputation as a surgeon and physician is not confined to this country alone. Springbank is a large and costly pile, and is fitted up with all the latest scientific appliances for the cure of disease by the application of water, steam, and electricity. The Turkish Baths are a speciality and are widely known. This hotel is kept open all year round, and takes rank in the first class. It is conducted by Messrs. G. Ruel & Co.

The Welland House, is also a first-class commercial house, and is a large and elegant white brick structure.

The Murray House and Cairns House have also a good reputation as commercial hotels.

Financially the city is in a highly favorable condition, considering the magnitude of its improvements, completed and in progress. The Municipal Loan Fund Debt mainly incurred for the Welland Railway has been reduced to \$160,000, and it is expected that better terms still may be obtained, as there is a wide-spread feeling that in proportion to the reductions made to other places similarly situated, the debt should not have exceeded \$100,000. The Assets are City Hall and grounds \$63,000, Cemetery \$15,000, Land \$5,000, Fire Department \$27,726 Public Schools \$49,750, Stocks in Gas Co., &c., \$57,878, Collectors Roll \$37,000, in all \$225,354.00. The LIABILITIES are M. L. Debt and interest \$172,628.66, Debentures mainly in England \$189,473.33, and other small items amounting in all to \$380,785.90, showing an excess of liabilities amounting to \$75,431.90. The assessed value of St. Catharines in 1872 was \$2,589,650, or but little over half our present assessment. The indebtedness in 1861, was \$55 per head or 7½ per cent, and in 1875, the debt was only \$6.80 per head or two per cent. The population in 1861, was 6,284, in 1871, 7,864, in 1875, 11,075, in 1876, 12,870. In 1862, the excess of liabilities was \$347,442.25, in 1875 it was \$75,431.90.

The assessed value of Real Property, is as follows:—St. Thomas' Ward, \$997,530; St. Andrews, \$788,700; St. George's, \$668,950; St. Paul's, \$528,850; St. Patrick's, \$424,850; St. James, \$259,175; Total, \$3,613,455. Personal property in all the Wards, \$630,900. Income \$165,000. Total Assessment Roll \$4,409,355. This is nearly a half a million dollars in advance of last year, and double that of three years ago.

From whatever point of view the City is approached the spectator beholds a scene of grandeur and beauty, fully sustaining its reputation to the title of Saratoga of Canada, the handsomest City in the Dominion. From the Great Western Depot, as the traveller alights, he can gain but an imperfect idea of the size and importance of the City; for as the eye passes over the dwellings scattered over Hainer's Hill it is carried to the opposite bank of the Canal, and the busy scene in the deep ravine, formerly the valley of the Twelve, in which runs the Welland Canal with its masts of stately ships, the topmasts of which are just visible, is hid from view. There is the great shipyard and docks of that veteran shipbuilder, Louis Shickluna, whence many a staunch craft has issued to brave the blasts on the great lakes. There is the Wheelworks, the most extensive in the Dominion, the brewery of Taylor & Bate, and further down at Lock 2, the celebrated Welland Vale Edge

Tool Works, giving employment to over a hundred men. Looking up the Canal one finds Norris' Merchant Mills Wharf and Warehouses; then comes the White Mill, followed in rapid succession by Mills' Pump Factory, Beckett & King's Grist Mills, and McCordick's Tannery. Higher up the bank are Oille's foundry, celebrated for its marine engines and machinery, and Smith splendid new Saw Factory, a solid stone structure. Still further up the canal comes the great Phoenix Mill, the Gas Works, Allen's Planing Mills, Simpson's Shipyard, Gillespie & McLean's, and Phelps & Co., Saw Mills and lumber yards, Collinson's & Burch mowing knife factory, King & Dolson cotton mills, the great Lybster Cotton Mills, Alderman Haight woolen mills, and Riordon's St. Catharines Paper Mills, the most extensive in the Dominion. Near Oille's foundry are the Dolphin Paint Works, the only place in Canada where they manufacture their own fine colors. This establishment has such a reputation that they have difficulty in keeping up to the demand. Near the Dolphin Works are the buildings of the St. Catharines Warehousing Co., who have an ingenious method of elevating goods by tramway.

Passing up the canal above the St. Paul St. Swing Bridge, the route is circuitous, and the scene is a busy one at every turn, manufactures of various sorts present themselves, and the hum of the steam engine, is mingled with the constant din of hammers, the whirr of spindles, and the sound of falling waters. Across the canal to one standing at the G. W. R. Depot, a number of elegant structures appear towering above the City: first the three leading hotels, to the North the stately form of Springbank, with its Norman tower for its celebrated Turkish Baths, with other forms of using our celebrated Mineral Waters, under Dr. Theophilus Mack have been famous throughout America. Next appears the lordly Stephenson House another fashionable place of summer resort for health and pleasure, and further back on a slightly raising ground towers the Welland House, still further south appear the domes of the Masonic Temple, and Odd Fellows' Hall. Immediately opposite each other are the picturesque mansions of Messrs. J. P. and T. R. Merritt, sons of the late Hon. W. H. Merritt, who did more to build up St. Catharines than any other man, and whose connection with the Welland Canal alone is sufficient to immortalize his name, as a benefactor of his country. Besides a number of very fine residences and stores, which we have not space to enumerate, are the Convent, the Central School and the Collegiate Institute. When the new canal is open, a variety of new industries will spring up, the old manufactories will be enlarged, and an immense impetus will be given to ship building of larger tonnage. While the canal, the largest public work of the Dominion, costing nearly fifteen million dollars, is in progress, the spending of so vast a sum of money in the vicinity is making the city prosperous, and on its completion the rise and extension of manufacturing and shipbuilding will cause that prosperity to be permanent and increasing. By means of the canal the traveller can go or come by steamer in any direction, and the Great Western Railway is a leading thoroughfare either east or west. The Welland Railway running north and south parallel to the canal, from lake to lake, connects with the main line of the G. W. R., Canada Southern Air Line of G. W. R., and Grand Trunk. Situated as the city is on the great highway of the world's commerce at a sufficient distance from other competing points, it cannot fail to receive great benefit from the commercial marine traffic; and being the chief city of the Niagara Peninsula, which already approaches a population of one hundred thousand, it will absorb the local traffic and continue the wholesale mart of the district. The fertility of the soil in this peninsula, the Garden of Canada, has caused the agriculturist to undertake along with the growing of grain and the rearing of cattle, the production of fruits of all sorts, for which this city, with its teeming thousands and its multitude of tourists in pursuit of health and pleasure, affords a ready market. The salubrity of the climate, the reputation of its mineral springs, the beauty of the scenery, the enterprise and hospitality of its inhabitants, and the central situation of St. Catharines will continue to make it one of the leading cities of Canada; last among the cities of the Dominion, it is a young giant, which bids fair to outstrip its older rivals.

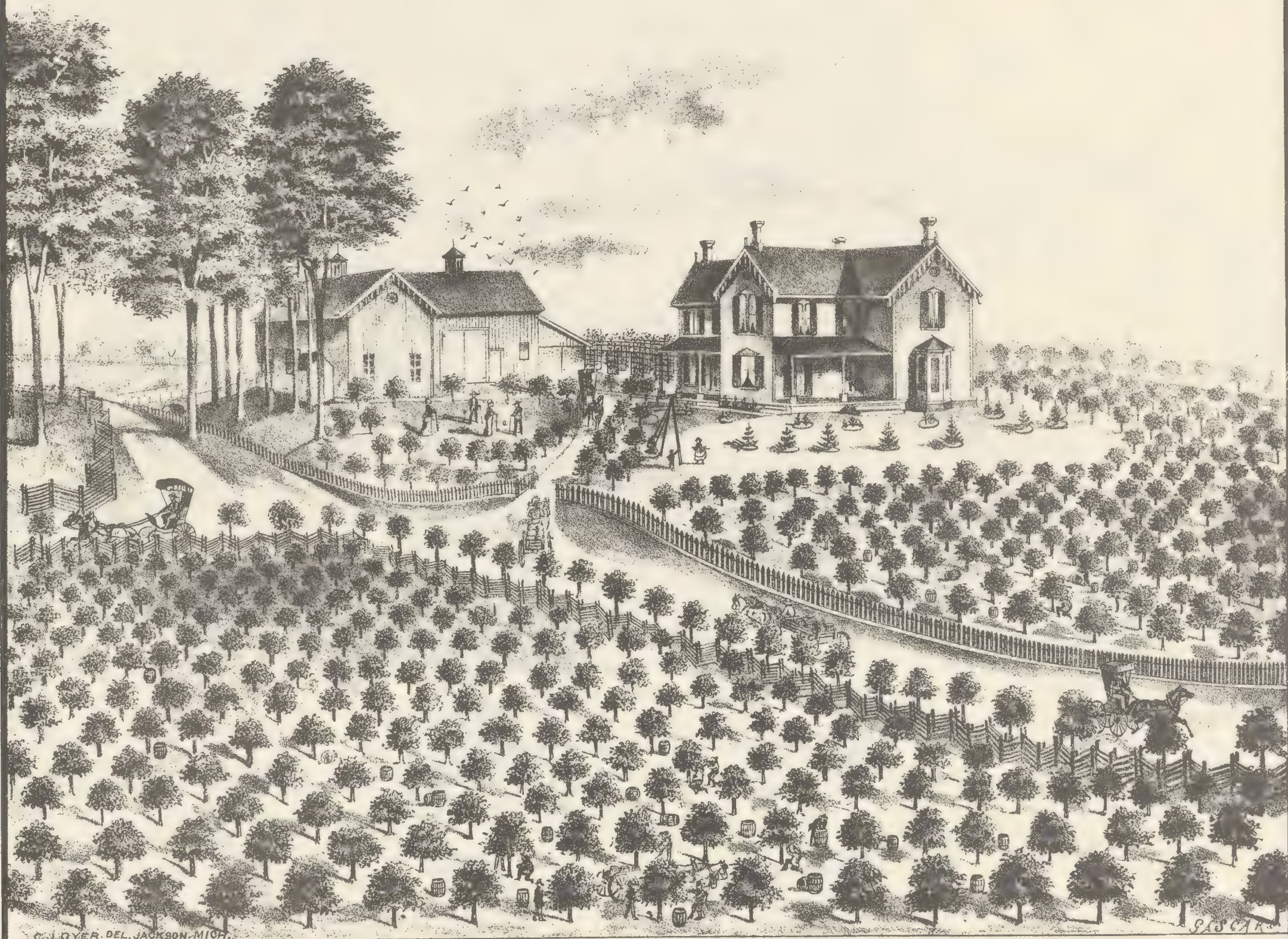
JAMES B. HOWE, ESQ. GRIMSBY.

Mr. Howe is a native of the State of Ohio, and counts one among the many energetic, working business men from over the border, who have proved such valuable acquisitions to Canada, and to whose presence amongst us so large a share of our manufacturing progress is due. He was born January 13th, 1840, and is therefore still a young man, which, in connection with his humble start in life makes his present position all the more creditable to him. His father being a farmer in struggling circumstances, he had in early life no education beyond the commonest, but it is to his credit that he made up for this by diligent application in subsequent years. He came to Hamilton, Ontario, in the year 1862, a stranger in a strange land and entirely without means, but with strong hands and a willing heart for whatever honest work he could find to do. His first employer in Canada was the late Ebenezer Stinson, Esq., of Hamilton, in whose service he remained several months. In 1863 he dropped into the right place, his capability and attention to business having recommended him to R. M. Wanzer, Esq., of Hamilton, the pioneer of the Sewing Machine manufacture in Canada, in whose service he has been ever since and still remains. Commencing as local travelling agent, he took hold of the business and worked it up as perhaps no such business had ever before been worked up in Canada. It is not detracting at all from Mr. Wanzer's great business reputation or from the merits of his world-famous Sewing Machines, to say that to Mr. Howe's tact and energy in pushing the Wanzer Machines before the public and into many thousands of households in these Provinces, thus making them well-known and popular at home, much of the success of the great establishment in Hamilton is due. As local travelling agent Mr. Howe gave such a good account of himself that he was in 1866 appointed General Agent and Manager of Agencies for Canada, the best position in that line in Mr. Wanzer's employment in the Dominion, and in which he is still engaged.

Mr. Howe is a resident of the County of Lincoln, and has a fine estate near the village of Grimsby, with a beautiful residence thereon, a view of which and of its surroundings appears on this page. He was in 1874 appointed a Justice of the Peace for the County; a fair indication of the estimation in which he is held in the neighborhood where he has made his home.



*Yours Truly
J. B. Howe*



"LAKE VIEW HALL"

RES OF J. B. HOWE. J. P. GRIMSBY, COUNTY OF LINCOLN. ONTARIO.

THIS PROPERTY FOR SALE

SPLENDID LOCATION WITH A YOUNG ORCHARD, OVER 3000 CHOICE FRUIT TREES.



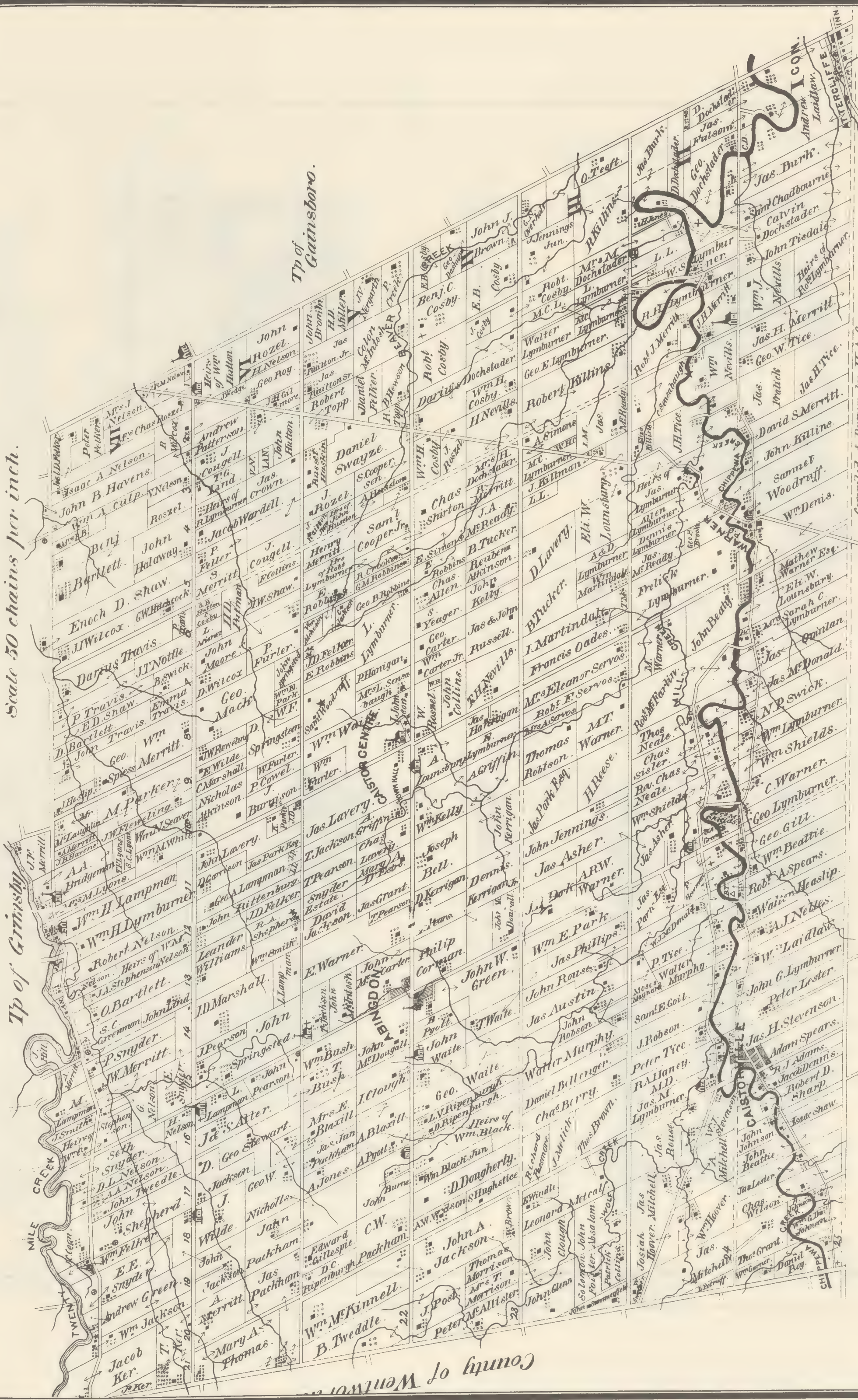


CAISTOR.

Scale 50 chains per inch.

Tp of Grimsby.

Tp of Gainsboro.



Compiled & Drawn by H.A. Cross.

County of Haldimand.

County of Haldimand.



FIRST DUCHESS OF GRIMSBY.

3 years old. Dam, Maggie George; Grand Dam, 1st Duchesses; Great Grand Dam, Roan Duchesses (imported). The property of **W. W. KITCHEN, Grimsby, Ont.**
P.S.—Good Short Horn Durham Bulls for Sale. Cows and Heifers on Shares to good feeders.



THIRD DUCHESS OF GRIMSBY.

1 year old. Dam, Maggie George; Grand Dam, 1st Duchesses; Great Grand Dam, Roan Duchesses (imported). The property of **W. W. KITCHEN, Grimsby, Ont.**
P.S.—Good Short Horn Durham Bulls for Sale. Cows and Heifers on Shares to good feeders.



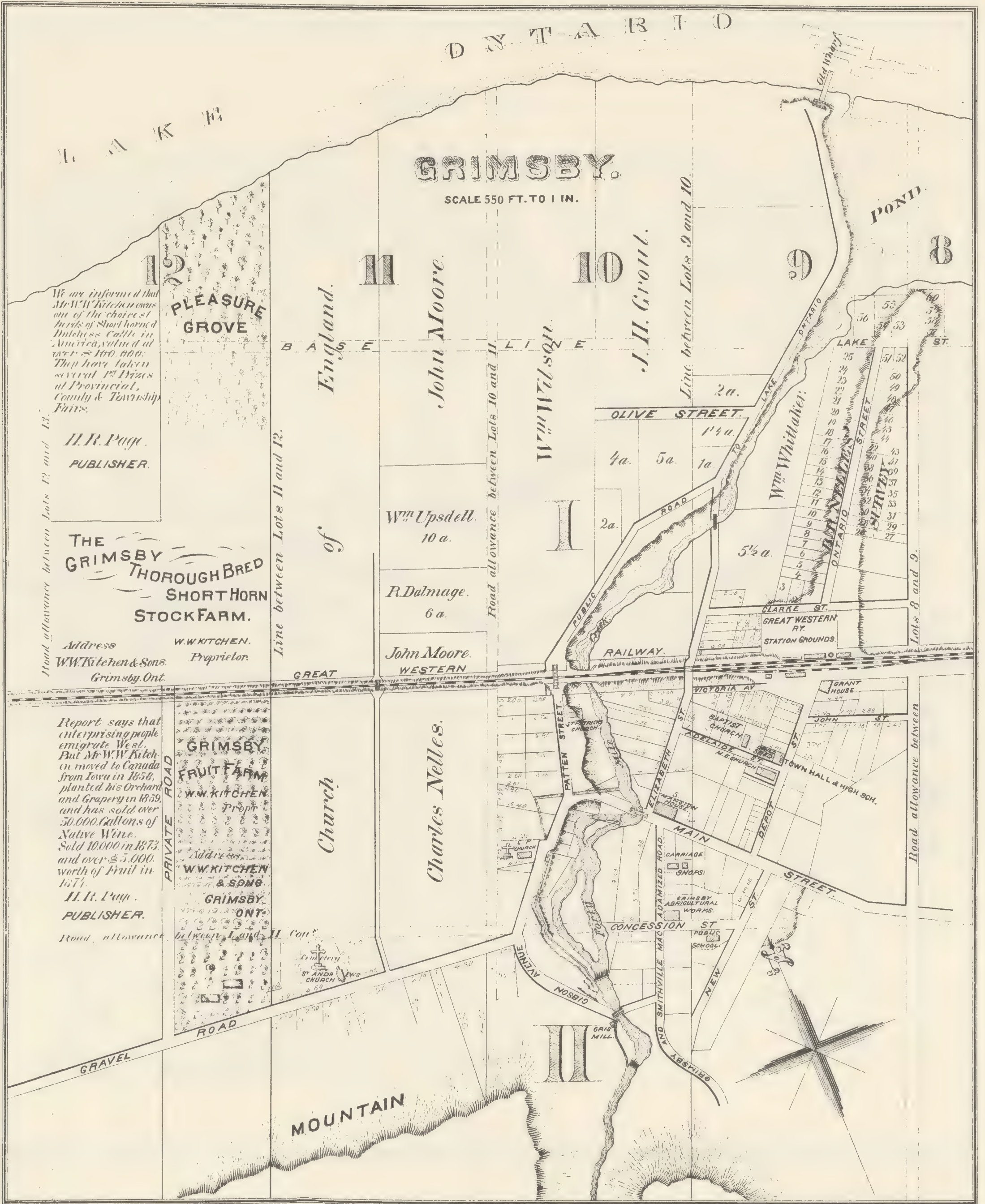
SECOND DUCHESS OF GRIMSBY.

2 years old. Awarded 1st Prize at the great Central Fair, Hamilton, Ont., Sept., 1875, where \$2,000 was offered and refused for her. Dam, Maggie George; Grand Dam, 1st Duchesses; Great Grand Dam, Roan Duchesses (imported). The property of **W. W. KITCHEN, Grimsby, Ont.**
P.S.—Good Short Horn Durham Bulls for Sale. Cows and Heifers on Shares to good feeders.



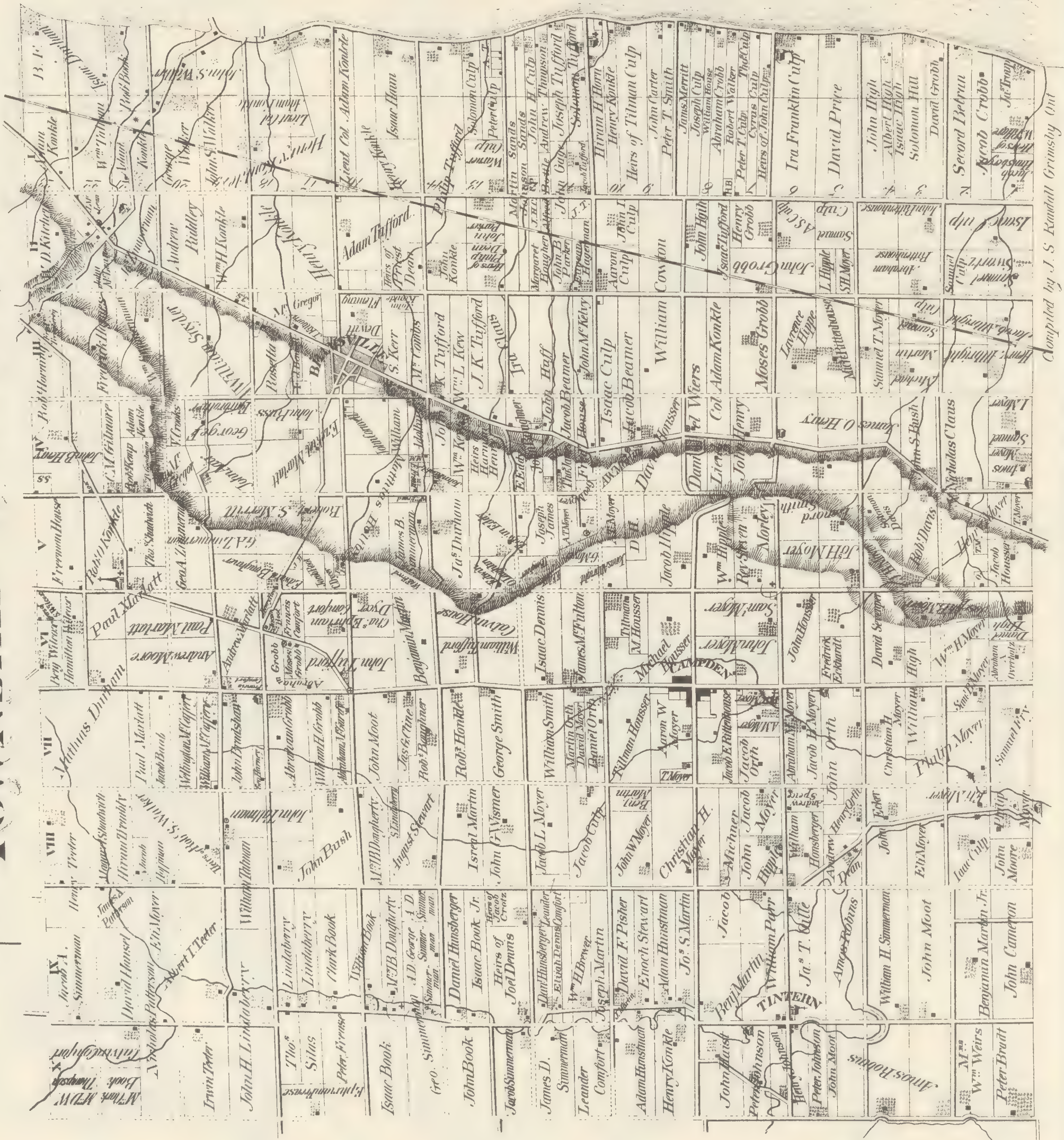
MAGGIE GEORGE.

8 years old; weighs 2000 lbs. Said to be the largest Duchesses Cow in Canada. Dam, 1st Duchesses by Master Graham (imported); Grand Dam, Roan Duchesses (imported). The property of **W. W. KITCHEN, Grimsby, Ont.**
P.S.—Good Short Horn Durham Bulls for sale. Cows and Heifers on Shares to good feeders.

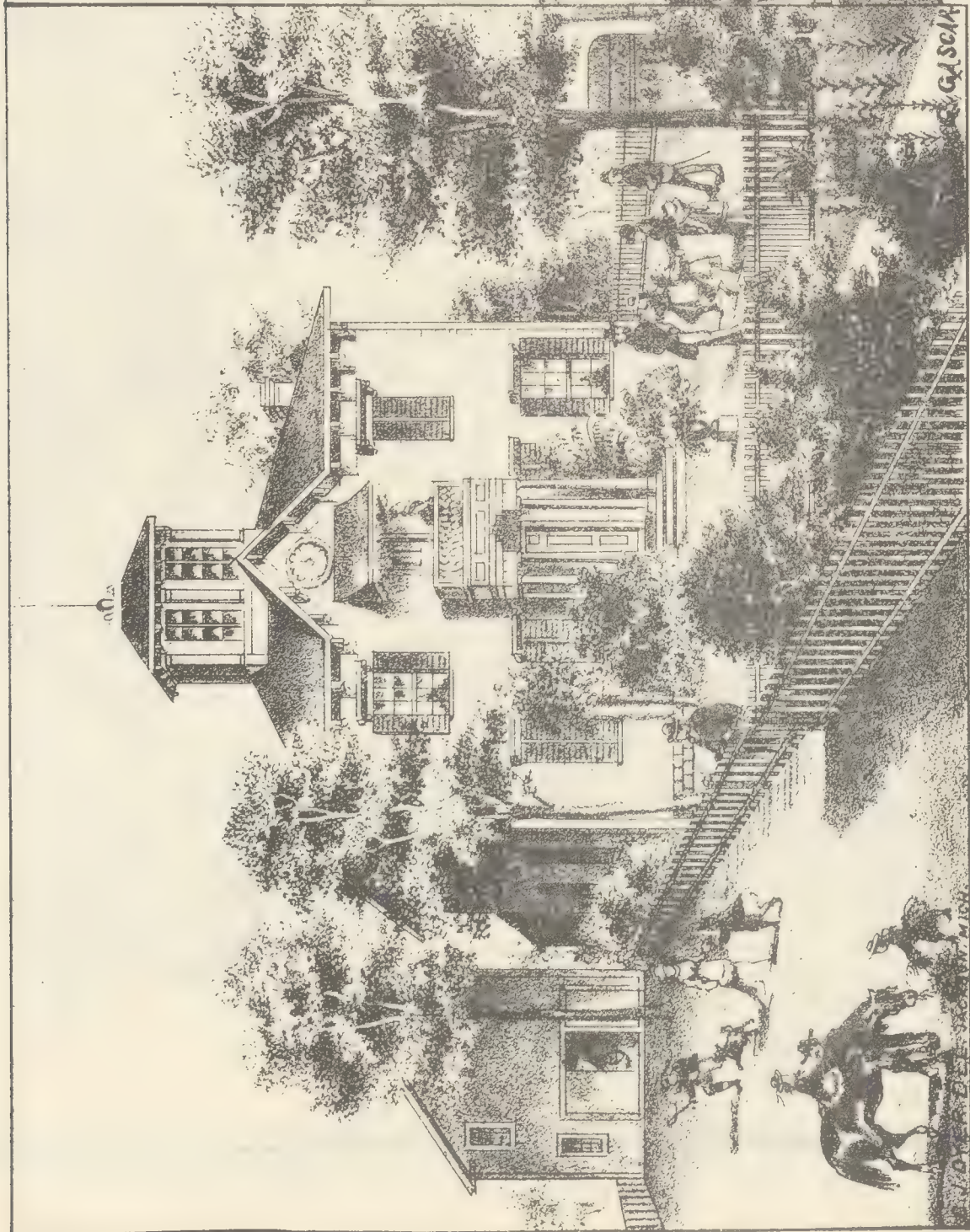


TOWNSHIP OF CLINTON.

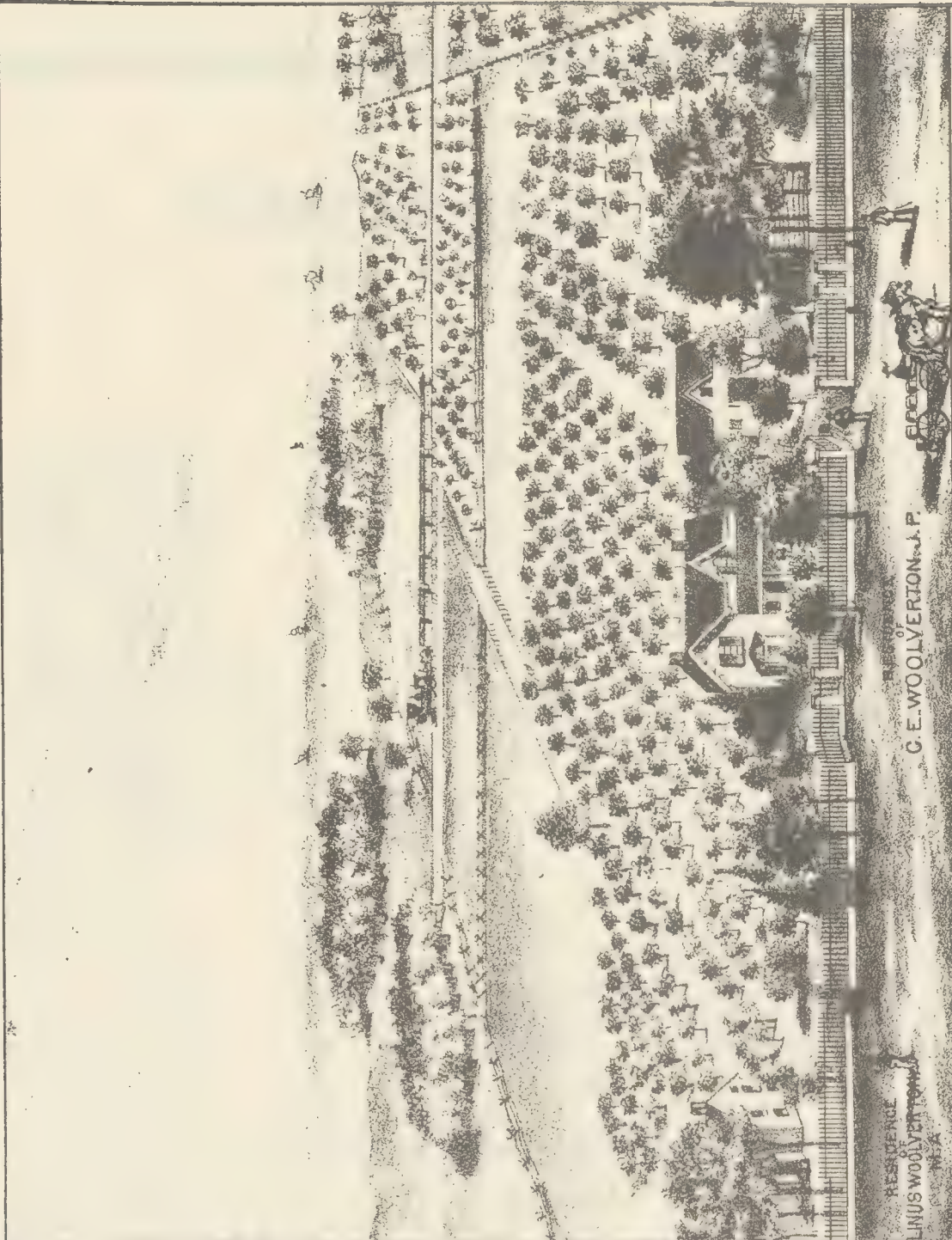
SCALE 50 Cts = 1 Inch.



Comptroller of the Treasury



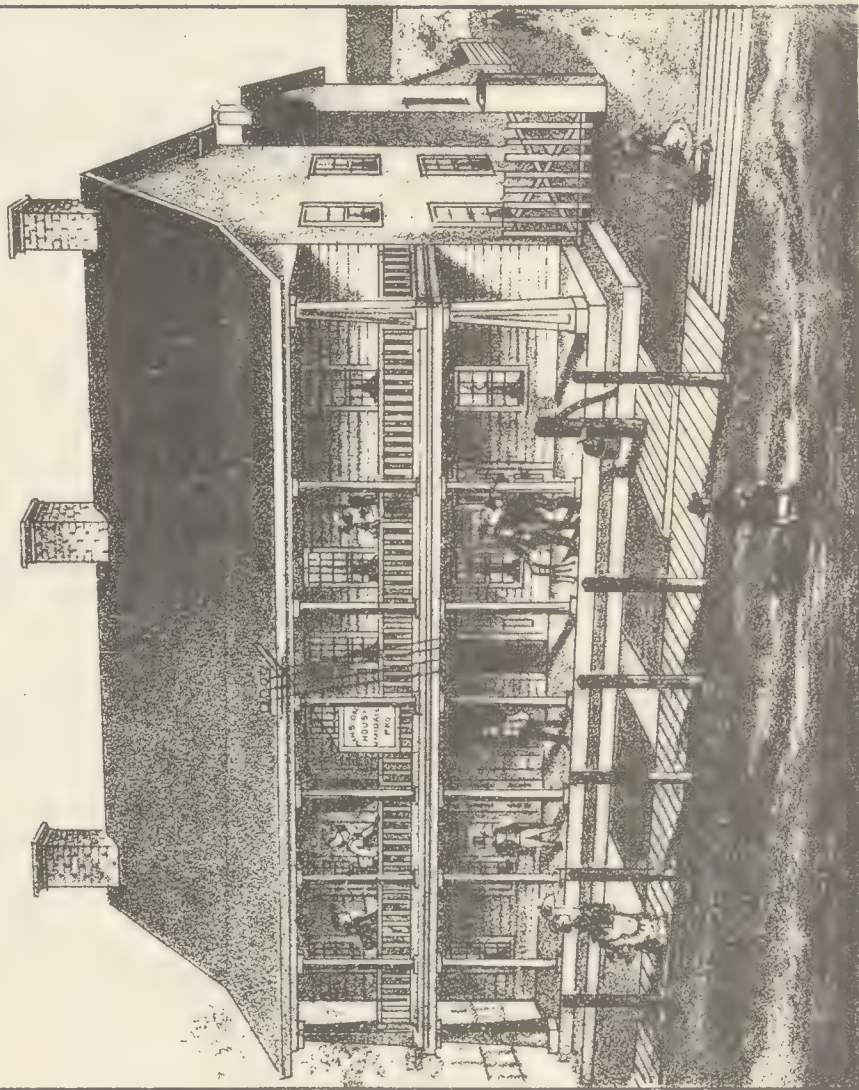
RES OF J.E. BOWSLAUGH.
CONCESSION 1 LOT 3 TOWNSHIP OF GRIMSBY, ONTARIO.



FRUIT GROUNDS OF C. E. WOOLVERTON & SON. ½ MILES WEST OF GRIMSBY, ONTARIO.
The first plantation of fruit trees was made about the year 1800; one hundred acres now being devoted entirely to fruit culture.
Specialties:—The Apple, Pear and Peach. The Quince, Cherry, Plum, Grape, Currant, Blackberry, Raspberry and Strawberry are also grown with success.

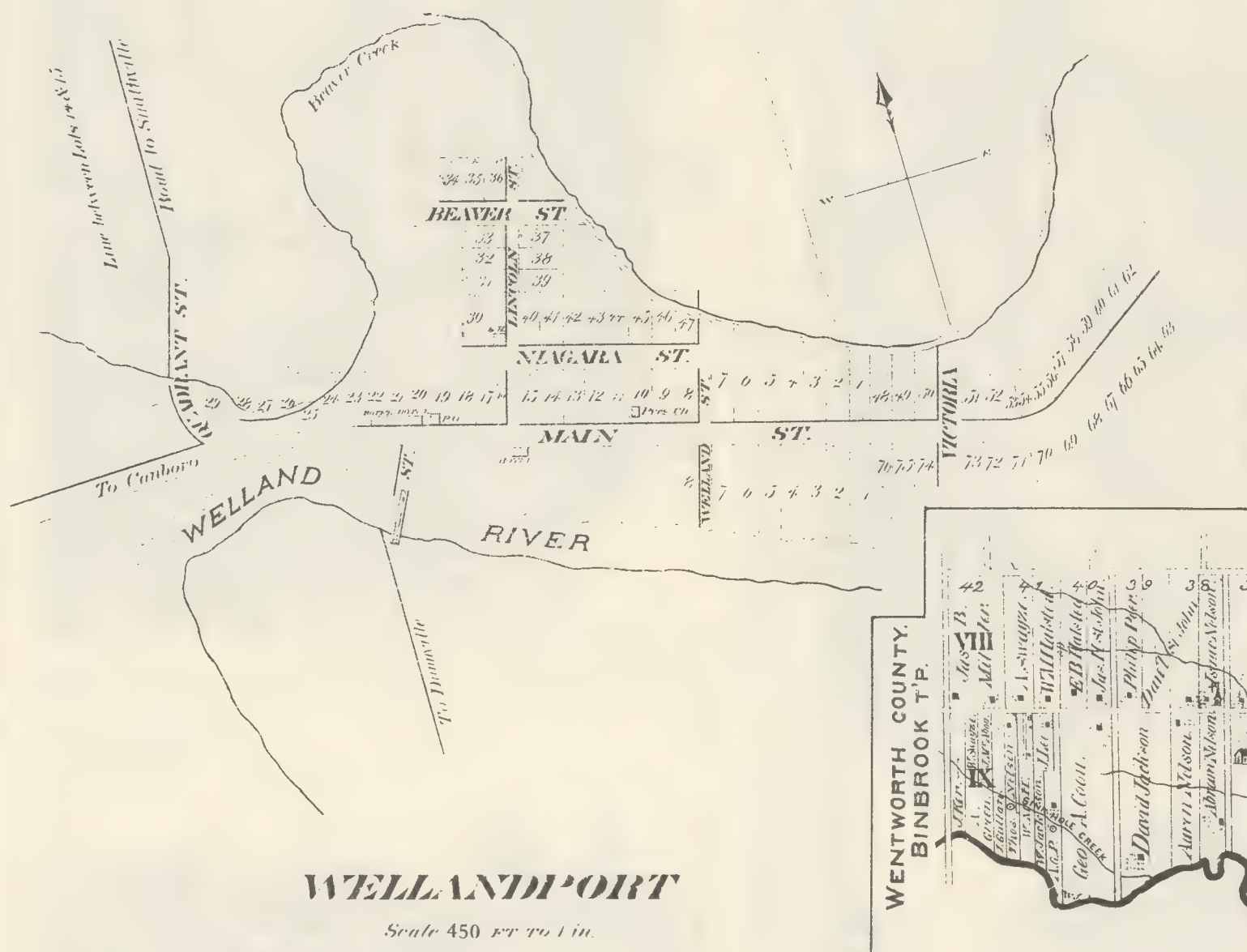
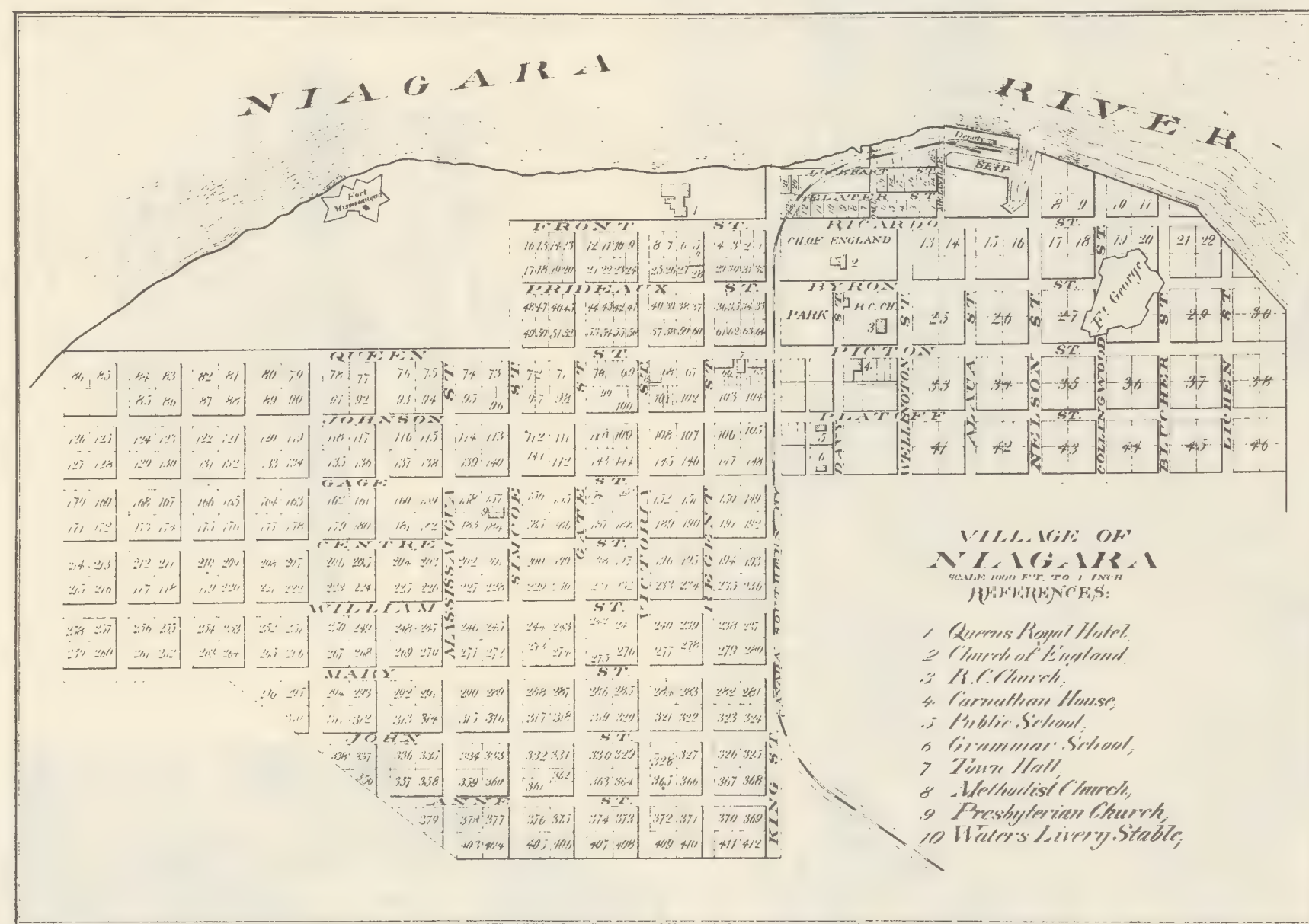


BLACKSMITHSHOP RESIDENCE AND GARRIAGE MANUFACTORY OF
GEORGE VANDYKE GRIMSBY ONT.



MANSION HOUSE, A. RANDALL, PROPRIETOR.
GRIMSBY, ONTARIO.

ALEXANDER GRAHAM
Engraver
STEAM LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTER
LABEL & SHOW CARD
MANUFACTURER
133 ADELAIDE ST. EAST.
TORONTO, ONT.
ENGRAVED ON STONE BY ALEX. GRAHAM



WENTWORTH COUNTY,
SALT FLEET T.P.

GORE A

CAISTO

GRIMSBY.

Scale 55 chains per inch.





WHARF AND LAKE FROM VICTORIA TERRACE

COTTAGE N°1

VICTORIA TERRACE FROM THE LAKE

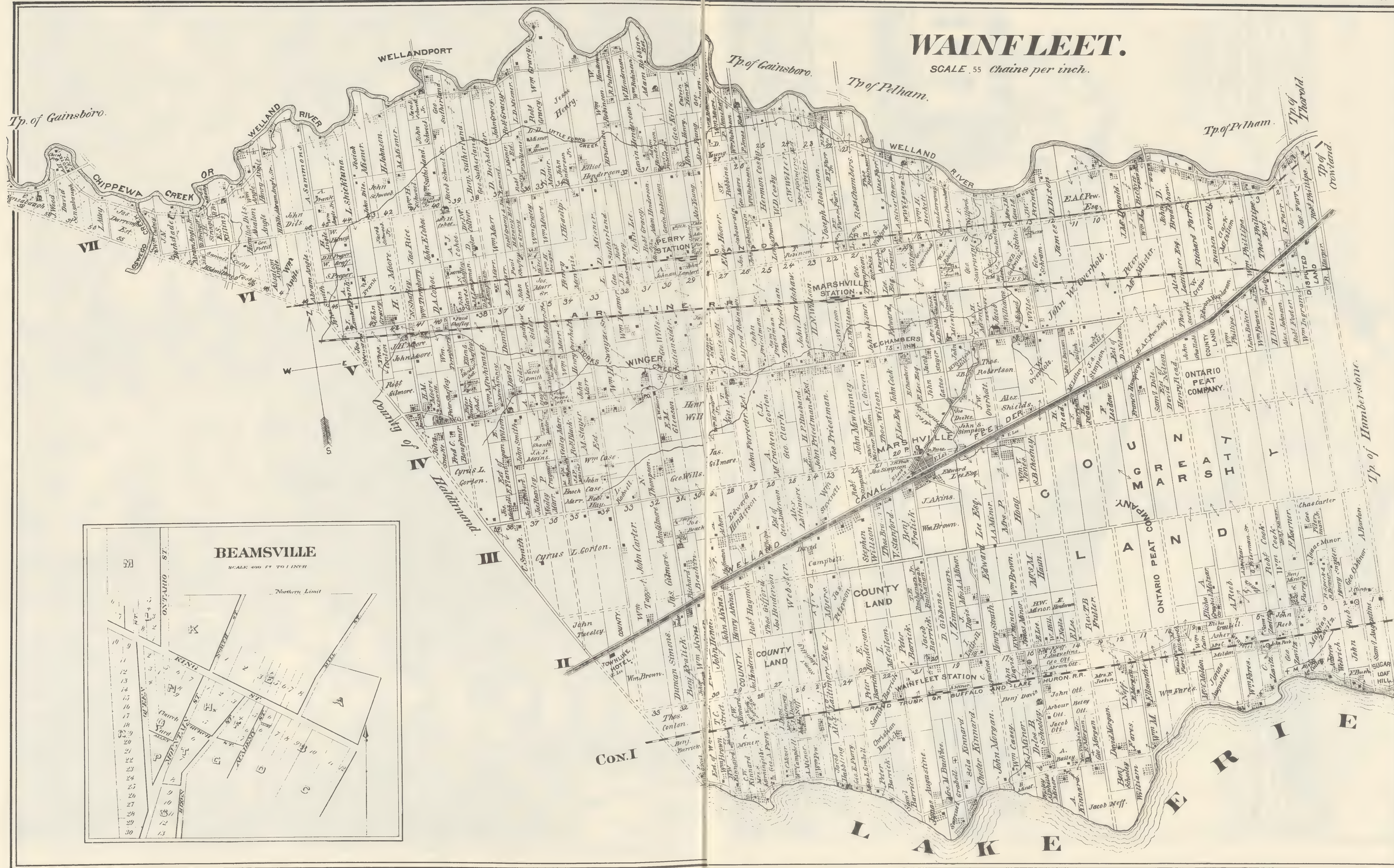
PARK AND FLOWER GARDEN

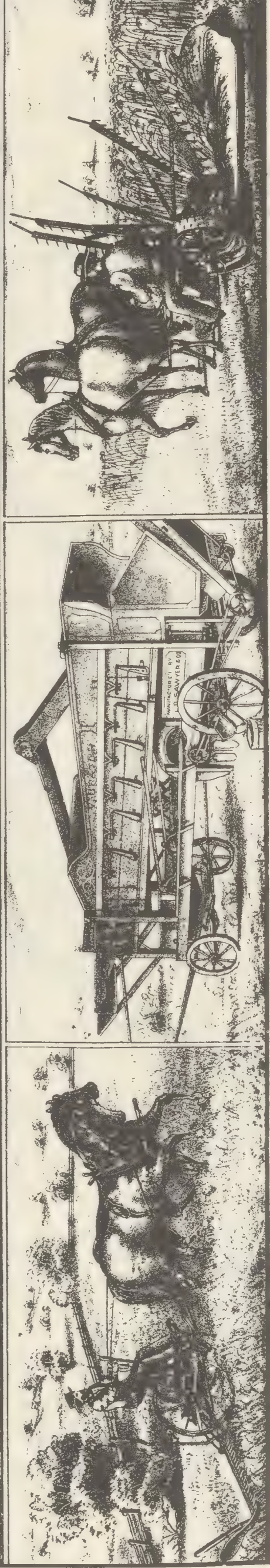
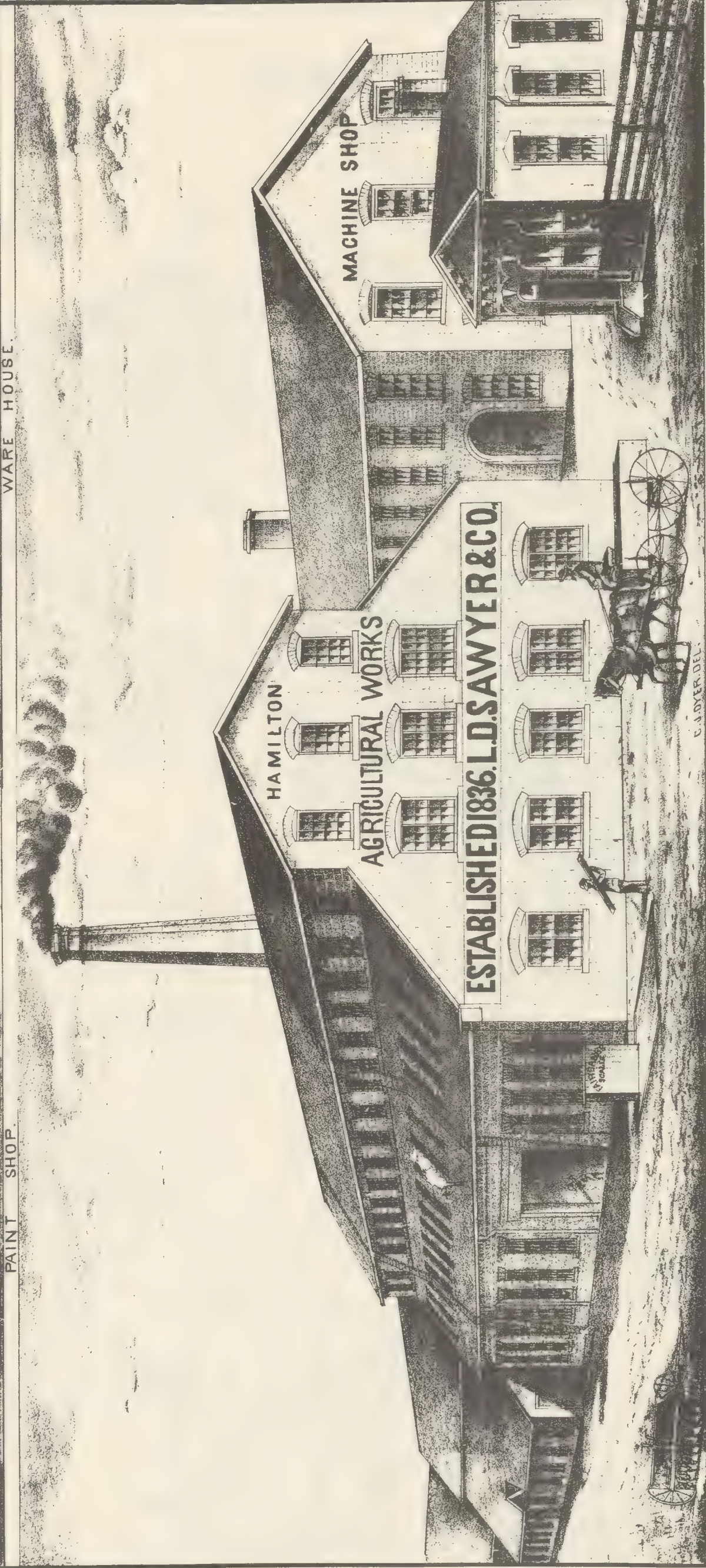
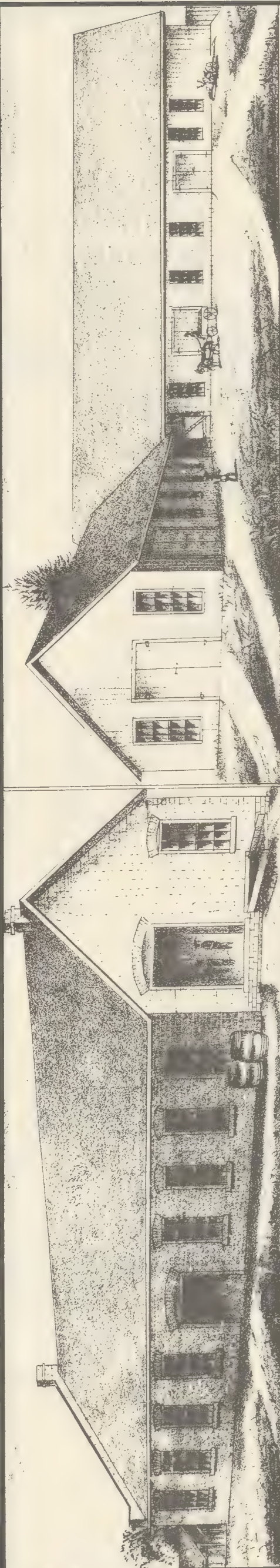
RESTAURANT AND HOTEL

CAMP MEETING STATION

LUNCH IN THE WOODS

AUDITORIUM
SKETCHES ON THE ONTARIO METHODIST CAMP GROUND
GRIMSBY ONTARIO.
C. J. DYER. DE. JACKSON. MICH.
ALEX. GRAIG. ITH. TORONTO.





SAWYER'S CANADIAN HARVESTING

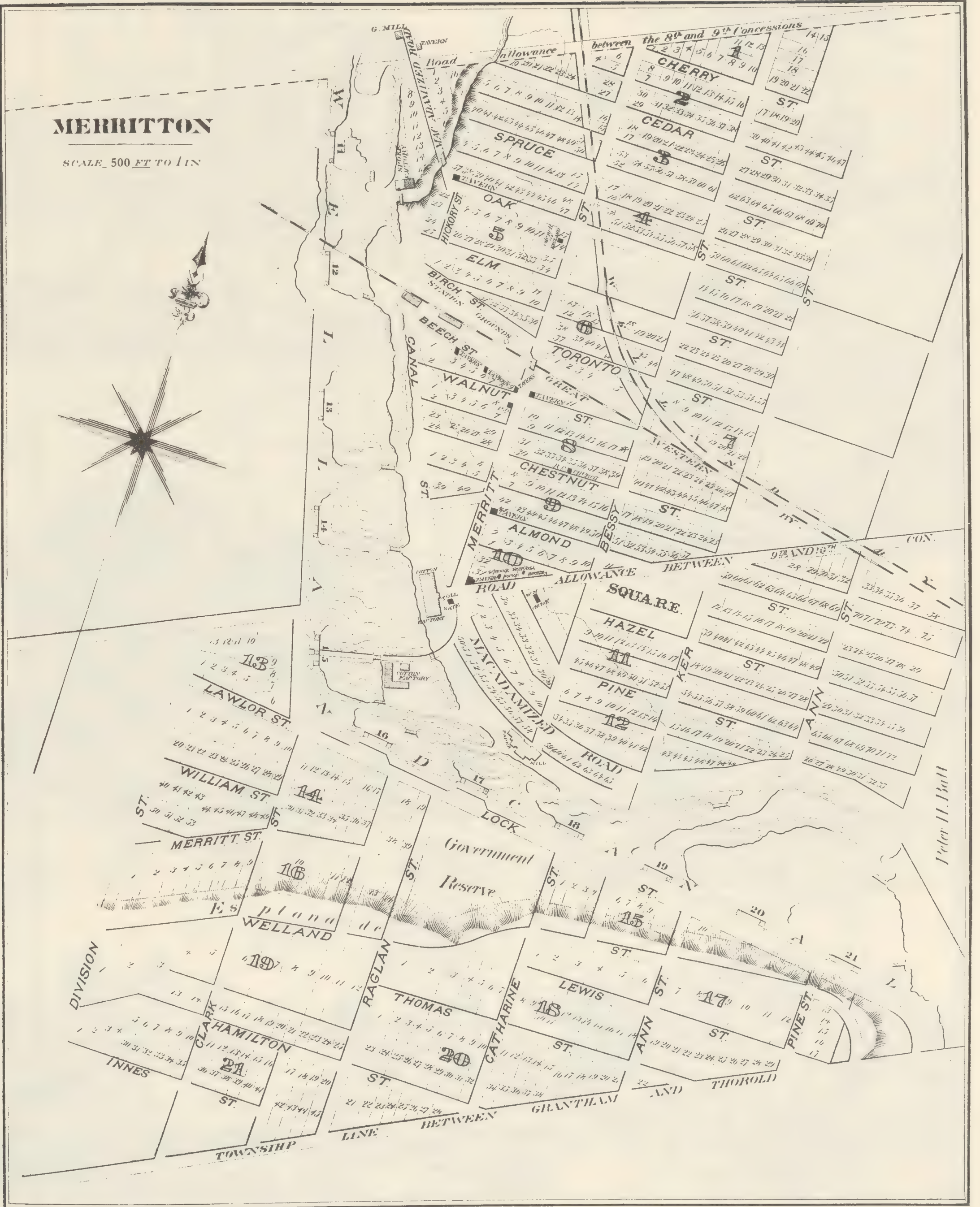
HAMILTON AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

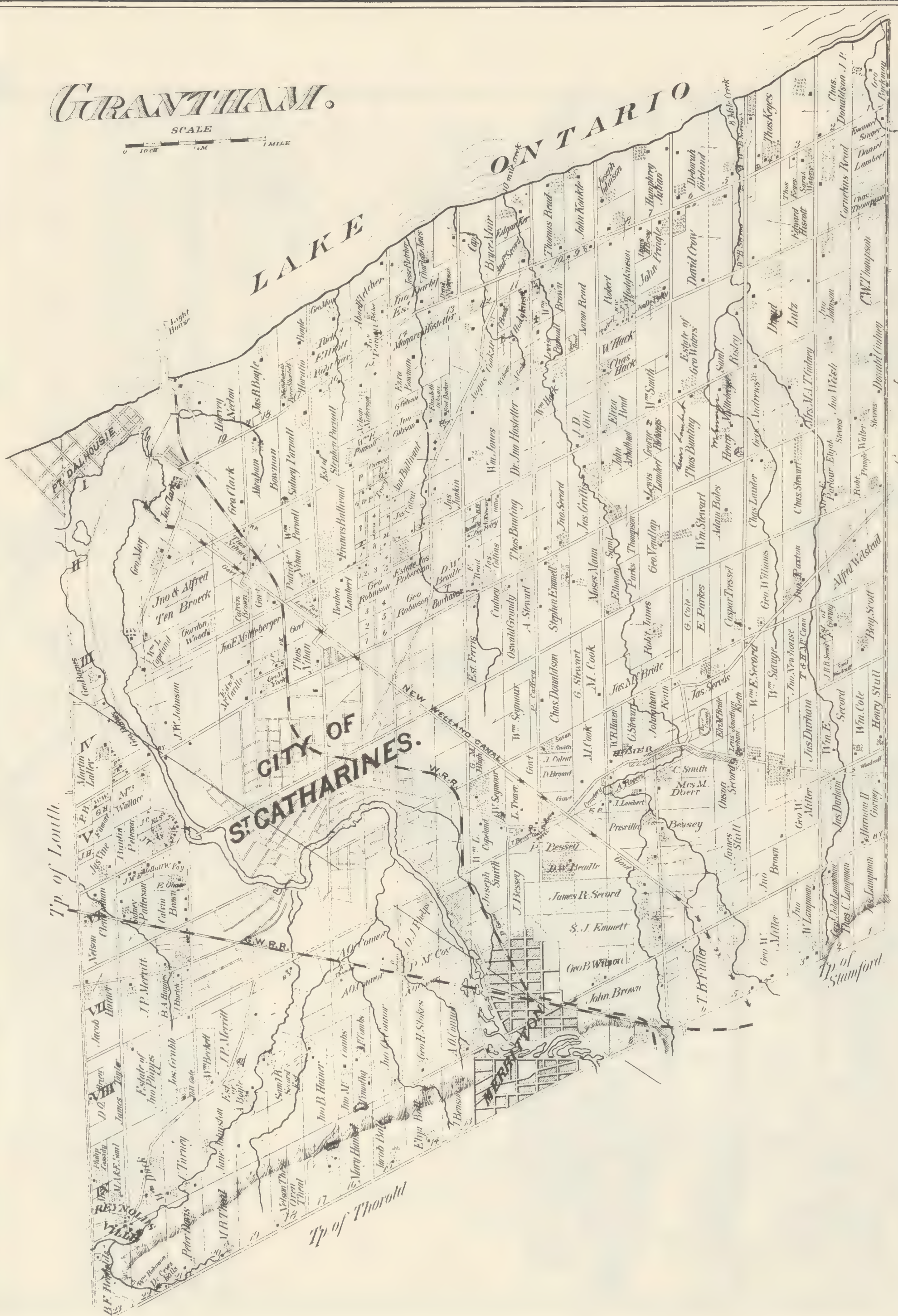
SAWYER'S IMPROVED IRON CUM GRADER

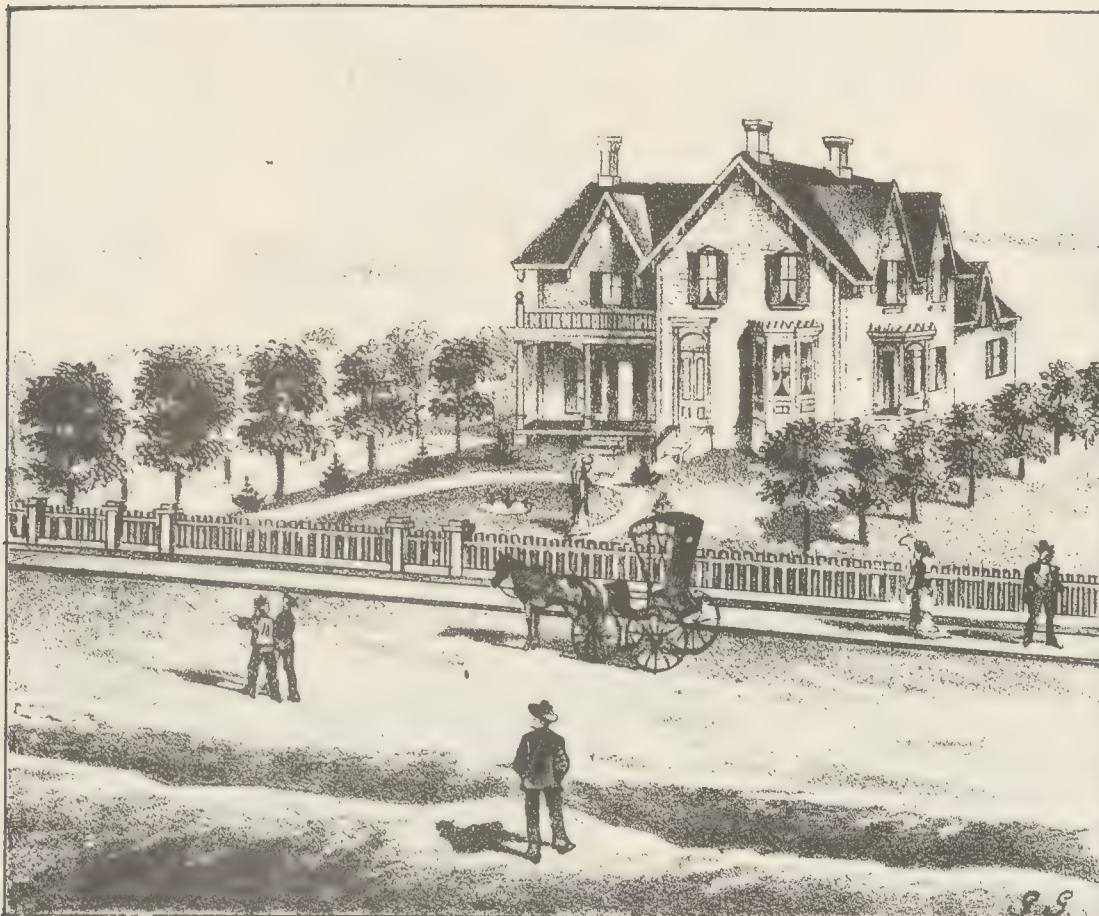
C. J. SAWYER, DEL.

MERRITTON

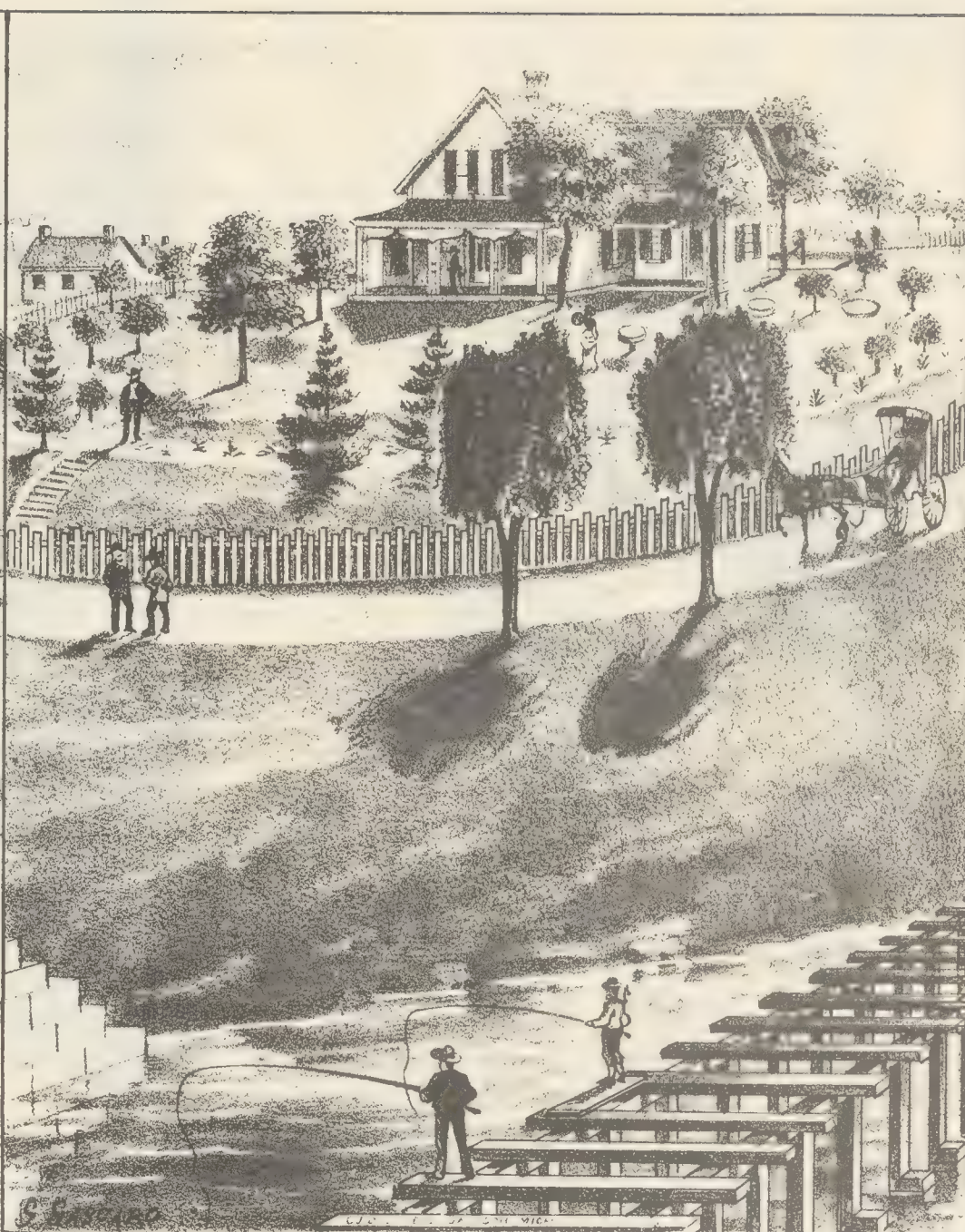
SCALE 500 FT TO 1 IN







RES OF O. J. PHELPS.
MERRITTON. ONT.



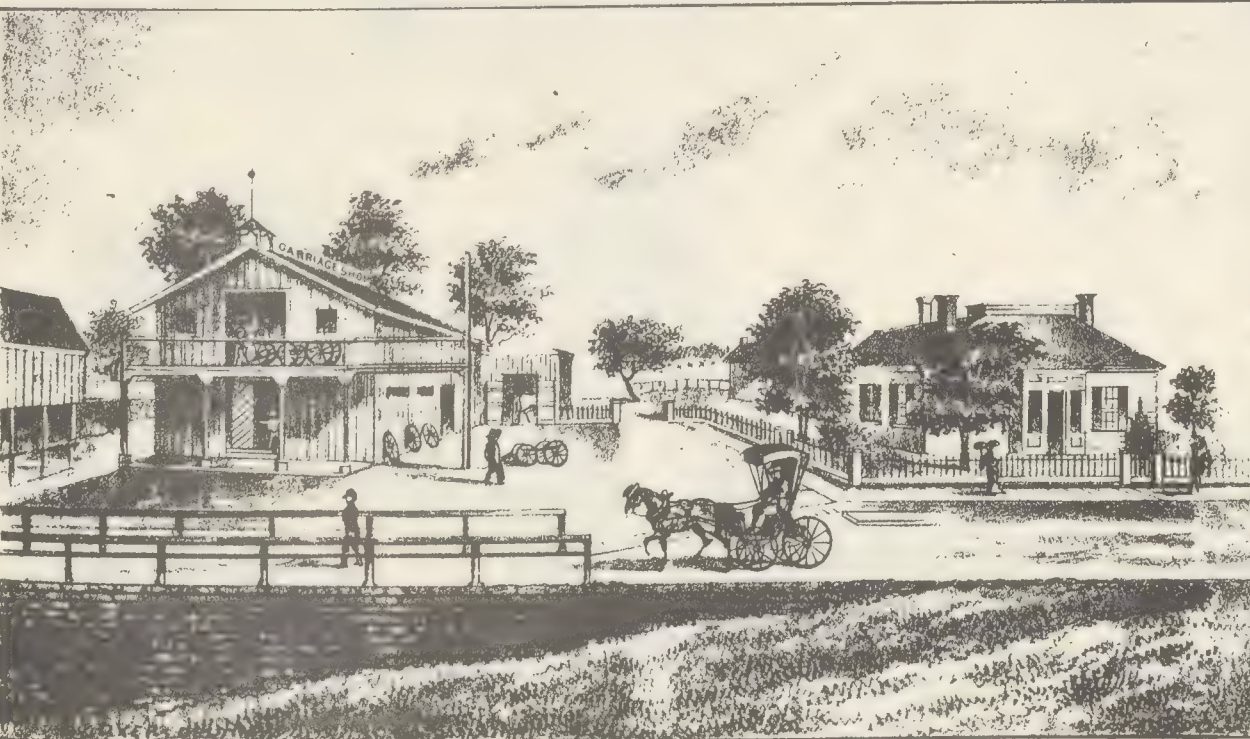
RES OF NOAH PHELPS.
MERRITTON. ONT.



RES AND STORE OF Wm FORBES.
GRIMSBY. ONTARIO.



RES OF J. M. POTTER.
ST CATHARINES. ONT.



CARRIAGE SHOP & RESIDENCE OF D. W. CAMP.
GRIFFIN ST. SMITHVILLE. ONTARIO.



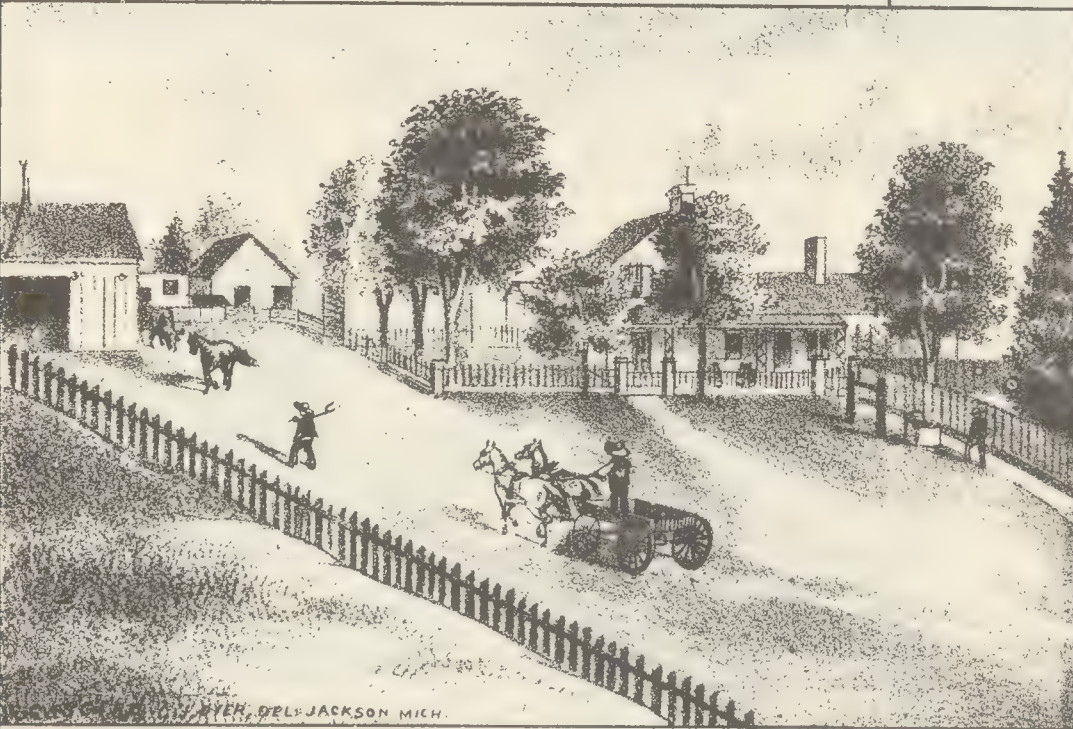
RES OF R. WOOD
CON 1 LOT 4 LOUTH TP.
LINCOLN CO. ONT.



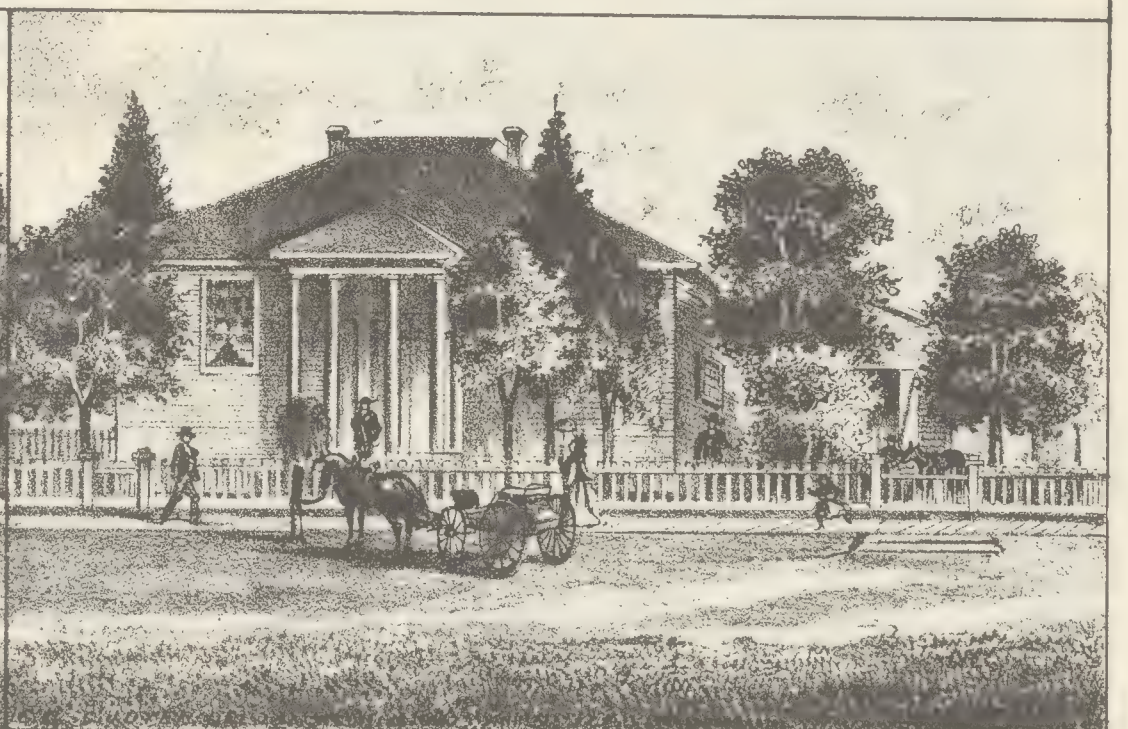
Yours fraternally
Thomas Keyes
C. S. M. A.



RES of A. THOMPSON.
 CONCESSION 6 TP. of LOUTH. COUNTY of LINCOLN. ONTARIO



RES of BARZILLAI BEAMER.
 CONCESSION 3 RD. LOT 11 TP of GRIMSBY. COUNTY of LINCOLN. ONTARIO.



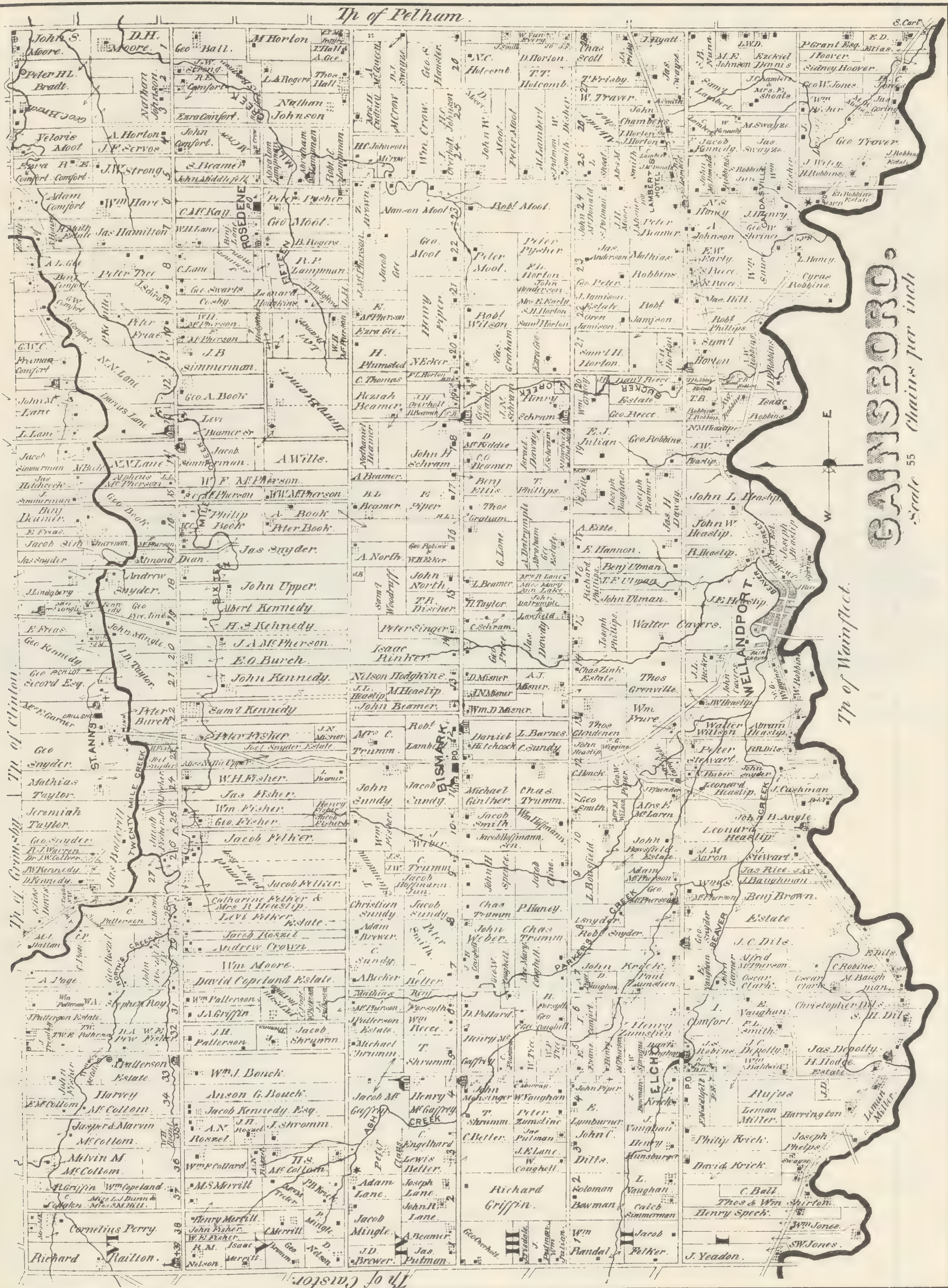
RES of M. L. ROBERTS.
 HOUSE & BUILDING MOVER (21 YEARS EXPERIENCE)
 GRIFFIN ST. SMITHVILLE. ONTARIO.

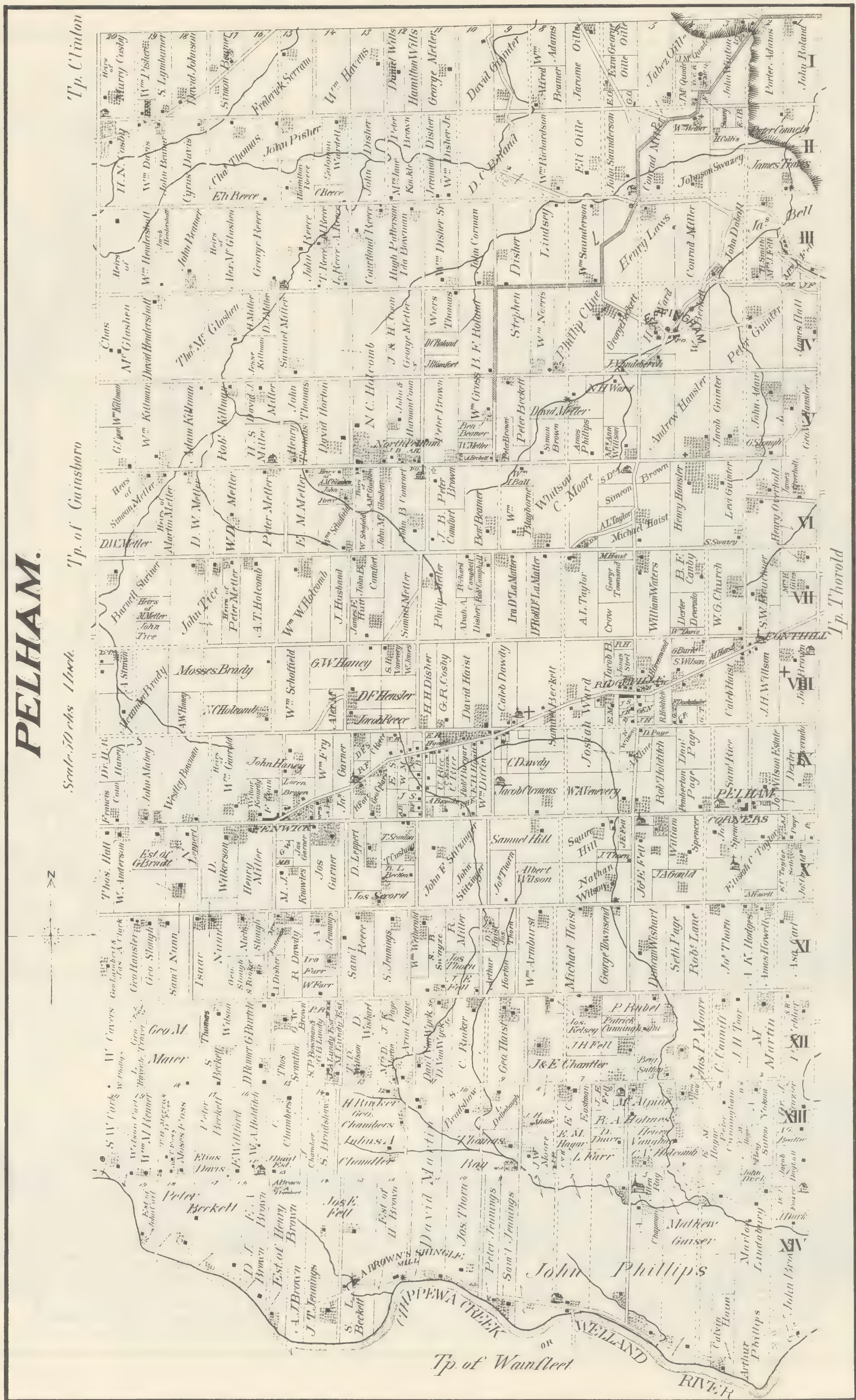


RES of THOMAS KEYES.
 CONCESSION LOT 4 TP of GRANTHAM COUNTY of LINCOLN. ONTARIO.



ORCHARD and RESIDENCE of N. H. PAWLING. BROKEN FRONT.
 TP of LOUTH COUNTY of LINCOLN. ONTARIO.







S. SASCARD

RES OF S.W.HILL. CONCESSION 10 TOWNSHIP OF PELHAM.
COUNTY OF WELLAND ONT.

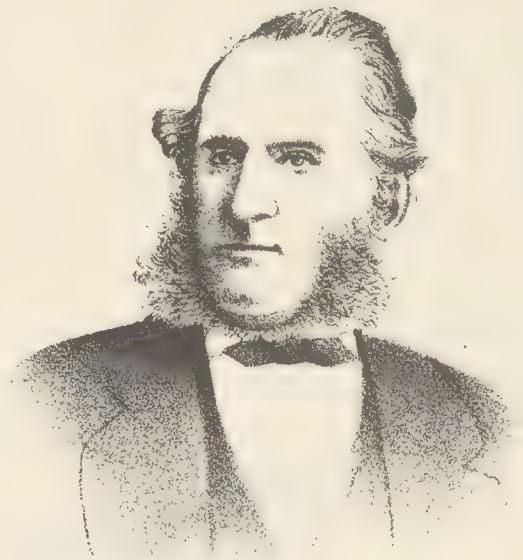


S. SASCARD

RES OF JOHN H. WILSON.
FONTHILL. COUNTY OF WELLAND. ONTARIO.



N. Pawling



*Yours Respectfully
Henry Wismer*

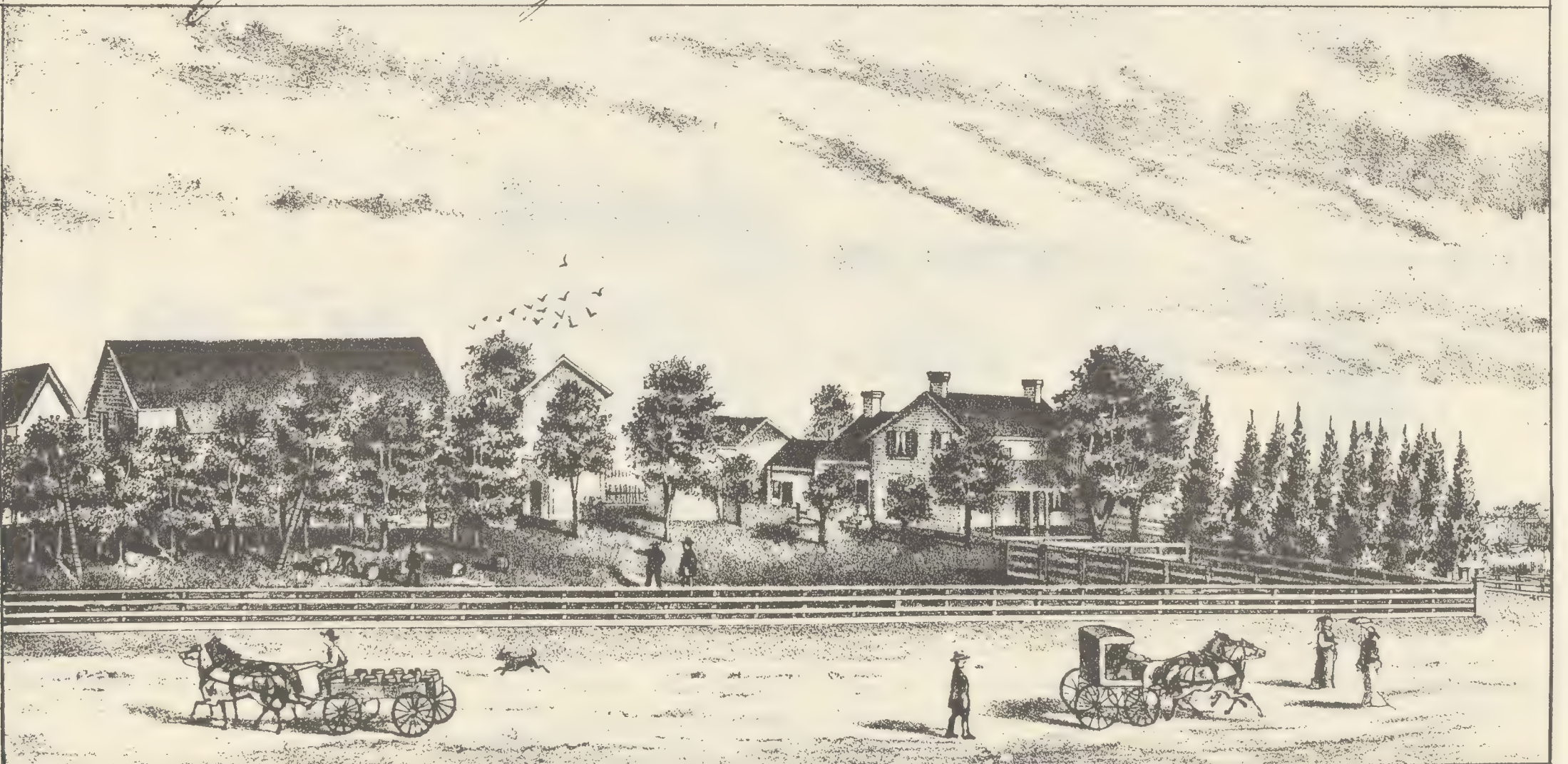


*Yours Respectfully
James Douglas*

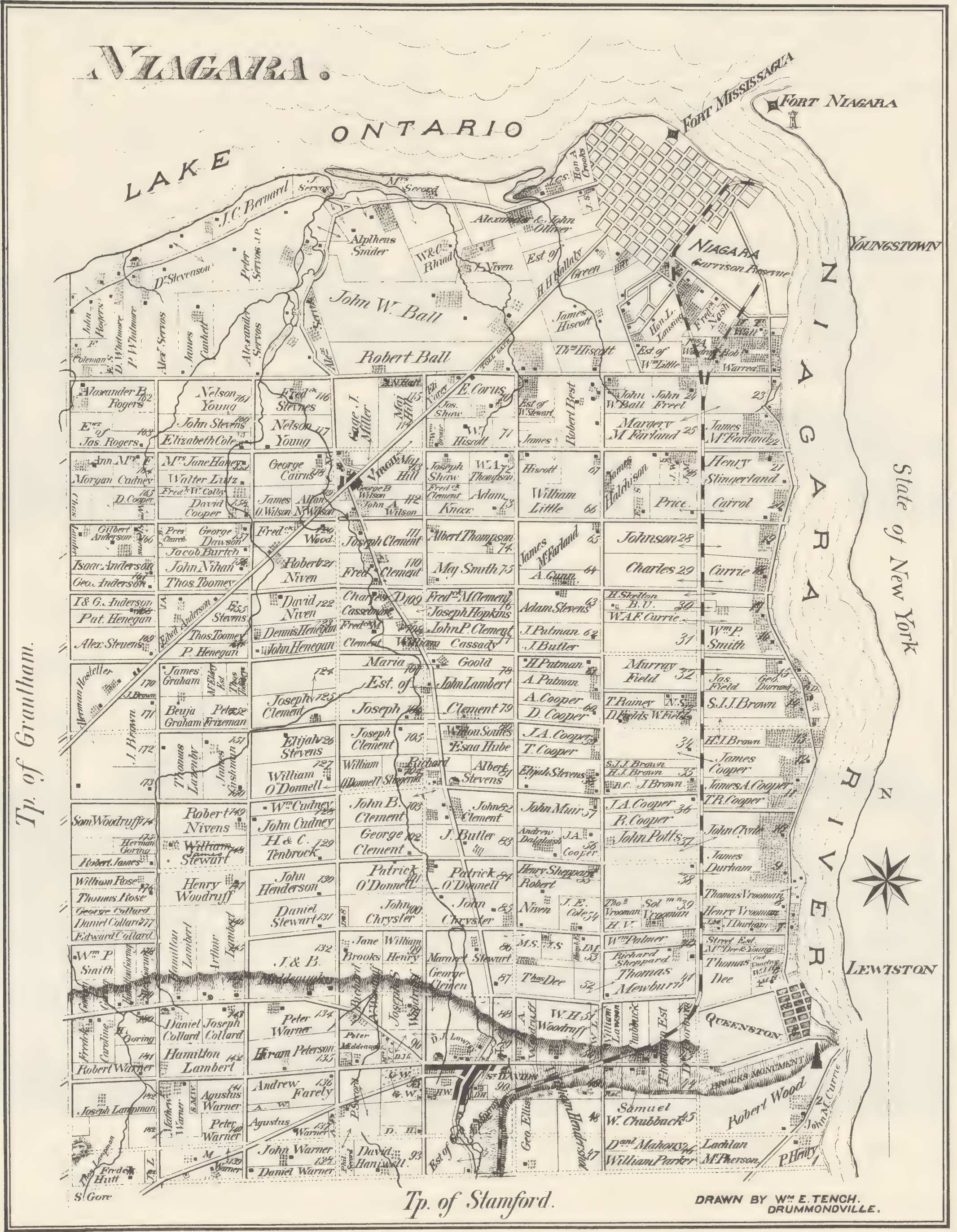
WOODWARD GRANT & CO. LITH. TORONTO.

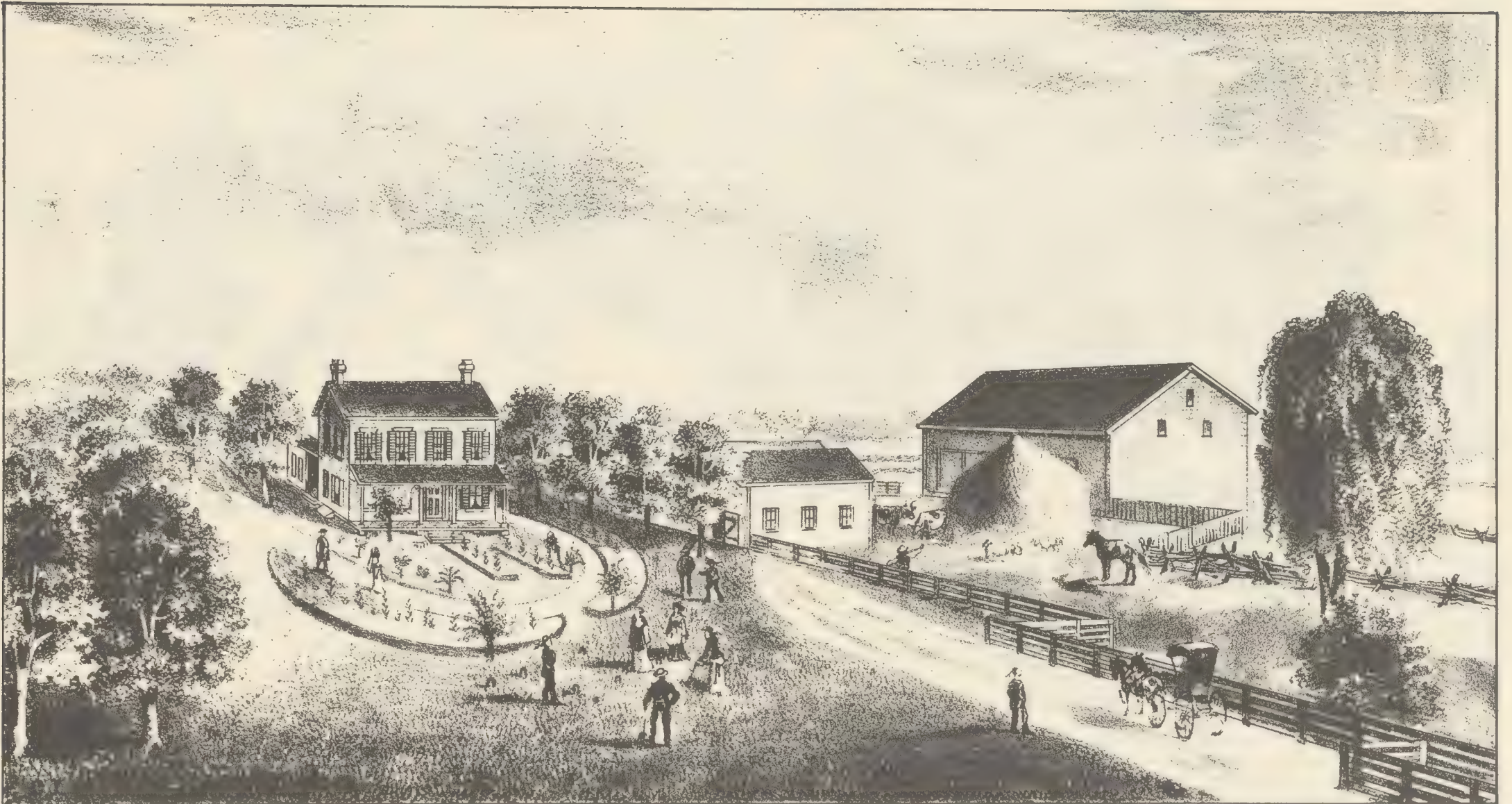


John Brown

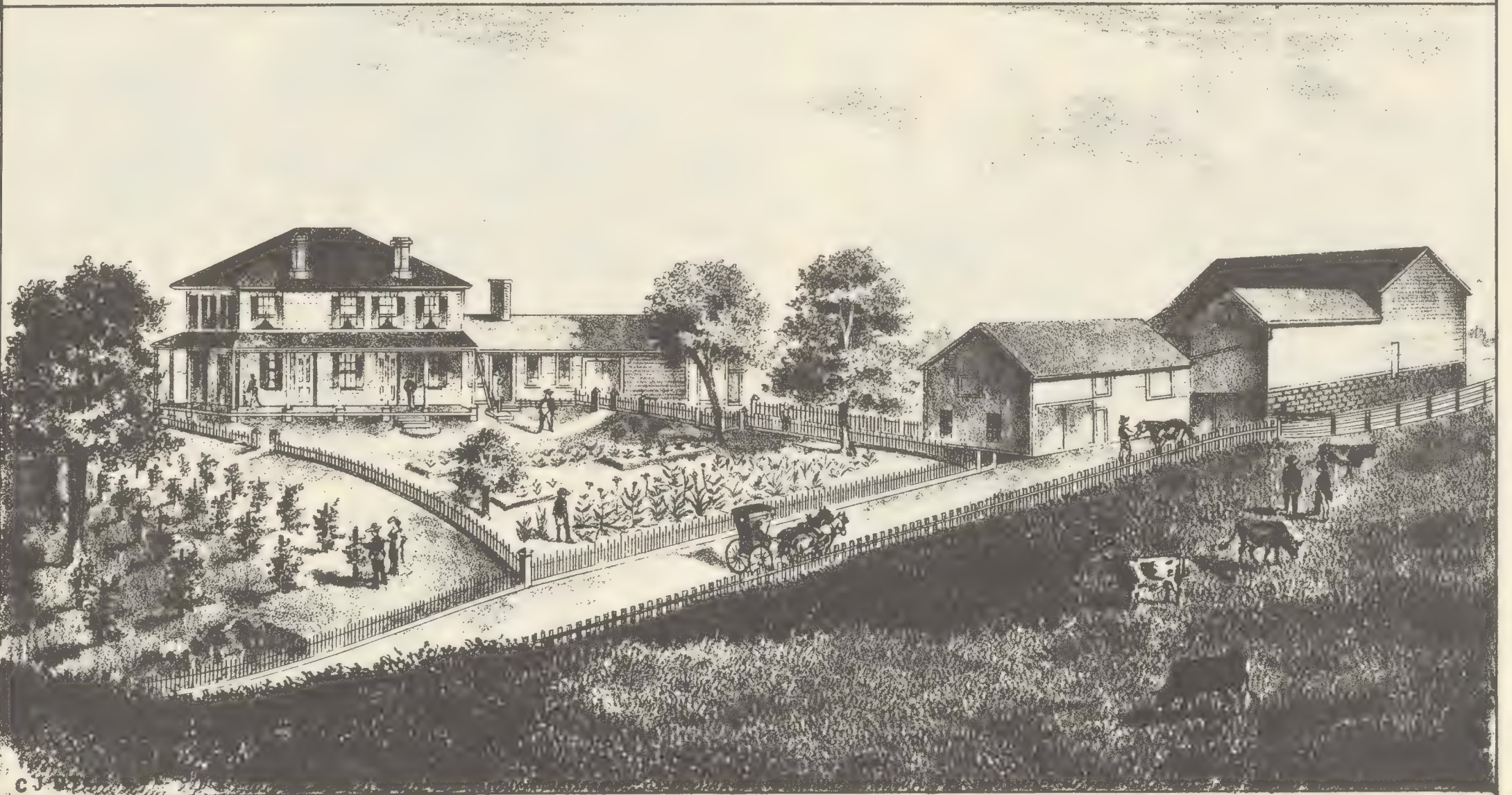


RES OF HENRY WISMER.
BROKEN FRONT LOT 21 TOWNSHIP OF LOUTH. COUNTY OF LINCOLN. ONTARIO.





RES OF A. MARTIN.
CON 1 LOT 14 LOUTH TP.
LINCOLN CO. ONT.



RES OF JACOB KRATZ.
CON 4 LOT 22.
LINCOLN CO. ONT.



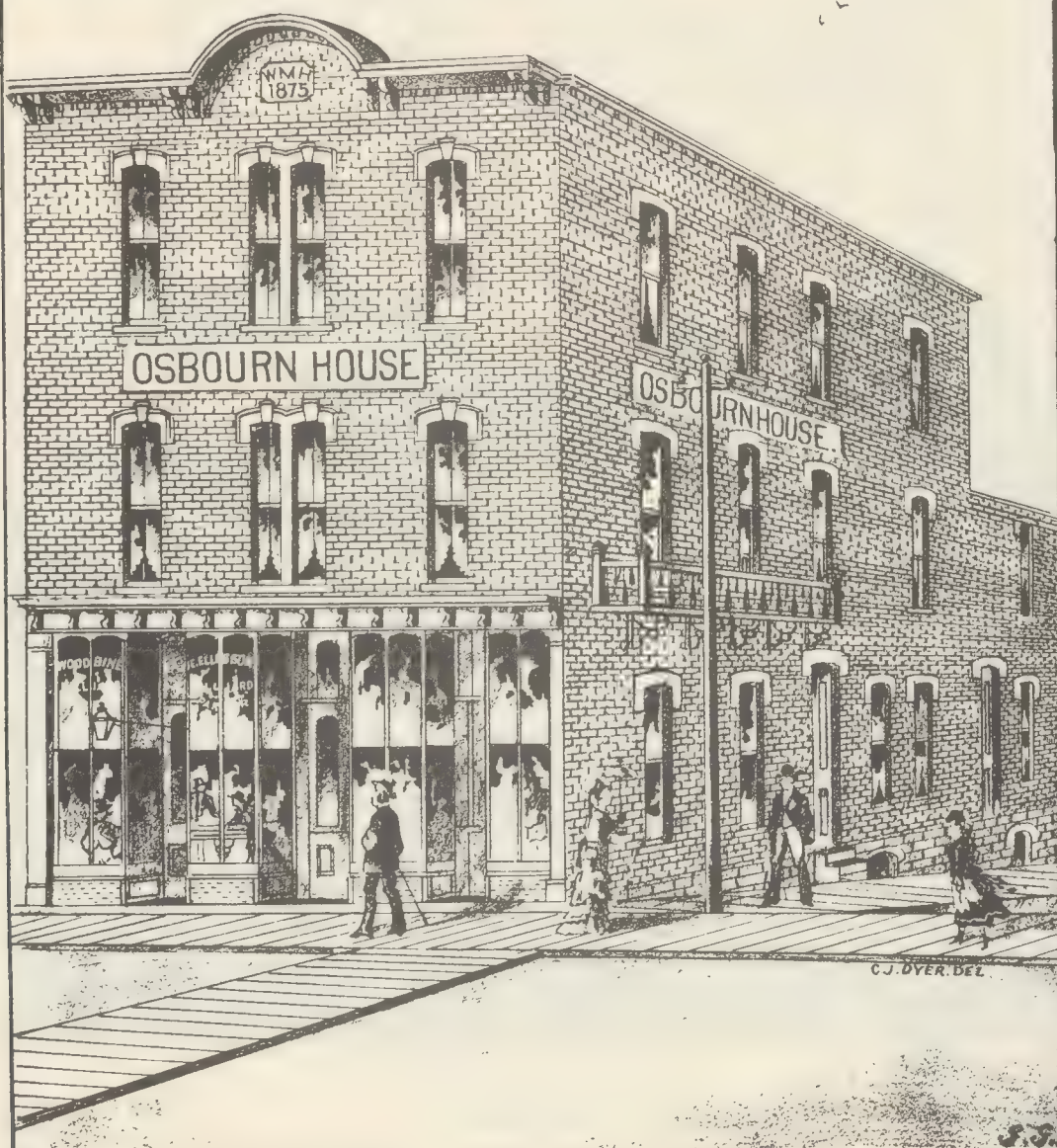
C.J. DYER. DEL.

COURT HOUSE.
NIAGARA. ONT.



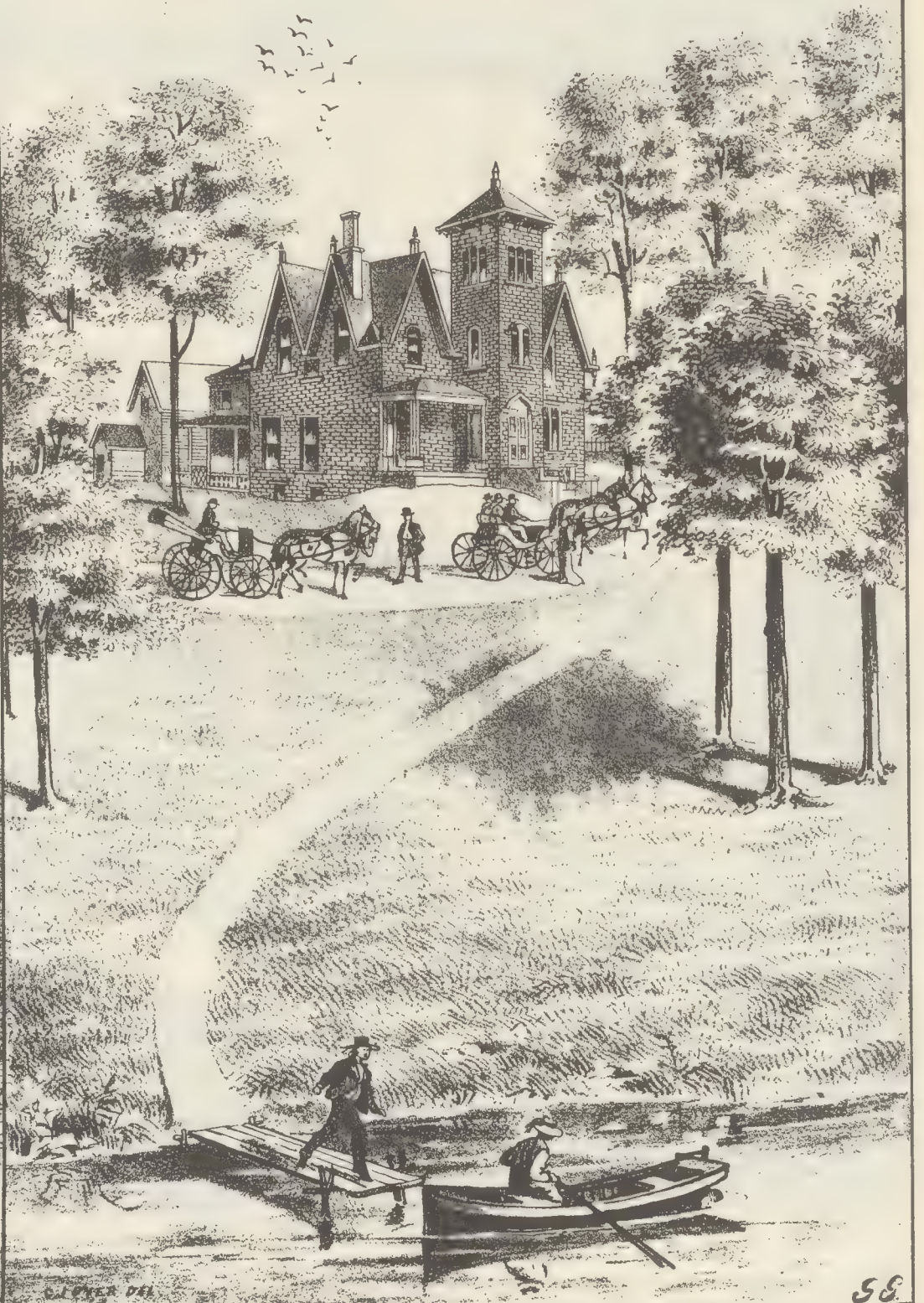
E. GASCARD. DEL.

"ECHO HALL".
RESIDENCE OF E.J. WOOLVERTON.
GRIMSBY ONT.



C.J. DYER. DEL.

OSBOURN HOUSE.
COR. CLAIRMONT & ORMUND STREETS THOROLD ONTARIO.
C.M. VAN DEUSEN. PROPRIETOR.



C.J. DYER. DEL.

53

RESIDENCE OF E.A.C. PEW.
ONTARIO ST.
WELLAND, ONTARIO.

scale 55 Chains per inch
Compiled & Drawn by.
H.A. Cross.

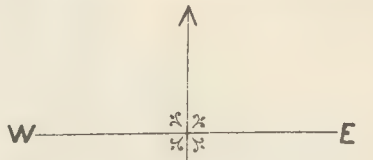
Village of Fenwick

PLAN
of
QUEENSTON
Niagara township



TOWNSHIP OF STAMFORD.

ERNEST. G. BARROW.





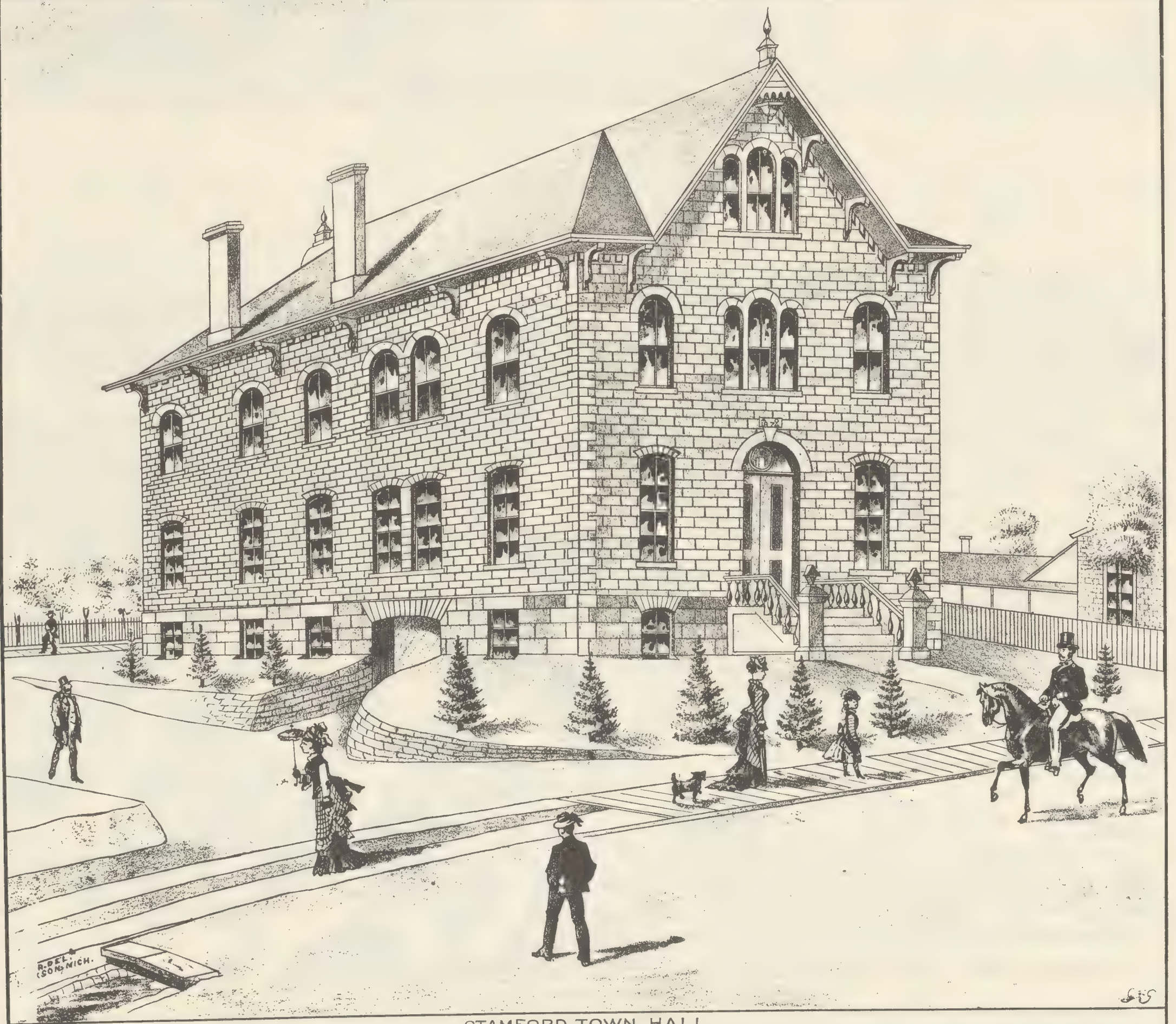
M.S. Gonder



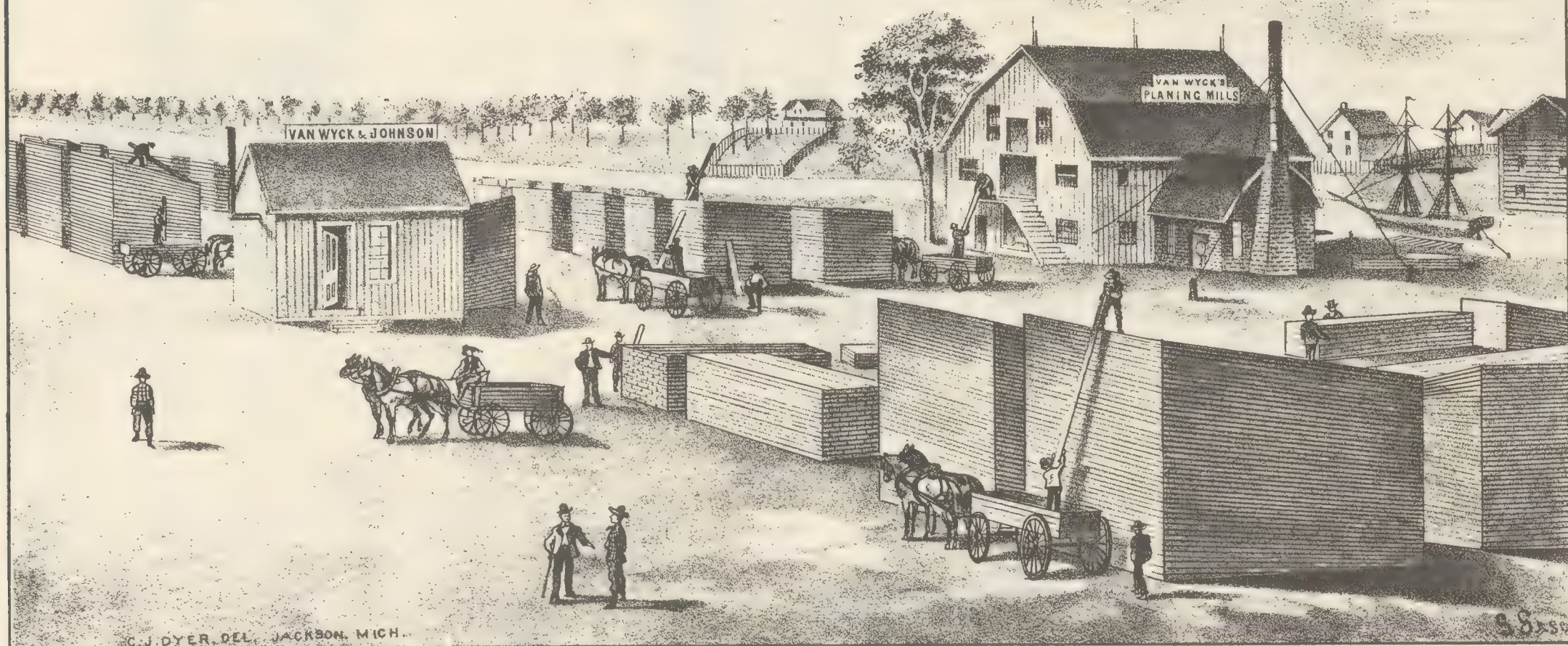
Lot Adam Konbl



Peter Skisler



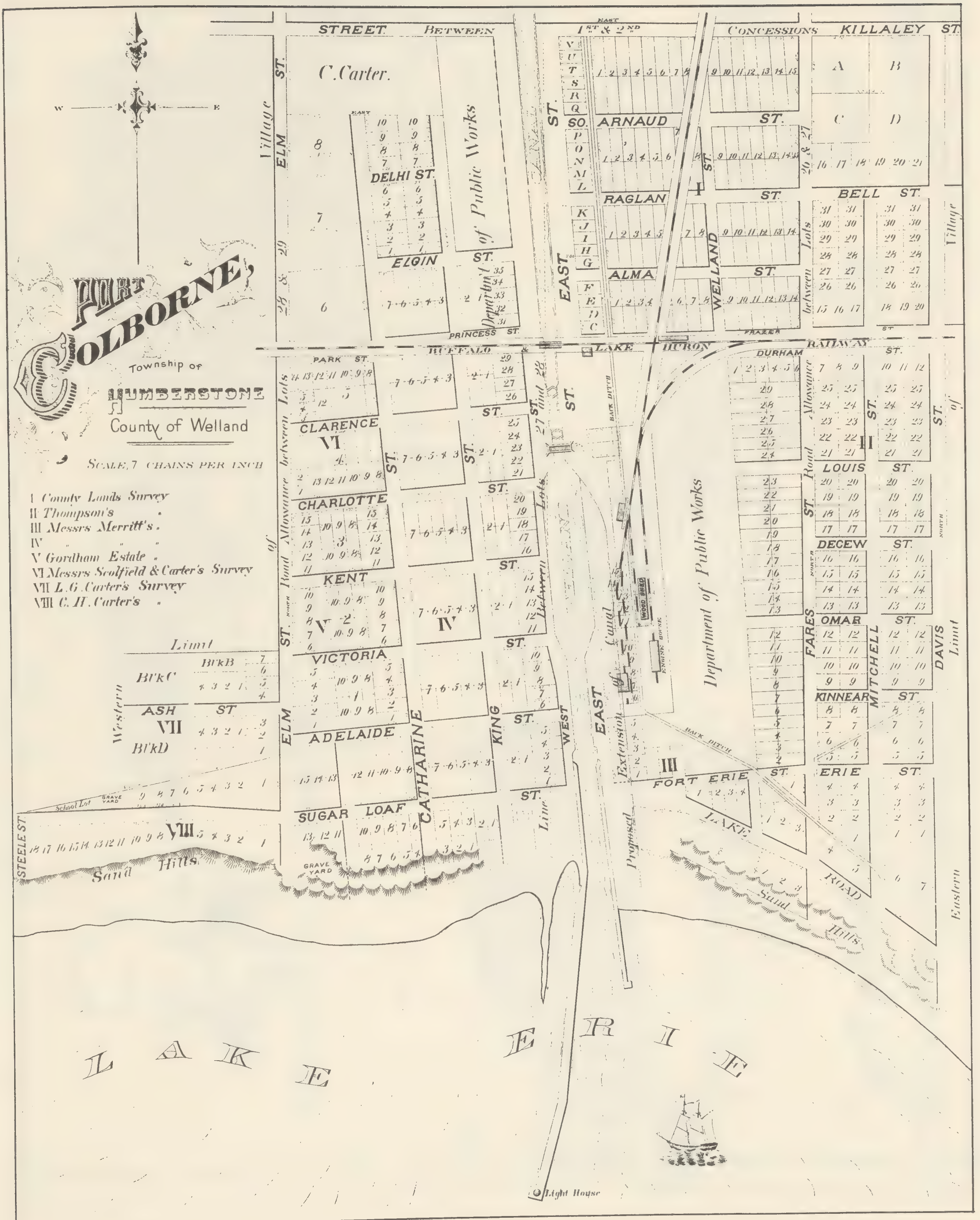
STAMFORD TOWN HALL.
DRUMMONDVILLE. COUNTY OF WELLAND. ONTARIO.



**LUMBER YARD AND PLANING MILLS OF
VAN WYCK & JOHNSON.
WELLAND, ONTARIO.**



STONE QUARRY OF W.M. HENDERSHOT.
QUEENSTON HEIGHTS, ONT. DISTANT 5 MILES FROM THE NEW WELLAND CANAL, 1 MILE FROM THE NIAGARA RIVER AND 3 MILES
FROM SUSPENSION BRIDGE. FOR INFORMATION IN REGARD TO BUILDING STONE &c. &c. ADDRESS W.M. HENDERSHOT, THOROLD, ONT.



VILLAGE OF
MIRIAMSVILLE

CITY OF FALLS CHURCH PROPERTY.

Dr. Ci Banne

Scale 12 Chains to One Inch

John Latschan

John L. Austin.

037. L07.

6271 .L071

671.107

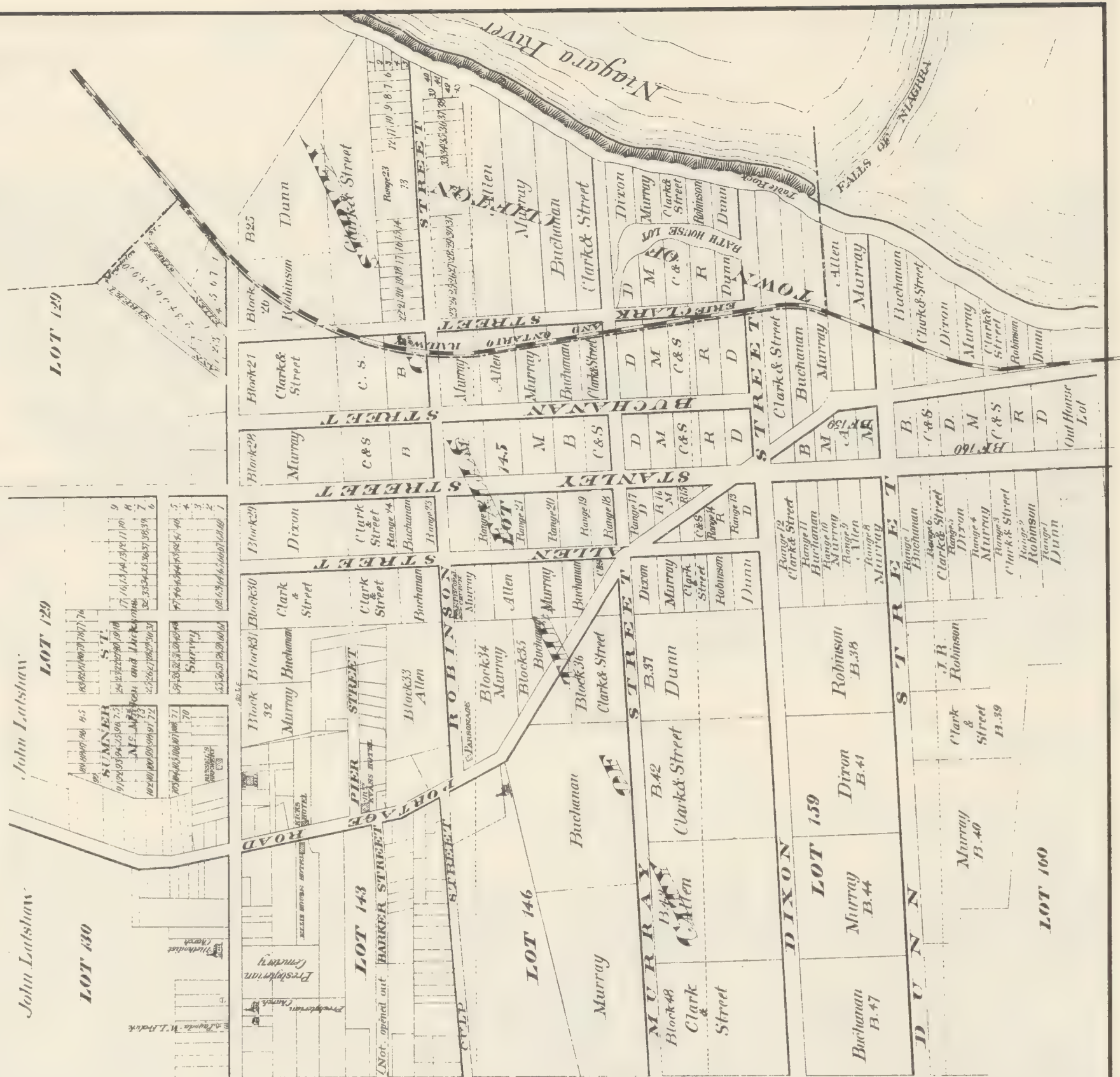
131
 Lot
 Hervey Place
 Waller (over)

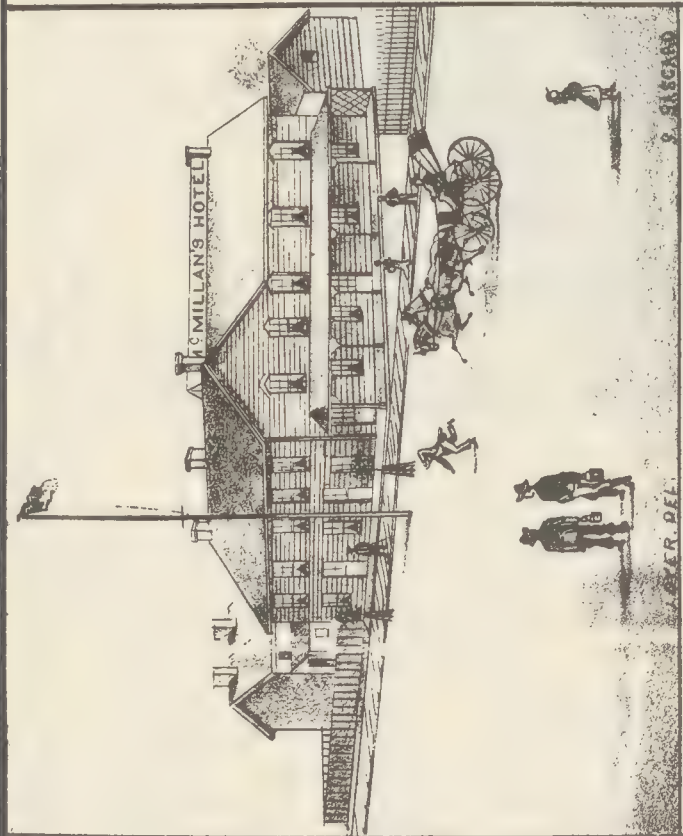
LUNDY'S LANE

LOT 142

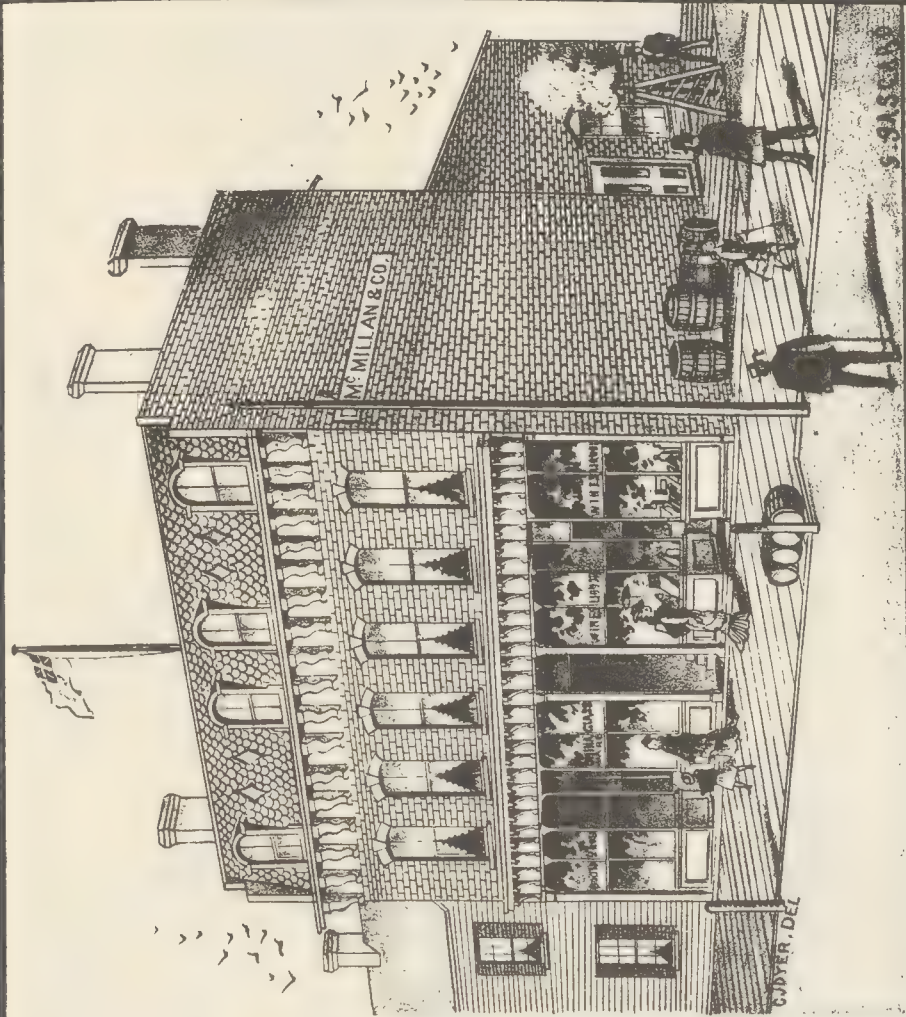
LOT 147

Township Lots thus shewn 14-7
Boundary of Corporation shewn thus

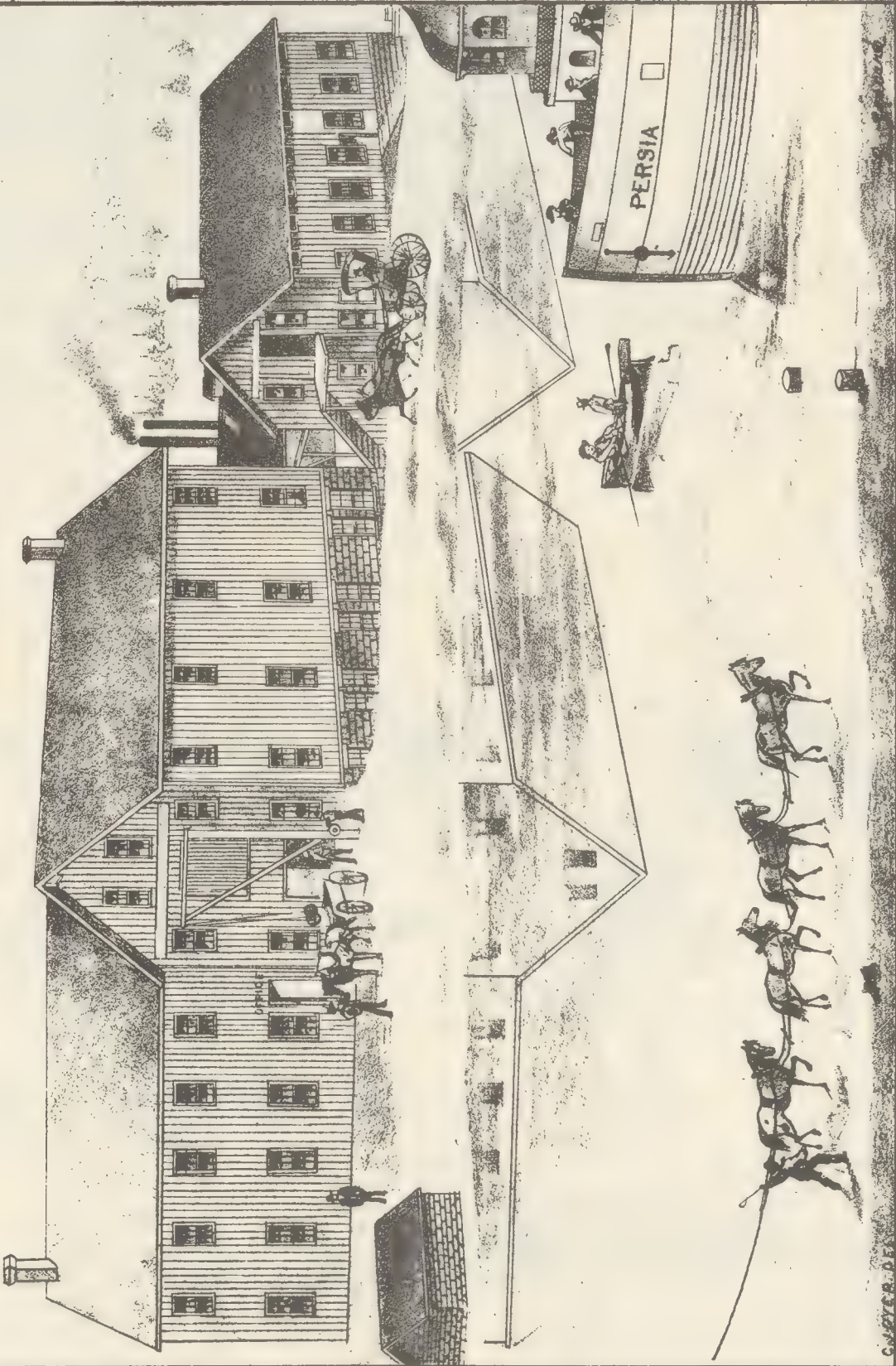




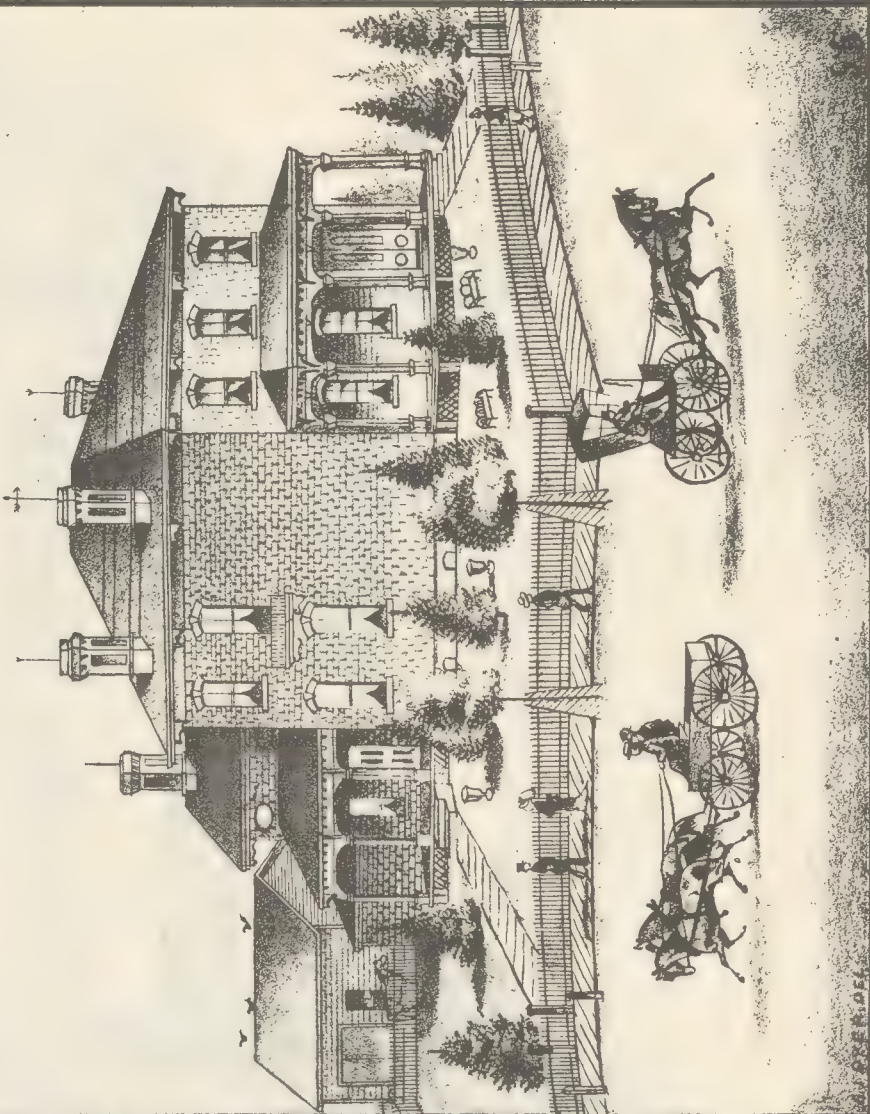
MCMILLAN'S HOTEL, BROCK ST. NIAGARA.
JOHN MCMILLAN, PROPRIETOR.



STORES OF D. MCMILLAN & CO.
CORNER OF QUEEN & REGENT STS. NIAGARA, ONTARIO.



THOROLD FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.
-by A. DOBBIE, PROPRIETOR, THOROLD, ONTARIO.



RESIDENCE OF A. DOBBIE.
CORNER OF PINE AND ST. DAVID ST. THOROLD, ONT.



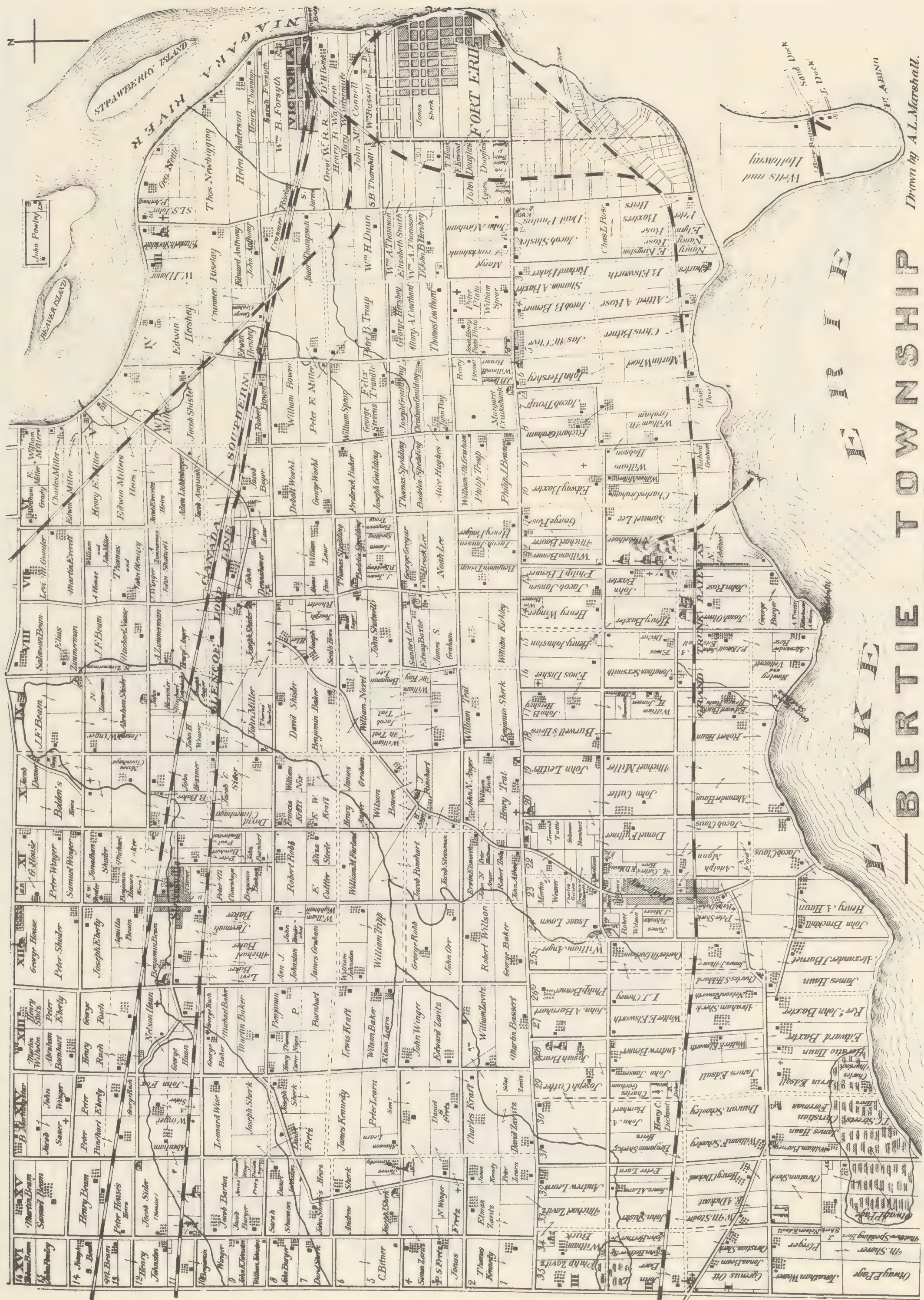
GRIFFITH'S BLOCK.
WELLAND. ONTARIO.



"PRIDE OF GRIMSBY" AT 6 YR'S OLD.
BRED BY AND THE PROPERTY OF J.R. PETTIT.
GRIMSBY, COUNTY OF LINCOLN. ONT.



"GRACEFUL" AT 2 YEARS.
BRED BY AND THE PROPERTY OF J.R. PETTIT.
GRIMSBY, COUNTY OF LINCOLN. ONT.



LIBERTY TOWNSHIP

Drawn by A.L. Marshall,
Sidney, Ohio.



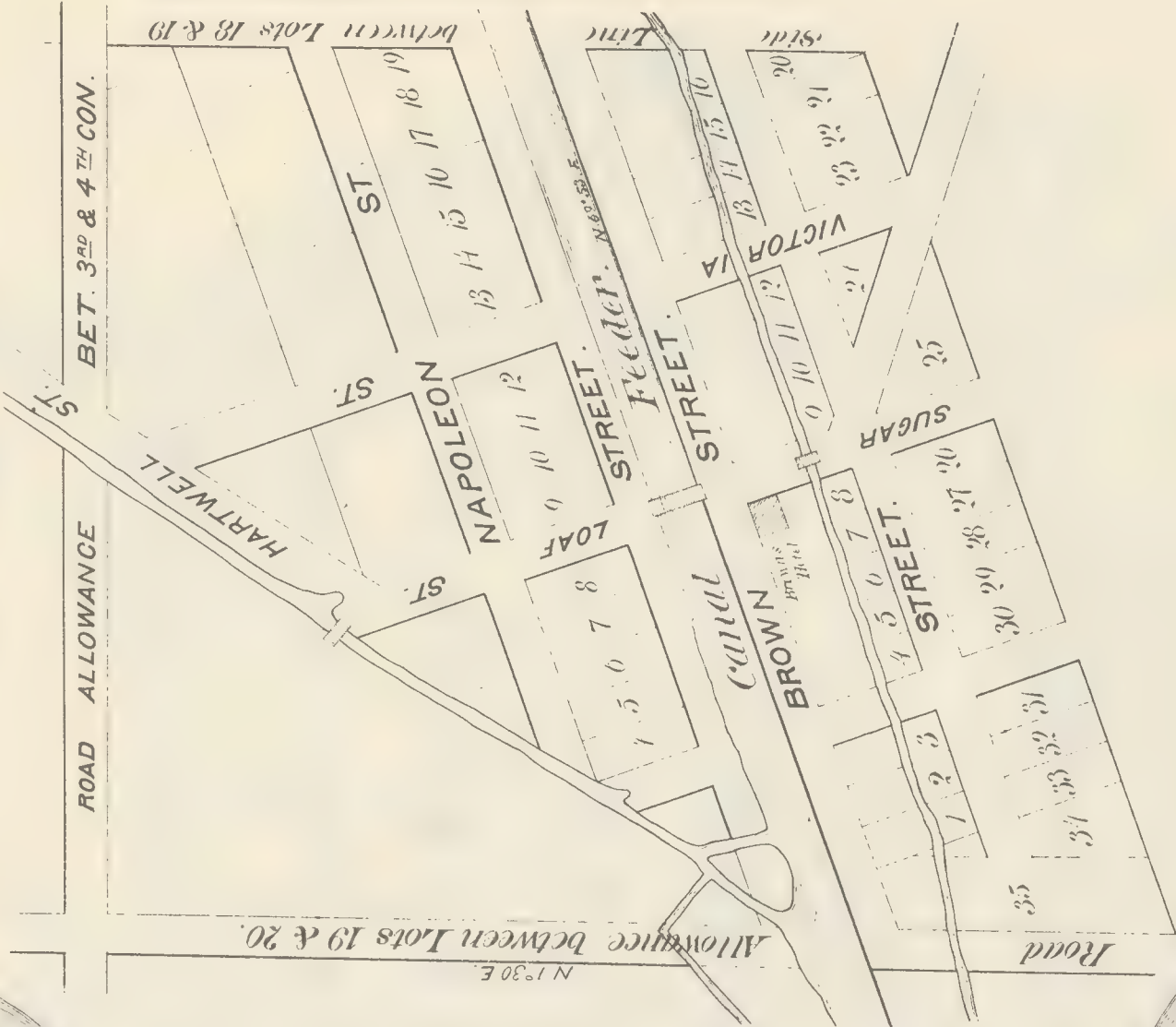
SCALE
0 100 1800
Feet

Tp. of Stamford

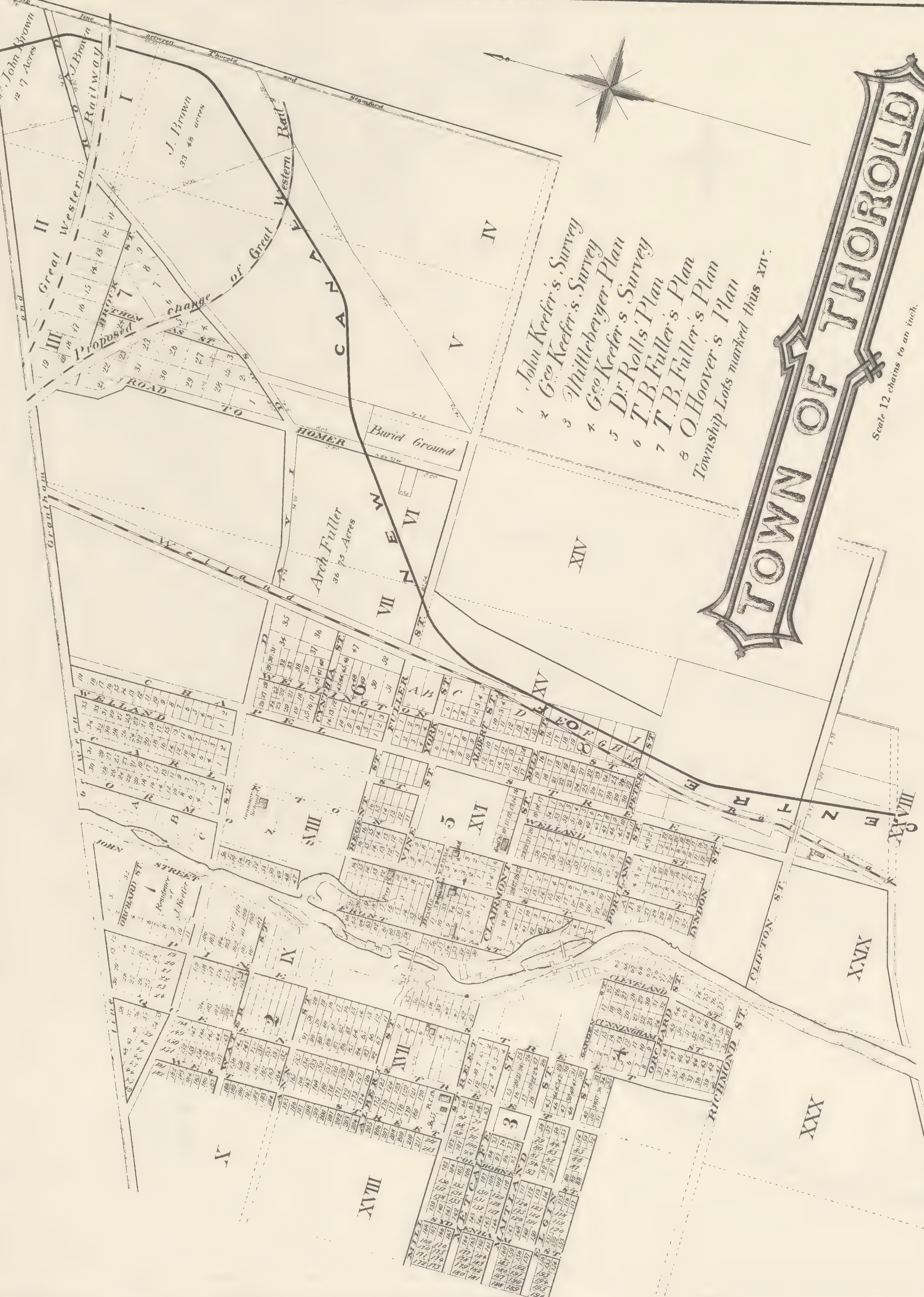


VILLAGE OF MARSHVILLE.

Scale 5 Chains to 1 inch.



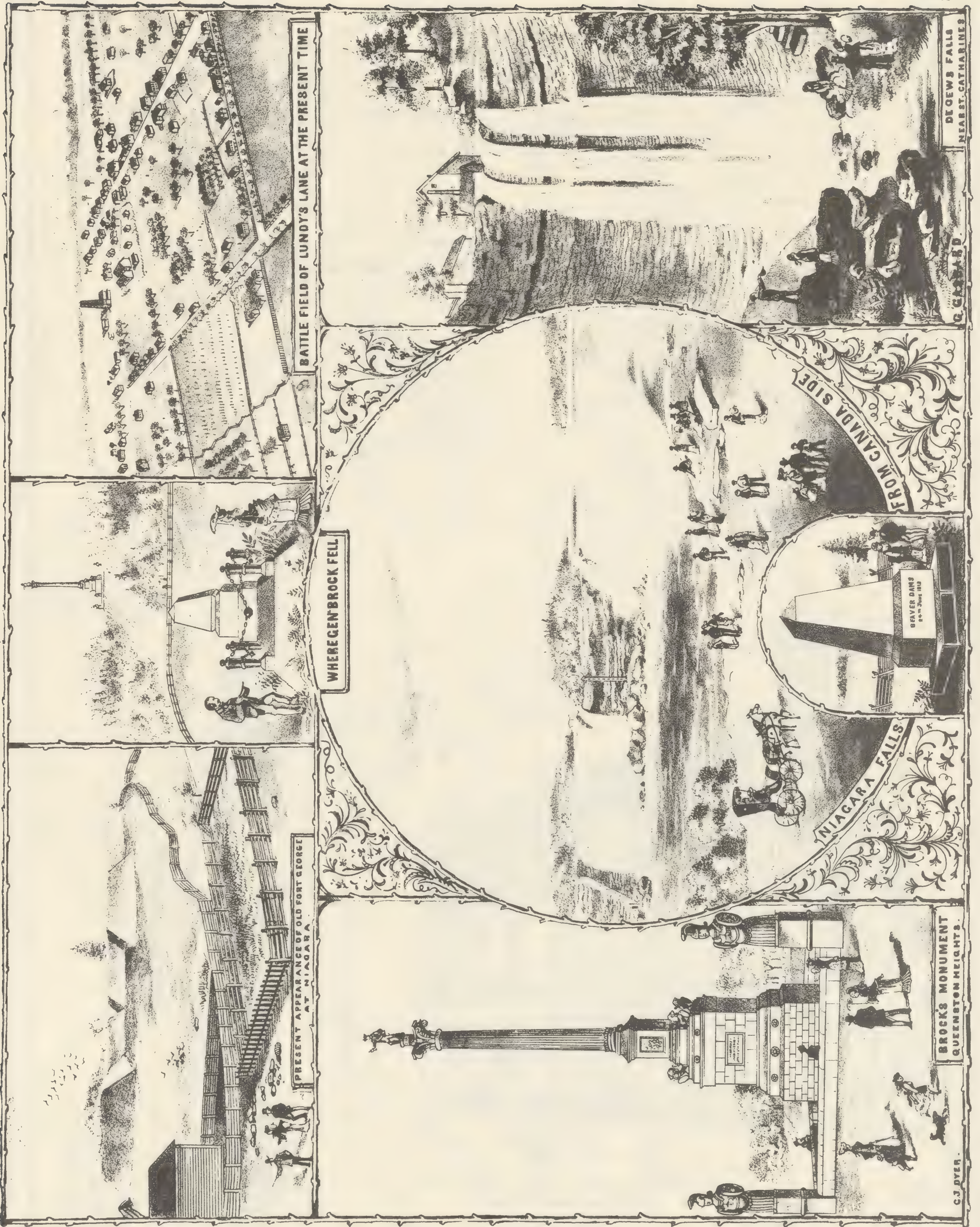
Tp. of Bertr



Scale 12 chains to an inch.

- 1 John Keefer's Survey
 - 2 Geo. Keefer's Survey
 - 3 Whittleberger Plan
 - 4 Geo. Keefer's Survey
 - 5 Dr. Rolls' Plan
 - 6 T. B. Fuller's Plan
 - 7 T. B. Fuller's Plan
 - 8 O. Hoover's Plan
- Township Lots marked thus xiv.





BATTLE FIELD OF LUNDY'S LANE AT THE PRESENT TIME

WHERE GEN. BROCK FELL

PRESENT APPEARANCE OF OLD FORT GEORGE AT NIAGARA

FROM CANADA SIDE

NIAGARA FALLS

BROCK'S MONUMENT
QUEENSTON HEIGHTS

DEGEWS FALLS
NEAREST CATHARINES

G. GARDNER

C.J. DYER



Alexander Craig

LATE GEO. J. GEBHARDT & CO.

Commercial Lithographers

LITHOGRAPHIC POWER PRESS

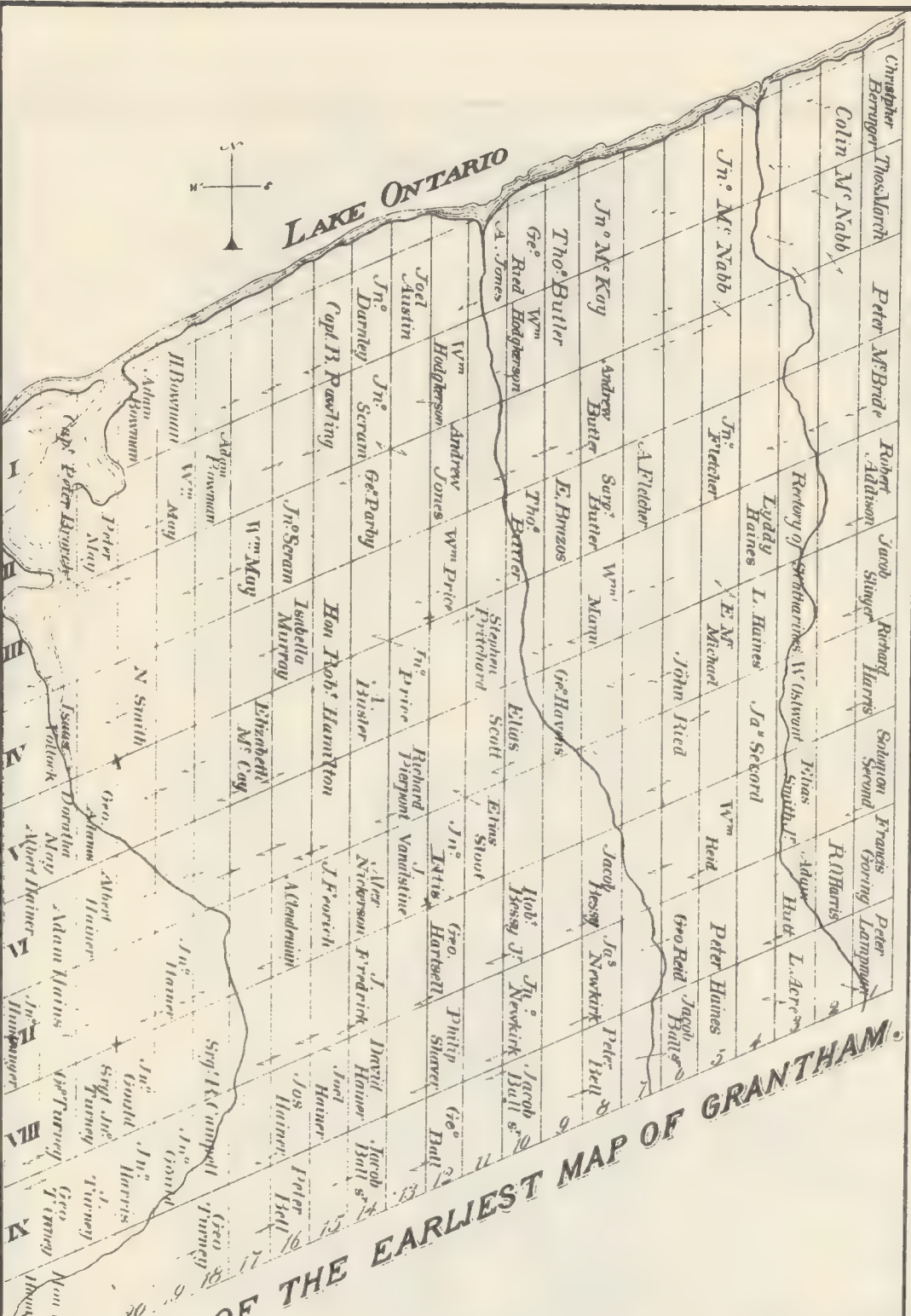
PRINTERS

13 Adelaide St. East

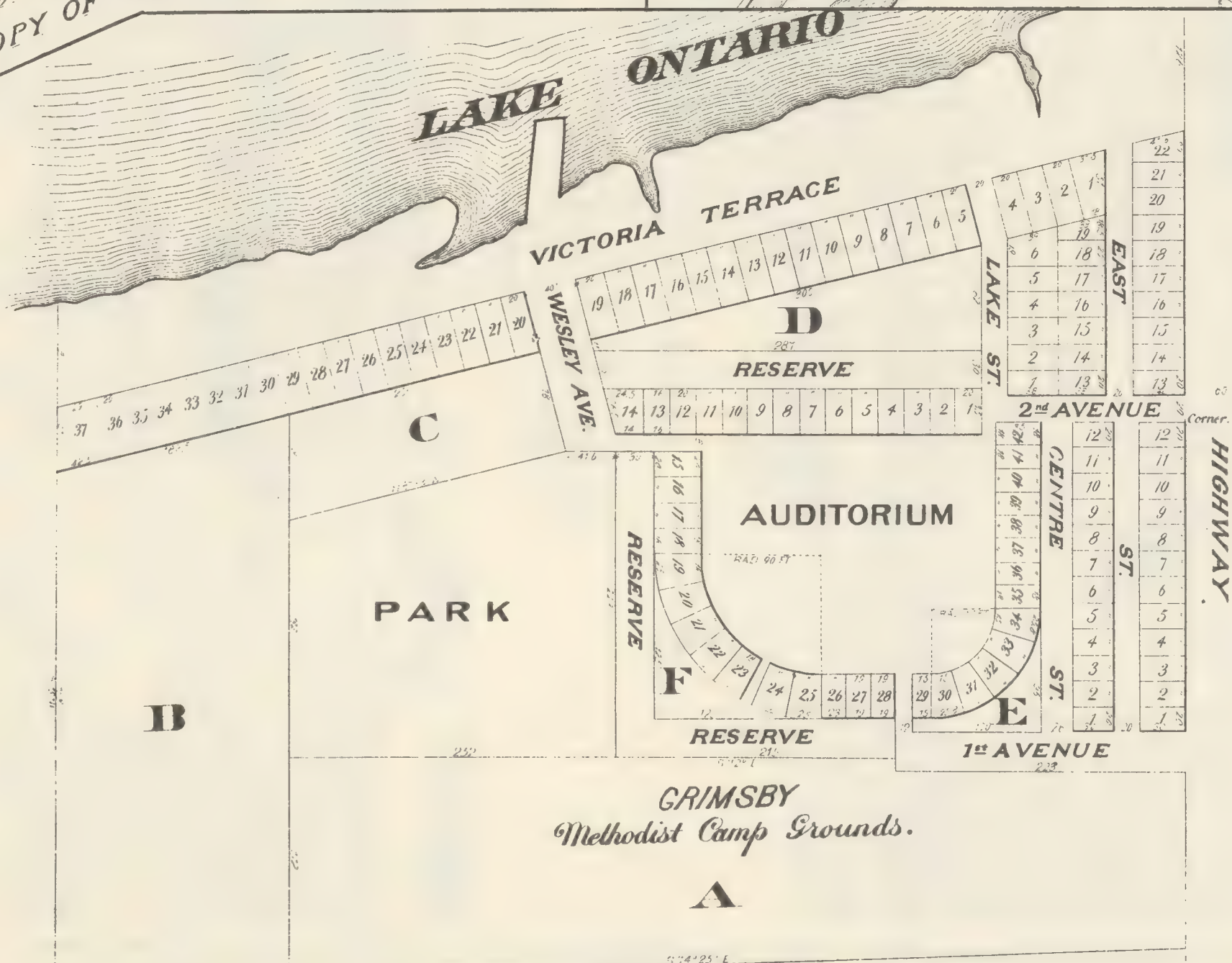
Envelopes, Notes, Drafts, Bill Heads, &c.

Toronto

- 1 Hills Survey.
- 2 Board of Works Survey.
- 3 McFarlands Survey.

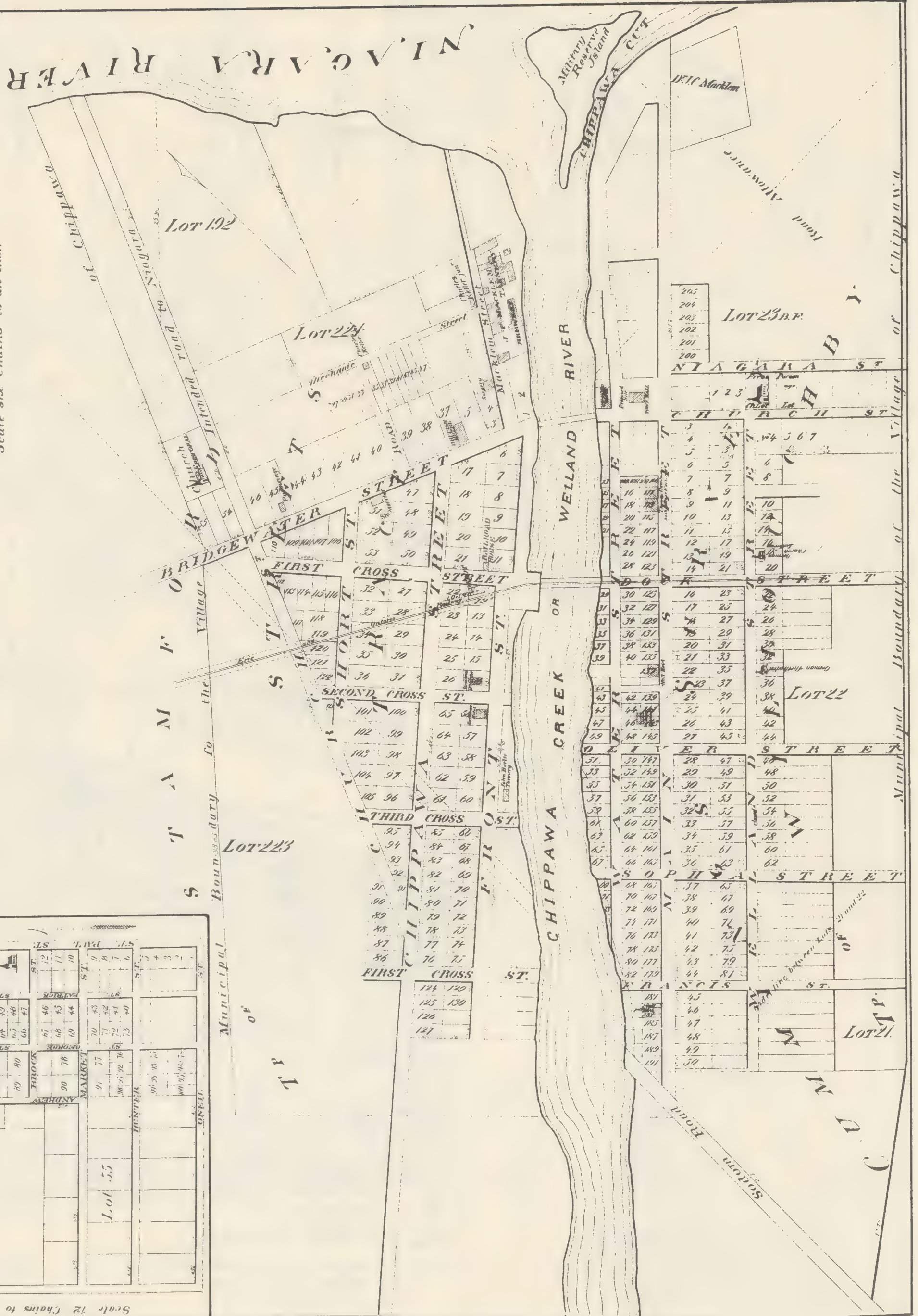
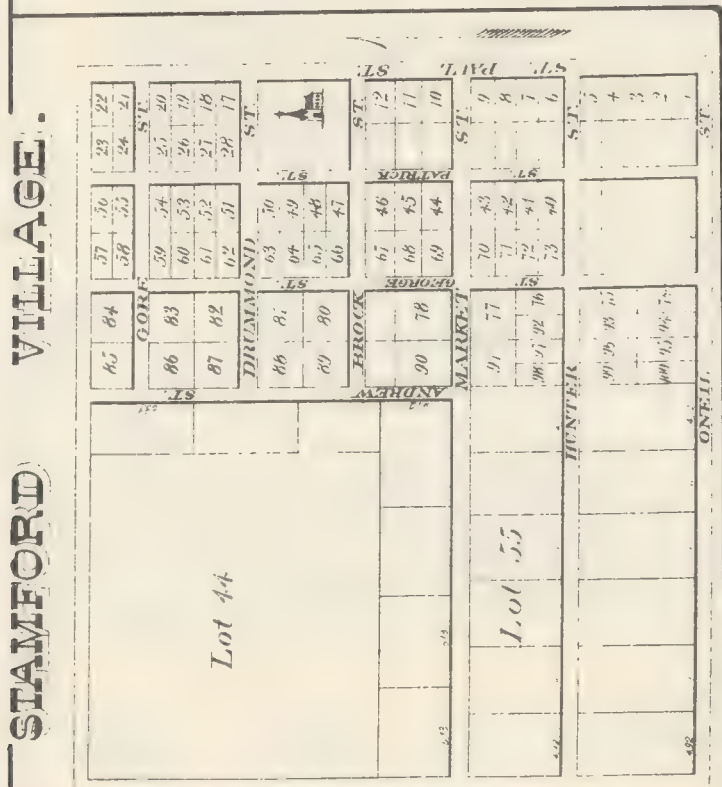


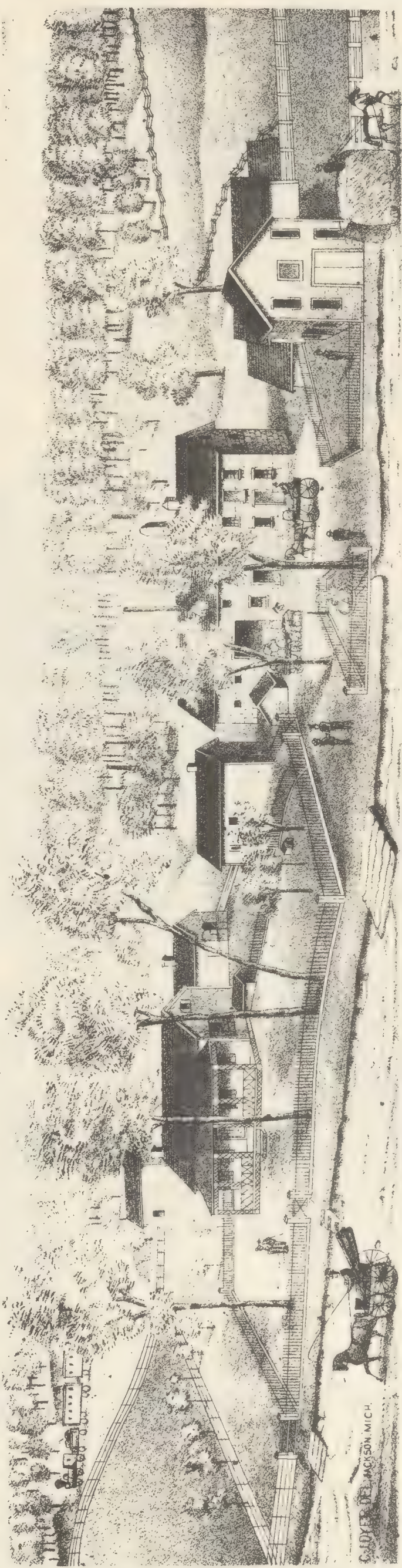
COPY OF THE EARLIEST MAP OF GRANTHAM.



PLAN
of the
VILLAGE OF CHIPPAWA

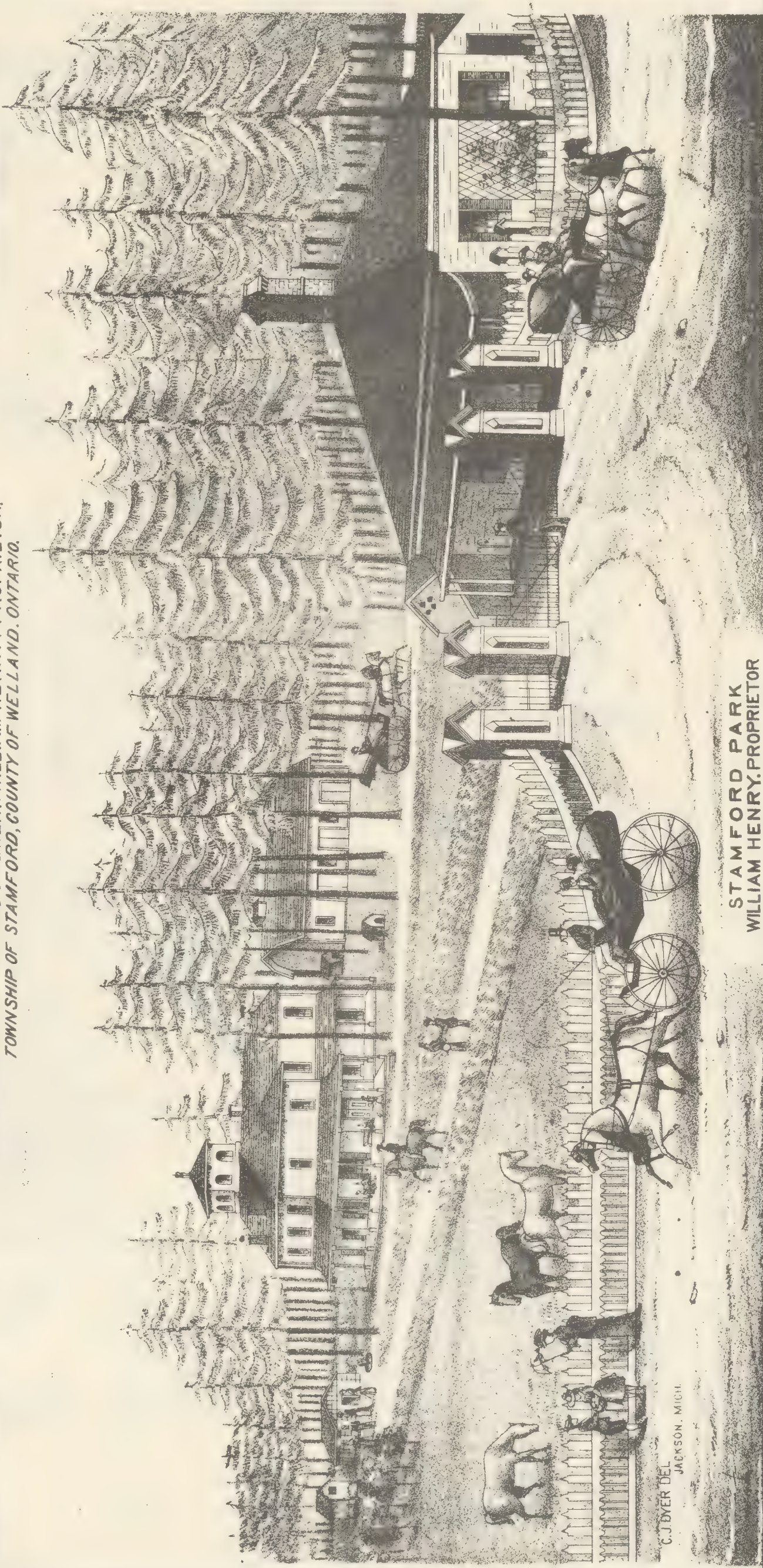
Scale six chains to an inch





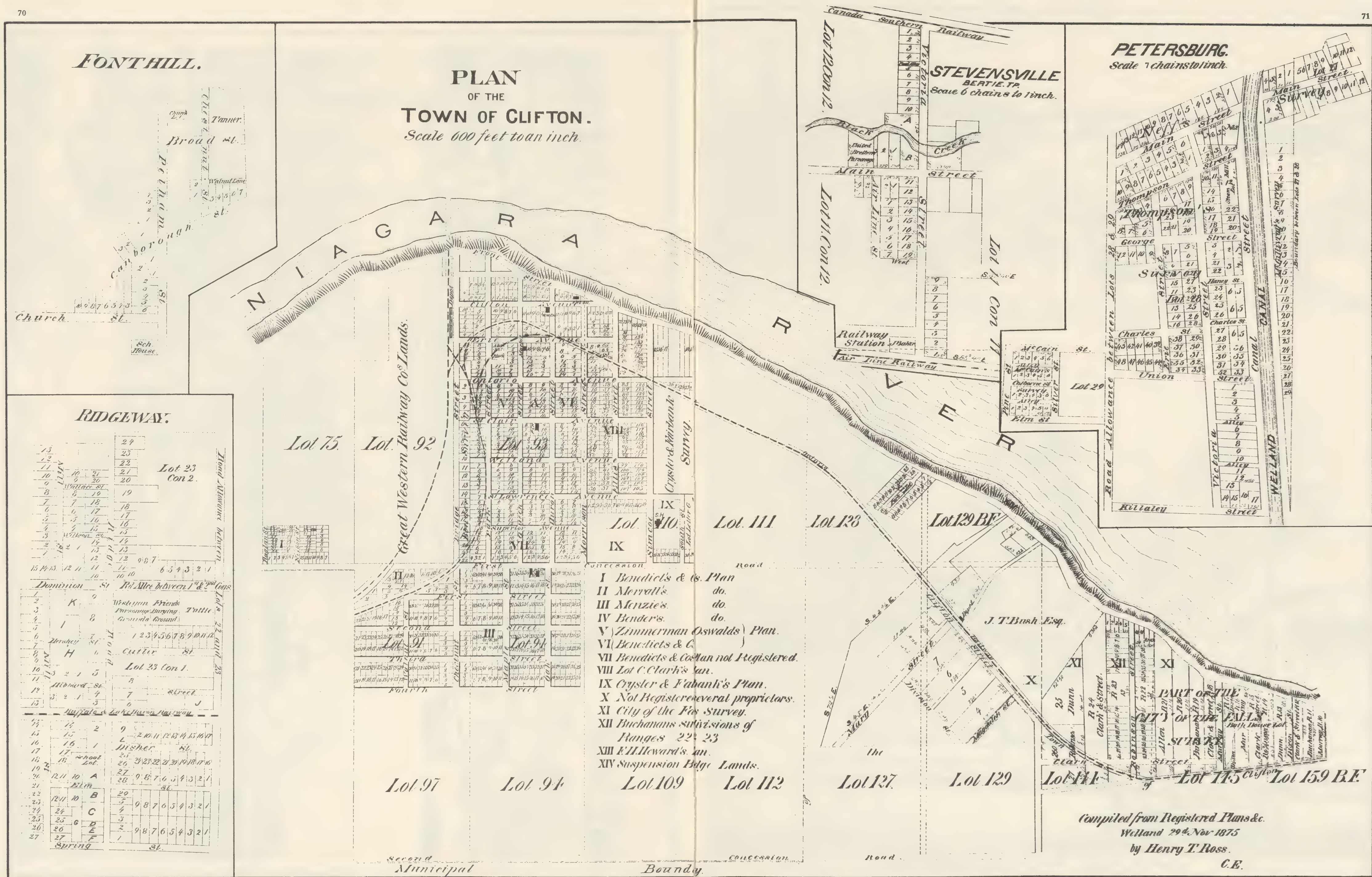
STAMFORD SPRING BREWERY. WILLIAM HENRY, PROPRIETOR.
TOWNSHIP OF STAMFORD, COUNTY OF WELLAND, ONTARIO.

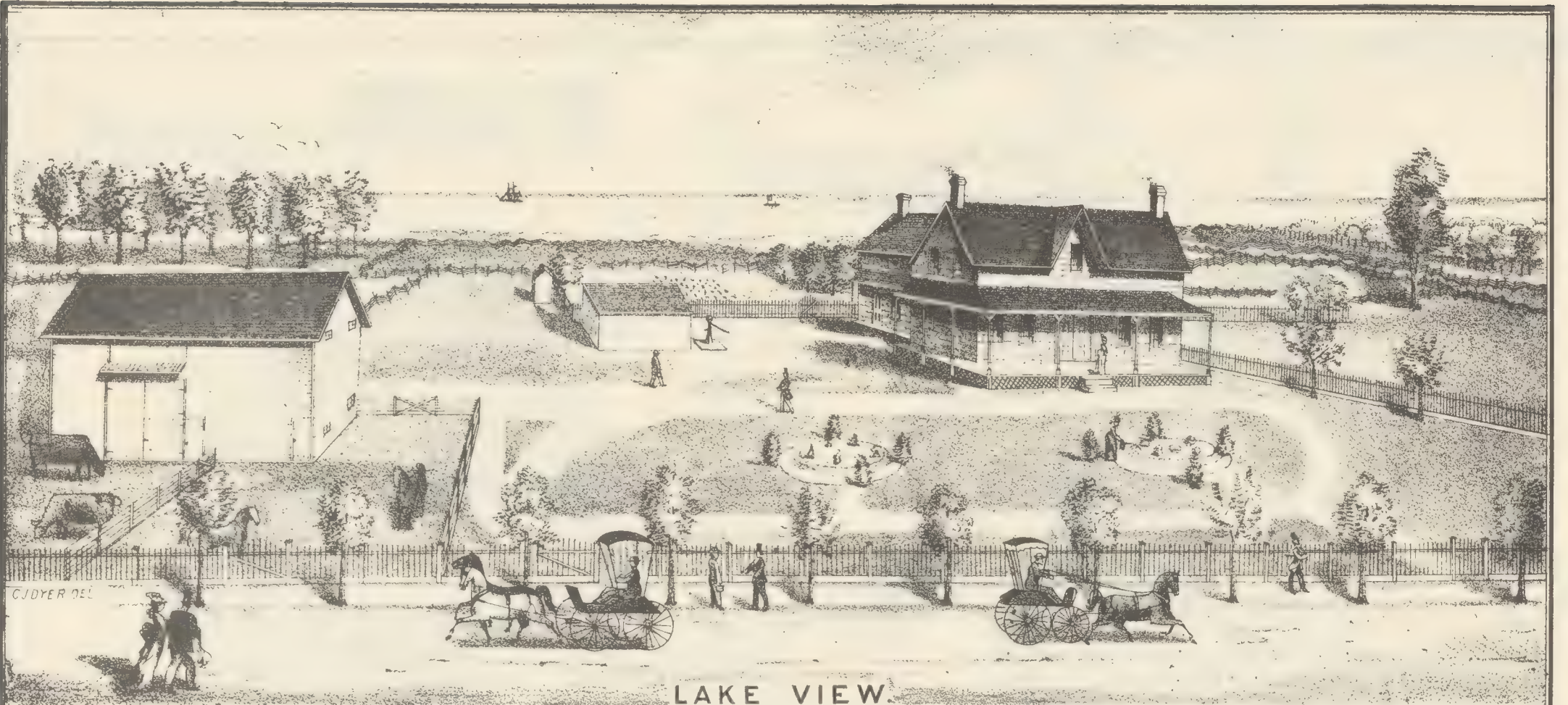
CUDYER DEL JACKSON MICH.



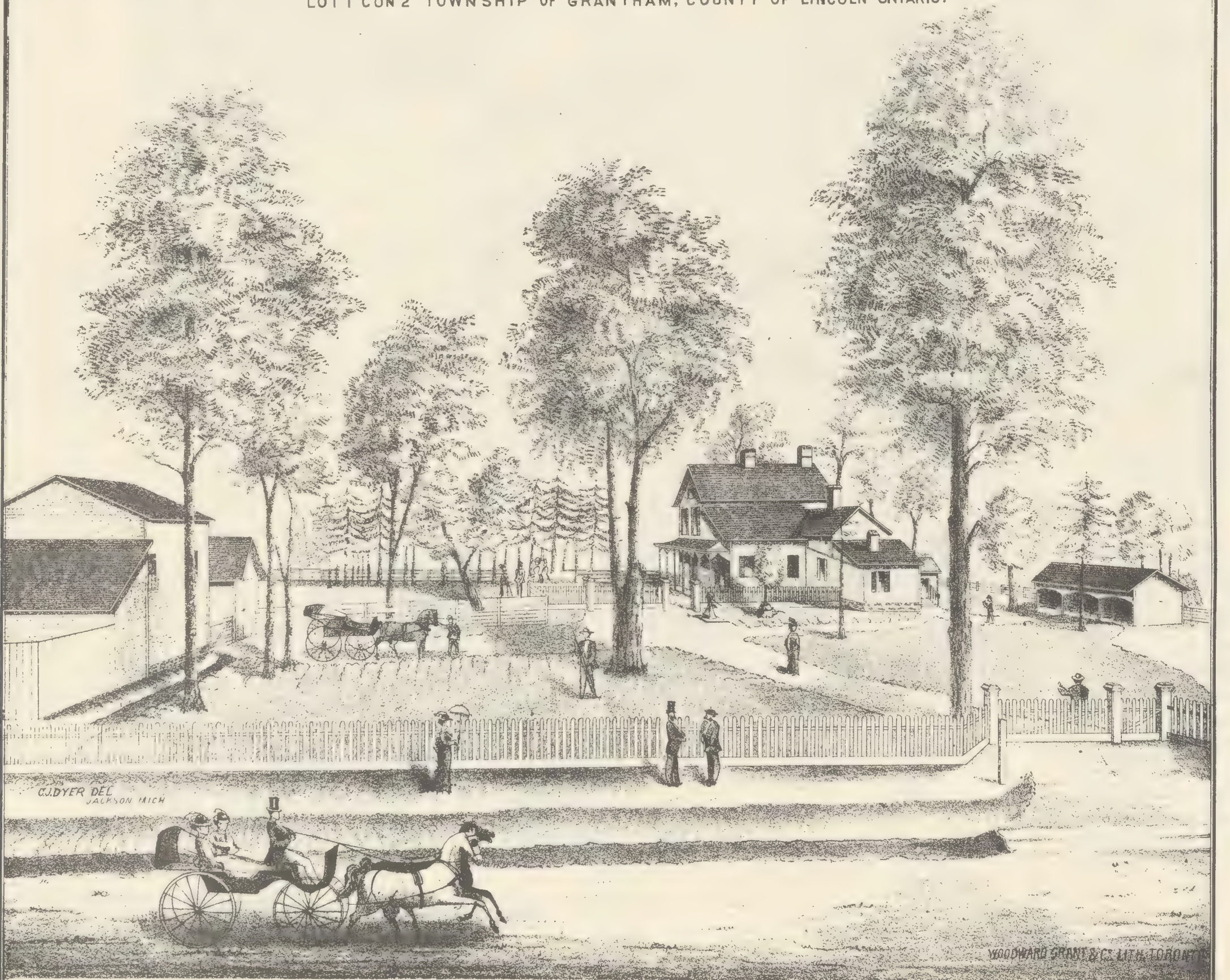
STAMFORD PARK
WILLIAM HENRY, PROPRIETOR
TOWNSHIP OF STAMFORD, COUNTY OF WELLAND, ONTARIO

CUDYER DEL JACKSON MICH.



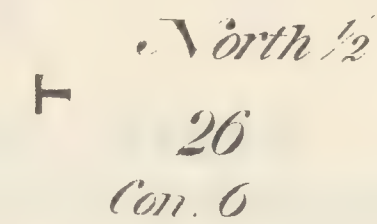


LAKE VIEW.
RESIDENCE OF C.W. THOMPSON, EX REEVE OF GRANTHAM.
LOT 1 CON 2 TOWNSHIP OF GRANTHAM, COUNTY OF LINCOLN ONTARIO.



ASHFORD PLACE RES OF JOHN BROWN ESQ
TOWNSHIP OF STAMFORD COUNTY OF WELLAND ONTARIO

WOODWARD GRANT & CO. LITH. TORONTO



Scale 6 Chains to 1 inch

COMPILED FROM REGISTERED PLANS

By Henry T. Ross, C.E.



ST. CATHARINES.
ST. JAMES WARD.

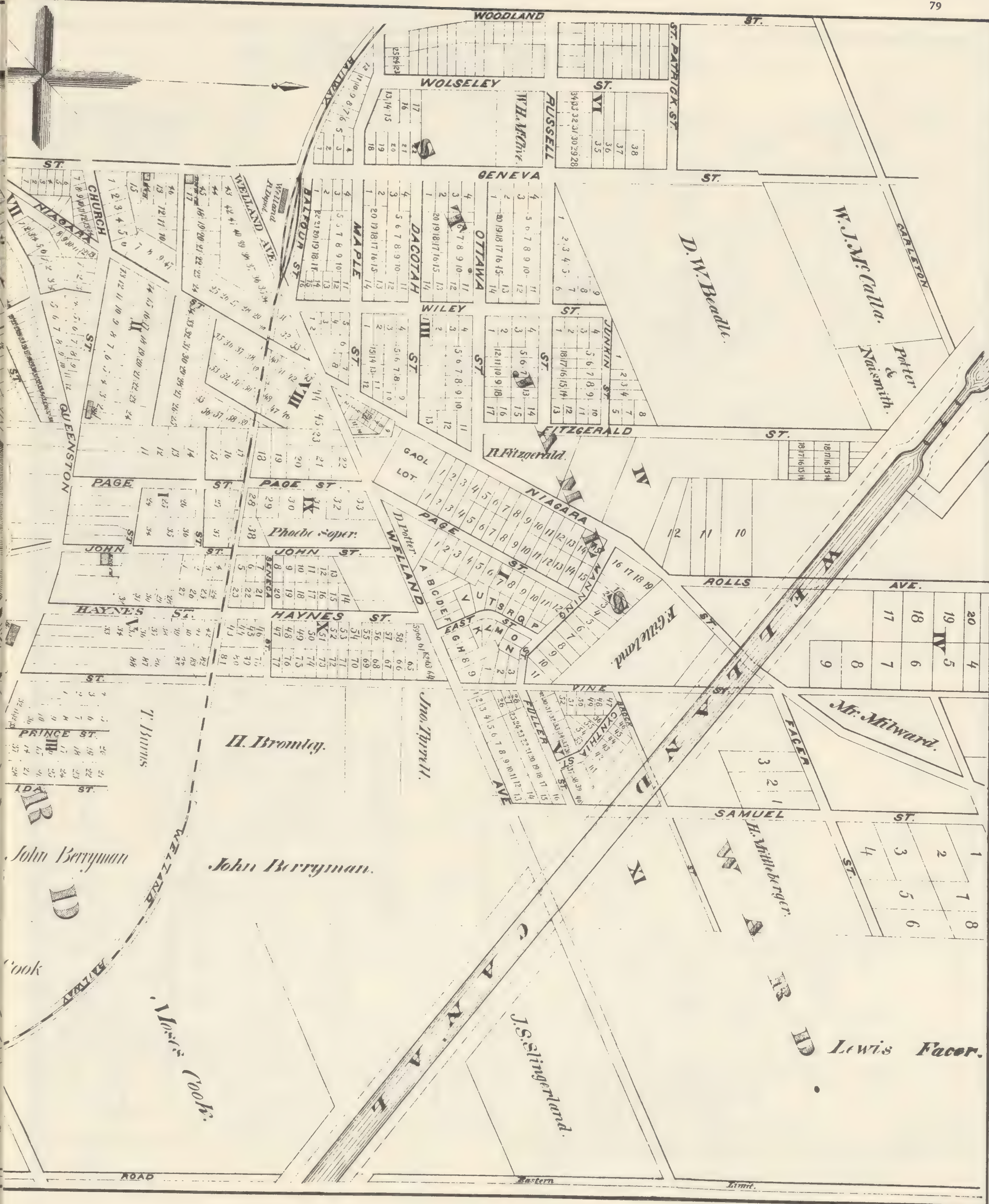
REFERENCES
I J.M. & D.D.E. Potter.
II R.M. Carthy.

III Wm. Wiley.
IV Chas. Rolfe.
V T.B. Hilder.
VI E. Gardiner.
VII C. & A. Brown.

VIII Merritt & Phelps.
IX Jno. Page.
X D.C. Haynes.
XI Canal Land.

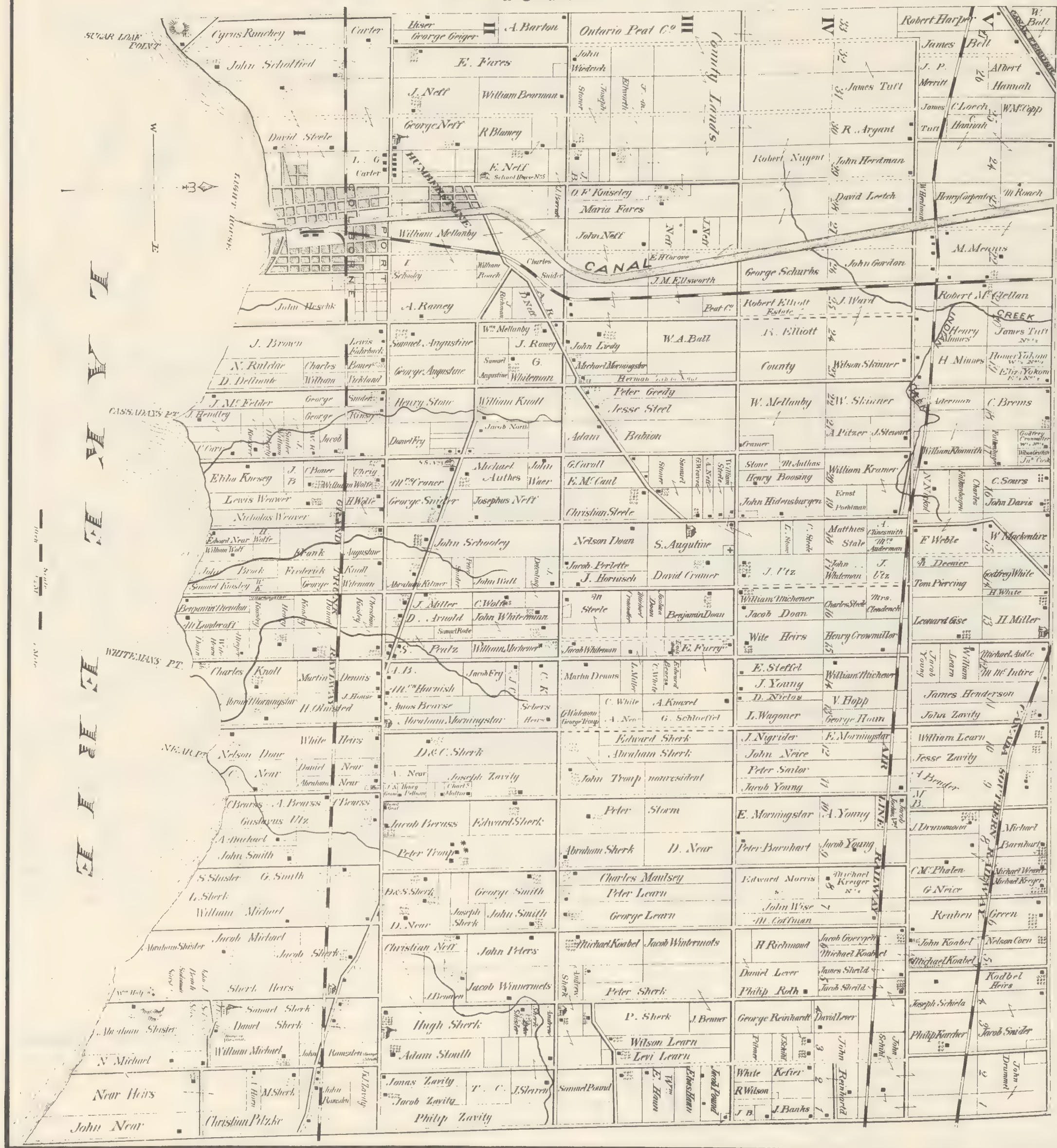
REFERENCES.
ST. PAULS WARD.

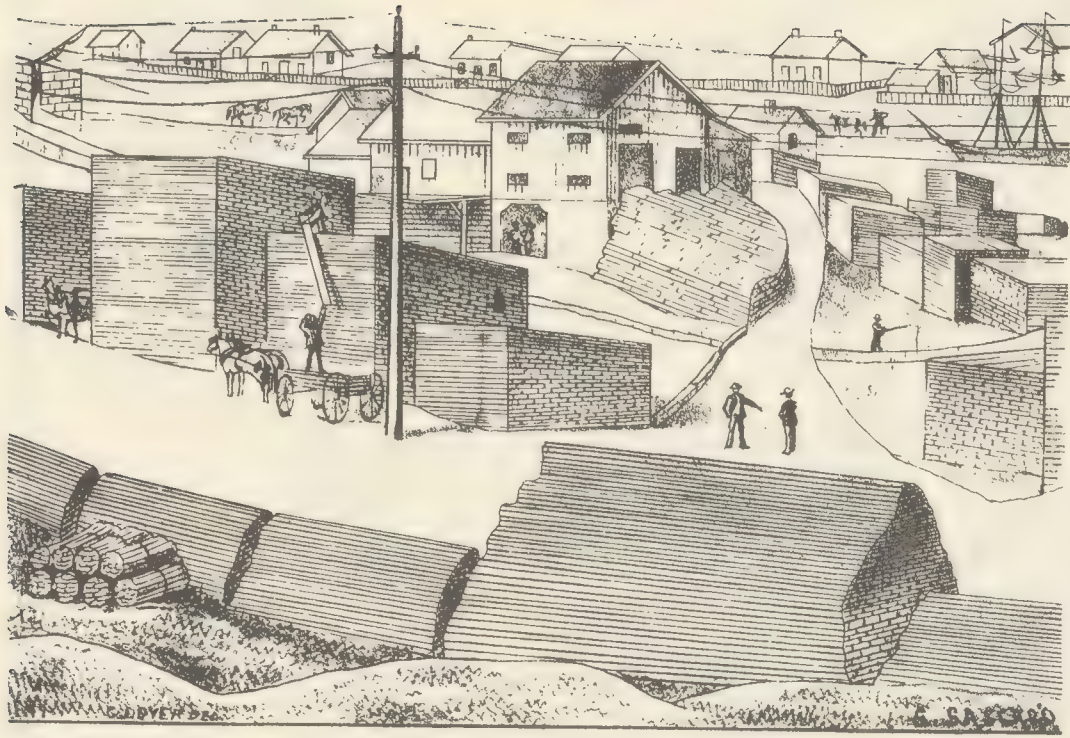
I John Page.
II Merritt & Phelps.
III Wm. M. Givern.
IV S.D. Woodruff.
V D.C. Haynes.
VI R. Collier.
VII J. Dougan.
VIII B. King.



HUMBERSTONE.

TOWNSHIP





SAW MILL OF N. AND O. J. PHELPS.
MERRITTON ONT



STORE OF GEORGE J. DUNCAN.
DRUMMONDVILLE COUNTY OF WELLAND ONTARIO.



RESIDENCE OF GEORGE M^CFARLAND.
SOUTH ORMOND STREET. THOROLD. COUNTY WELLAND. ONTARIO.

S. SASCARD.

PATRON'S DIRECTORY OF LINCOLN AND WELLAND COUNTIES.

GIVING NAMES OF THE PRINCIPAL PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS MEN IN THE CITIES AND VILLAGES, A DESCRIPTION OF THEIR BUSINESS, AND OF THE PRINCIPAL PRODUCERS OF EACH TOWNSHIP WHO PATRONIZE THIS ATLAS.

ST. CATHARINES.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	P.O. Address.	BUSINESS.	NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	P.O. Address.	BUSINESS.
Andrews, Wm.	St Paul street.	1876	Canada	St.Cath'ns.	Hatter and Furrier	Johnson, Andrew.	Cor James & King st	1855	Scotland	St.Cath'ns.	Groceries, Wines and Liquors
Abell, Robt. T.	Center street.	1852	do	do	Machinist	Jane, John H.	111 King street.	1865	England	do	Contractor and Builder
Arnold, C. M.	Toronto.		do	do	Manager Imperial Bank of Canada	Keating, James W.	20 Ontario street.	1833	Canada	do	Conveyancer
Allan, L. B. & Co.	St. Catharines		do	do	City Planing Mills and Lumber Yard	Lemon, L.	St Paul street.	1862	do	do	Dentist
Bullivant, Thomas.	92 King street.		Canada	do	Vessel Owner	Lawder, John M.	Town Hall.	1844	Scotland	do	County Judge
Brown & Brown.	Ontario street.		do	do	Barristers	Lannan, James.	Merrittion.	1834	Canada	Merrittion.	Hotel Proprietor
Ball, M. A.	St. Paul street.	1846	Canada	do	Solicitor	Leo, Daniel.	do	1866	Ireland	do	Grocer and Hotel Proprietor
Ball, Geo. W.	do	1849	do	do	Deputy Co. Treasurer	Lambert, Thos. as.	Mary street.	1875	Canada	St.Cath'ns.	Proprietor Farmer's Hotel
Benson, Chas. I.	Ontario street.	1837	do	do	Barrister	McKelvey, James.	41 Lake street.	1858	Ireland	St.Cath'ns.	Manuf. Refrigerators and Cream Stills
Benson, Wm. I.	St Paul street.	1872	do	do	City Bank of Montreal	Matheson & Meek.	30 King street.	1872	do	do	Publisher "News"
Bodwell, E. V.	do	1874	do	do	Supt. Welland Canal Office	Meyer, P. E. W.	St Paul street.		do	do	do "Times"
Barr, Wm.	St Paul & Wm. str's	1834	Scotland	do	Dealer in Dry Goods and Millinery	Merritt, Thomas R.	Ontario street.	1824	Canada	do	Proprietor Niagara District Bank
Burrow, Chatfield Co.	St Paul street.	1863	do	do	Team and Gas Fitters	Macdonald, F. W.	Town Hall.	1841	do	do	Barister, Master in Chancery
Bigger, James S.	King street.	1870	Ontario	do	Grocer and Provision Dealer	McEdward, James.	Ontario street.	1865	do	do	Exchange Broker and Official Assignee
Butler, Allen & Co.	Cor Church & N'g'm	1874	do	do	Manufacturer of Sash, Doors and Blinds	May, A. L. D. S.	Brownlee's Block.		do	do	Surgical and Mechanical Dentist
Ball, Richard.	St Paul street.	1845	Canada	do	Barber	Miller, James A.	St Paul street.	1860	do	do	Barister
Baby, Henry.	do		do	do	Proprietor Cairnes House	Magee, W. D.	do	1869	Ireland	do	Dry Goods Merchant
Bissonnette, L.	70 St. Paul street.	1849	do	do	Dry and Fancy Goods and Clothing	Merritt, J. P.	Yates street.	1820	Canada	do	Refined
Currie & Hamilton.	Queen street.		do	do	Barristers	Monro, John B.	St Paul street.	1840	do	do	China Crockery and Glass
Crombie, D. B.	St Paul street.	1869	Canada	do	Bank	Miller, Fred. S.	do	1871	England	do	Agent Y State Company
Copeland, W. L.	do	1836	Ireland	do	Post Master	Moore, J. E. & Co.	Ontario street.	1875	do	do	Sash, Doors and Blinds
Craig, Wm.	do	1869	Scotland	do	Photographer	Mack, Therophilus	Yates street.		do	do	Physician
Carlisle, Henry.	Ontario street.	1837	England	do	Dry Goods Merchant	McCarty, L. A. L.	Merrittion.	1836	Canada	Merrittion.	Blacksmith
Crichton, Alex.	St Paul street.	1857	Scotland	do	Real Estate and Insurance Agent	McCarthy, P.	St Paul street.	1839	do	St.Cath'ns.	Barister
Cummings, John D.	James street.	1871	Ontario	do	Tonsorial Artist	McCallum, Peter.	Ontario street.	1862	Scotland	do	Insurance Agent
Camp, L. C.	25 Green street.	1848	do	do	Insurance	McInerney, J.	St Paul street.	1852	Canada	do	Grocer
Collier, R.	St. Catharines.	1827	New York.	do	Assistant Superintendent Canal	May, Wm.	Cor St Paul & Ontario	1869	England	do	do
Collard, L. H.	7 Ontario street.	1837	Canada	do	Banker and U. S. Consul	McIndal, Hugh.	Merrittion.	1873	Scotland	Merrittion.	Proprietor Dominion House & Insurance Ag't
Cathline.	Merrittion.	1874	do	Merrittion.	Grocer	McCall, W. D.	Merritt street.	1875	Illinois	do	Baker
Chapman, C.	Niagara street.	1854	England	St.Cath'ns.	Painter and Glazier	Manhard, J. M.	do	1867	Canada	St.Cath'ns.	Dry Goods—I Buffalo Head
Chambers, S. W.	St Paul street.	1869	Ontario	do	Hardware	Neelon, S.	St. Catharines.	1832	New York.	do	Merchant, Miller and Ship Owner
Cook, Adam.	Phelps street.	1854	Canada	do	Jeweller and Mayor	Orchard, John.	32 King street.	1871	England	Merrittion.	Grocer
Douglas, James.	5 St Paul street.	1845	Scotland	do	Contractor and Builder	Phelps, Noah.	St. Catharines.	1833	New York.	do	Lumberman
Dolson, Samuel G.	Church street.	1828	Ontario	do	Hardware (Estate of C. Douglas)	Parnall, Wm.	Merrittion.	1837	England	do	Postmaster
Douglas, James J.	St Paul street.	1857	do	do	Jeweller	Pay, Wm.	St. Catharines.	1836	do	St.Cath'ns.	Superintendent Welland R.R.
Dyer, R. H.	do	1860	do	do	Master Builder [cal Instruments	Pawling, Wm.	Ontario street.		do	do	Trunk and Harness Manufacturer
Dyer, W. H.	4 Lake street.	1897	New York.	do	Insurance & Loan Ag'ts, Dealers in Musi.	Potter, J. M.	Carlton street.	1855	Nova Scotia.	do	Real Estate Broker
Eckhard & Pope.	61 St Paul street.	1872	Can. & N.York	St.Cath'ns.	Watchmaker and Jeweler	Plumsteel, H. I.	Merrittion.	1875	Canada	Merrittion.	Grocer
Fitzsimmons, T. H.	55 St. Paul street.	1871	Ireland	St.Cath'ns.	Contractor and Builder	Ross, John.	St Paul street.	1852	Scotland	St.Cath'ns.	Barister
Groves, John.	Lake Avenue.	1865	England	do	General Land Surveyor	Rykert, J. C.	Ontario street.	1832	Canada	do	do
Gardiner, Edward.	St Paul street.	1842	do	do	St. Catharines Marble Works	Reynolds, Thomas.	do		do	do	Secretary S. P. D. & S. Society
Gurney & Cole.	James street.	1874	do	do	Grocer	Ruel, Godfrey.	Spring Bank Hotel.	1872	N. Brunswick	St.Cath'ns.	Proprietor Spring Bank Hotel
Gander, James.	Merrittion.	1866	Wales	Merrittion.	Merchant Tailors	Ridgdon, J.	Geneva street.	1861	Ireland	do or Mer'n	do
Gwinner & Smith.	St Paul street.	1874	do	do	Ag't White Star Line Ste'm'rs, Insurance, [&c.	Riggs, Geo. and O.	Merrittion.	1874	England	Merrittion.	Marble Dealers
Grote, John W.	113 do	1865	Canada	do	Sawyer and Bending Dept.	Rogers & Welch.	King street.	1874	Canada	St.Cath'ns.	Livery
Gaitsheer, B.	Walnut street.	1873	New York.	Merrittion.	City Store	Robertson, D.	9 Ontario street.	1873	Scotland	do	Merchant Tailor
Howse, Richard.	St Paul street.	1850	Ontario	St.Cath'ns.	Manager Bank of Toronto	Reed, L. V.	King & Ontario str's	1875	New York.	do	Proprietor Welland House
Henderson, J.	do	1874	do	do	Clothier	Riley, Michael.	St. Catharines.	1841	Canada	do	Contractor and Stone Mason
Hayman, Michael.	51 do	1873	Germany.	do	Contractor and Builder	Reilly, James.	3 St Paul street.	1821	do	do	Boot and Shoe Dealer
Higgins, Eli.	do	1871	Canada	do	Dentists	Swayze, J. M. & W.	do	1874	Ontario	do	Hats and Caps and Gents' Furnishings
Jones & Webster.	do	1871	do	do	Grocer	Stahr, C. W.	King street.	1852	United States	do	Flour and Feed Store
Jukes, H. A.	64 do	1850	Canada	do	Publishers of Journal						
Journal Printing Co.	do	1824	do	do							

GRANTHAM.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	P.O. Address.	BUSINESS.	NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	P.O. Address.	BUSINESS.
Boyle, Horatio.	Con. 1 Lot 17	1835	Canada	Pt. Dalhousie	Farmer	Long, Richard.	Port Dalhousie.	1867	Ireland	Pt. Dalhousie	Prop. Wood House
Berryman, John.	Queenston Road	1825	Ireland	St. Cath'ns.	Contractor	Lambert, John.	Con. 7 Lot 8		Canada	Homer	Farmer
Bessey, James H.	Con. 7 Lot 11		Canada	do	Farmer, Tp. Clerk and Treasurer	Lampman, John	" 10 " 2		do	do	Retired
Boyle, S. R.	" 9 " 19	1850	do	do	do	Muir, Capt. Bryce	" 1 " 13	1864	Scotland	St. Cath'ns.	Vessel Owner
Bradley, Wm.	" 7 " 1	1867	England	Homer	do	McCombs, Timothy.	" 9 " 16	1815	Canada	do	Farmer
Bingham, Thos.	" 16 " 16	1873	do	do	Gardener	Mann, Moses.	" 5 " 10	1836	do	do	do
Brown, Thos.	Homer.	1869	United States	Homer	Hotel Prop. and Horse Dealer	McCombs, John.	" 9 " 16	1836	do	do	do
Bullivant, Frank.	Con. 3 Lot 16	1845	Canada	St. Cath'ns.	Fruit Grower and Vessel Owner	McBride, James.	" 7 " 16	1859	do	Homer	do
Cooke, Wm.	Port Dalhousie.	1847	Ireland	Pt. Dalhousie	Harbor Master and Asst. Collector	McMullen, James.	" 2 " 3	1865	do	St. Cath'ns.	Carpenter and Builder
Cooke, Angus, J. P.	Con. 2 Lot 12	1835	Scotland	St. Cath'ns.	Retired	Nihan, Thomas.	" 4 " 17		do	do	Farmer and Deputy Reeve
Cameron, Joseph.	St. Catharines.	1858	do	do	Superintendent Cemetery	Nihan, Patrick.	" 3 " 17		do	do	Farmer and Stock Raiser
Carnochan, A. R.	Queenston Road.	1873	Canada	do	Carpenter and Joiner	O'Connor, Andrew.	" 9 " 13	1835	Ireland	Merrittion.	Farmer
Crysler, Leonard.	Con. 7 Lot 6		do	Homer	Farmer	Parnall, Wm. E.	" 2 " 16	1801	Canada	St. Cath'ns.	do
Camp, Geo. A.	B. F.	" 2	United States	St. Cath'ns.	do	Parnall, John N.	" 1 " 15	1830	do	do	do
Chace, Edwin.	Con. 6 " 21	1839	Canada	do	Contractor and Builder	Pay, Albert.	" 6 " 21	1852	do	do	Gardener
Clendennan, Nelson.	" 6 " 23	1869	do	do	Farmer	Pawling, Nathan.	Port Dalhousie.	1798	do	Pt. Dalhousie	Retired Merchant
Chappel, Robert.	DeCew Falls.	1832	England	do	Millwright and Machinist	Reed & McLaren.	Con. 4 Lot 12		do	do	Market Gardeners
Clark, James.	Grantham.	1836	Canada	do	Collector Customs	Richardson, John.	" 7 " 9	1831	United States	do	Farmer
Donaldson, C. J. P.	Con. 1 Lot 3	1811	do	do	Farmer	Reynolds, B. F.	" 9 " 23	1834	New York.	do	Miller
Fairbairn, Thos.	do	1873	England	Homer	do	Stull, James.	" 9 " 7		Canada	Homer	Farmer
Goring, John C.	Con. 7 Lot 2	1849	do	do	do	Secord, Jas. R. R.	" 9 " 8		do	do	do
Grundy, Oswald.	" 5 " 11	1871	do	St. Cath'ns.	do	Secord, Wm. E.	" 8 " 2	1797	Canada	Homer	do
Gibson, Geo.	" 3 " 15		do	do	Provincial Land Surveyor	Secord, John.	" 4 " 10	1819	do	St. Cath'ns.	do
Gates, James.	" 2 " 2	1853	Ireland	do	Farmer	Secord, C. D.	" 9 " 18	1847	do	do	do
Hutchison, Wm.	Port Dalhousie.	1872	Canada	Pt. Dalhousie	Dealer in Wood and Coal	Servos, Wm. R.	" 1 " 4	1830	do	do	do
Hiscott, Edward.	Con. 3 Lot 5	1828	do	St. Cath'ns.	Farmer	Stokes, Geo. H.	" 9 " 14	1850	England	do	do
Hull, A. G.	" 6 " 22	1873	United States	do	Foreman in Welland Vale Works	Traver, Lewis.	" 7 " 11	1817	New York.	do	do
Julian, Humphry.	Port Dalhousie.	1847	England	Pt. Dalhousie	do	Thompson, Samuel.	" 4 " 8	1870	Ireland	do	do
Junkin, James.	Con. 3 Lot 13	1820	Ireland	St. Cath'ns.	do	Thompson, C. W.	" 3 " 1	1840	Canada	do	do
Jones, Joseph M.	" 7 " 11		Canada	do	Groceries, Wines, Liquors, etc	Thompson, Wm.	" 1 " 2	1863	England	do	do
Julian, Frederick J.	" 1 " 7	1874	do	Pt. Dalhousie	Farmer	Vanderlip, Geo. W.	" 7 " 11		Canada	do	Prop. Crystal Springs Hotel
Ker, Edgar.	" 1 " 11	1874	do	St. Cath'ns.	do	Vine, James, sr.	" 5 " 23	1861	England	do	Batch and Farmer
Keyes, Thomas.	" 1 " 4	1849	do	do	G. S. L. O. A. B. A.	Walsh, John.	" 4 " 2	1840	Canada	do	Farmer
Lawrie, John.	Port Dalhousie.	1837	Scotland	Pt. Dalhousie	Prop. Port Dalhousie Mills	Wilson, Geo. B.	" 9 " 9	1835	do	Merrittion.	do

GRIMSBY

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	P.O. Address.	BUSINESS.	NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	P.O. Address.	BUSINESS.
Alway, J. W.	Con. 3 Lot 18	1872	Canada	Grimsby...	Physician and Surgeon	Miller, James B.	Con. 9 " 42	1840	Canada	Woodburn	Farmer
Adams, Thomas	Smithville	1869	England	Smithville	Shoemaker	Murgatroyd, Robert	Smithville	1835	New York	Smithville	Merchant
Adams, Oliver	Con. 9 Lot 9-10	1874	do	do	Farmer	Merritt, W. B.	Con. 9 Lot 16	1817	Canada	do	Farmer
Anderson, M. J. Major	Grimsby	1861	Canada	Grimsby	Surveyor H. M. Customs	Muir, A. P.	" 3 " 15	1803	do	Grimsby	Retired
Armstrong, James	Con. 3 Lot 20	1871	Ireland	do	Farmer, Stock Raiser, and Fruit Grower	Milward, W. E.	Grimsby	1838	England	do	Physician and Surgeon
Adams, W. B.	" 8 " 18	1853	Canada	Smithville	do and J. P.	Morse, Abisha	Con. 8 Lot 12	1830	New York	Smithville	Issuer Marriage Licenses and J. P.
Adkins, Edward	Smithville	1868	England	do	Proprietor Adkins' House	Muir, Geo. W.	" 7 " 18	1869	Canada	Grimsby	Farmer
Adams, Robt. A.	Con. 8 Lot 16	1811	Canada	do	Farmer	Muir, W. H.	" 7 " 16	1848	do	do	Store Keeper
Bowlaugh, E. W.	" 3 " 22	1843	do	Grimsby	do	Muir, Bruce	" 6 " 20	1848	do	do	Farmer
Bowlaugh, J. B.	" 1 " 3	1846	do	do	Farmer, Stock Raiser, and Fruit Grower	Merritt, A.	" 9 " 33	1861	do	Fulton	do
Bowlaugh, W. H.	" 3 " 23	1826	do	do	Farmer and Proprietor Saw Mill	Merritt, John P.	" 9 " 22	1868	do	Smithville	do
Bowlaugh, J. M.	" 3 " 23	1869	do	do	do and Fruit Grower	Merritt, Robt. H.	Range 2 " 5	1822	do	do	do and Stock Raiser
Book, M. E.	" 2 " 2	1869	do	do	do do do	McKay, A. J.	Grimsby	1862	Nova Scotia	Grimsby	Cabinet-maker and Builder
Beamer, Barzillai	" 3 " 11	1849	do	do	do and Proprietor Saw Mill	McAllister, M.	Con. 4 Lot 18	1874	Ireland	do	Farmer and Stock Raiser
Beamer, Willis W.	" 3 " 12	1873	do	do	do	Miller, Wm.	" 4 " 1	1858	Prussia	do	Blacksmith and Fruit Grower
Book, Beverly	" 1 " 1	1840	do	do	do and Fruit Grower	Nelles, J. W. G.	" 1 B.F. " 6	1825	Canada	do	Farmer and Grain Dealer
Book, Joseph	" 7 " 13	1875	do	do	do and Stock Dealer	Nelles, B. R.	" 1-2 " 7-8	1829	do	do	Nurseryman and Fruit Grower
Buckley, W. P.	Smithville	1845	do	Smithville	Proprietor Buckbee Hotel	Nelles, S. A.	" 1 " 8	1832	do	do	Fruit Grower
Carpenter, Jonathan	Con. 1 Lot 22	1871	do	Grimsby	Farmer and Fruit Grower	Nugent, Michael	" 9 Lot 27-28	1855	Ireland	Smithville	Farmer and Stock Raiser
Cline, George W.	" 2 " 23	1847	do	do	do	Nixon and Pettit	" 1 " 13	1870	Canada	Grimsby	Farmer, Fruit Grower, & Breeder Dur'm
Cooper, Wm.	Smithville	1837	New York	Smithville	Proprietor Cooper Hotel	Patterson, Wm., J.P.	Gore A " 6	1846	do	Smithville	Farmer and Saw Mill Proprietor
Caldor, I. F.	Con. 3 Lot 8	1835	Canada	Grimsby	Farmer and Fruit Grower	Pettit, J. B.	Con. 4 " 14	1825	do	Grimsby	do and Stock Raiser
Clark, W. F.	" B.F. " 8	1842	do	do	Farmer	Patterson, W.H., Capt	" 7 E.G.J. " 15	1838	do	Smithville	do
Camp, D. W.	Smithville	1872	do	Smithville	General Blacksmith & Carriage Manuf'r	Pettit, Geo. O.	" 2 Lot 15	1840	do	Grimsby	do and Fruit Grower
Davis, Hall	" " " 17	1874	do	do	Farmer and Harness Maker	Russ, Cyrus	Lot F Gore East	1853	do	Beamsville	do and Lumber Merchant
Daniels, James V.	Gore A Lot 9	1872	New York	do	Farmer	Roberts, M. L.	Smithville	1842	New York	Smithville	Asher
Doran, J.	Con. 2 Lot 9	1842	Canada	Grimsby	do	Randall, A.	Grimsby	1844	do	Grimsby	Proprietor Mansion House
Elliott, & Woodlan	Smithville	1871	England	Smithville	Saw Mill and Manufacturer Wood Work	Russ, James	Con. 3 Lot 6	1850	Canada	do	Farmer and Stock Raiser
Forbes, Wm.	Grimsby	1861	do	do	J. P. and General Merchant	Roberts, M. and W.	" 1-2 " 17	1838	New York	Smithville	House Mover and Manufacturer Potash
Farrell T. J.	Con. 5 Lot 19	1874	do	do	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Smith, Geo	" 1-2 " 17-18	1802	do	Grimsby	Farmer & Fr't Grow'r, Onions a Specialty
Fild, Ralph	" 8 " 22	1864	do	do	Farmer	Smith, Ezekiel, J. P.	" 2 Lot 20	1873	do	do	Farmer, Fruit Grower & Manuf'r Wines
Grout & Co.	Grimsby	1857	Canada	Grimsby	Manufacturer Reapers and Mowers	Snyder, Thomas	" 7 " 20	1834	Scotland	do	do and Stock Raiser
Gibson, R. L.	" " " 1866	1866	Scotland	do	Contractor	Stewart, Thomas	" 3-4 " 20	1868	Canada	do	do and Fruit Grower
Grant, Henry	" " " 1874	1874	England	do	Proprietor Railway Hotel	Tetter, J. M.	Gore East D.	1866	do	do	do and Stock Raiser
Hunter, T. R.	Con. 1-B.F. Lot 18	1827	Canada	do	Farmer and Fruit Grower	Tanner, John	Smithville	1860	do	Smithville	Harness and Trunk Manufacturer
Howe, J. B. J. P.	" 3 " 7	1872	Ohio	do	Gen. Agent Wanzer Sewing Machine Co.	Terryberry Jacob	Con. 3 Lot 2	1825	New Jersey	Grimsby	Farmer and Fruit Grower in B.R. & P.M.
Harper, James	" 2 " 22	1859	Ireland	do	Farmer	Thompson, R. J. P.	Smithville	1849	Canada	Smithville	Issuer Marriage Licenses
Halsted, James W.	" 9 " 21	1848	Canada	Smithville	do	Teneyke, J. G.	on. 2 Lot 18-19	1866	do	Grimsby	Farmer
Hause, Albert E.	" 8 " 19	1851	do	do	do	Vandyke, George	Grimsby	1835	New York	do	Carriage Manufacturer
Harris C. T.	Smithville	1837	do	do	General Merchant	Vanduser, Dennis	Con. 2 Lot 4	1829	Canada	do	Nurseryman and Fruit Grower
Hopkins, Thomas	Con. 6 Lot 18	1846	Ireland	Grimsby	Retired	Woolverton, C. & Son	" 1-2 " 16	1820	do	do	Horticulturist
Inglehart, J. H.	" B.F. Lot 22-23	1855	Canada	Winona	Farmer	Woolverton, E. J.	" 1-2 " 16	1841	do	do	Farmer and Fruit Grower
Johnson & Co.	Grimsby	1870	do	Grimsby	Marble Dealers	White, Courtland	" 9 " 24	1836	do	Fulton	Farmer
Kitchin, W. W.	Con. 2 Lot 12	1858	do	do	Breeder Durham Cattle	Wrong, Gilbert	Range 2 " 3	1875	do	Smithville	do
Lucas Henry L.	" 3-4 " 21	1868	England	do	Farmer	White, Jno. A.	" 2 " 4	1870	do	do	do
Launsberry, Edward	" 2 " 6	1849	Canada	Smithville	do	Wardell, Silas	" " " 1846	1846	do	do	do
Lymburner, Reuben	Smithville	1873	do	do	do						
Murray, C.	Con. 1 Lot 6	1871	Scotland	Hamilton	Manager Canadian Bank of Commerce						

NIAGARA.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	P.O. Address.	BUSINESS.	NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	P.O. Address.	BUSINESS.
Anderson, George	Lot 167	1820	Canada	Virgil	Farmer	Hardy, F. O.	Queen street	1872	Canada	Niagara	Station Agent
Anderson, Edward	" 154	1816	do	do	do	Hoskins, Nelson	" " " 1863	1863	do	do	Farmer
Bishop, John	Victoria street	1842	do	Niagara	Mayor and Butcher	Lensing, Henry L.	Woodlawn	1874	United States	do	Retired
Blain, Thomas P.	Regent street	1838	do	do	Dry Goods and Clothing	McMillan, J. & Son	Queen & Regent st's	1850	Ireland	do	Groceries, Liquors, Crockery, Boots, &c.
Blake, John A.	Niagara Dock	1835	do	do	Niagara Oak Leather Tannery	Miller, Gage J.	Lot 113	1836	United States	Virgil	Farmer and Fruit Grower
Boyle, George B.	Queen street	1869	United States	do	Barrister, Solicitor, Notary, &c.	McGaw & Winnett	Queen's Royal Hotel	1869	Canada	Niagara	Queen's Royal Hotel
Bail, Robt. N.	Military Reserve	1823	Canada	do	Farmer and Fruit Grower	Niven, Jonathan	Military Reserve	1838	do	do	Farmer and Fruit Grower
Best, Robert	Market	1834	England	do	Farmer and Butcher	Niven, Robert	Lot 121	1835	Scotland	Virgil	Farmer
Black, Jacob	Virgil	1845	do	Virgil	General Blacksmith	Oliver, A. and J.	Military Reserve	1869	Canada	Niagara	do and Fruit Grower
Buffin, Charles	do	1845	Canada	do	Hotel Proprietor	Roussau, John	" " " 1825	1825	do	do	Proprietor Lake View House
Cooper, James	Con. 1 Lot 12	1817	do	Niagara	Farmer and Fruit Grower	Sorvos, Alexander	Lot 193, M. Reserve	1855	do	do	Reeve, Prop'r Mill, Farmer & Fr't Grow'r
Campbell, Rev. Chas. Simcoe	street	1858	Scotland	do	Presbyterian Minister	Sandall, A.	Lot 69	1836	do	do	Agent Grimsby Agricultural Works
Cathcart, Mrs. James	Shuter street	1837	do	Toronto	Retired	Shearer, Robert	Military Reserve	1854	Scotland	do	Farmer
Doyle, James	Queen street	1853	Ireland	Niagara	Proprietor Carnathan Hotel	Waters, D. S.	Johnson and Gates	1814	Canada	do	Livery Stable
Dickson, Hon. W.	Johnson & Regent	1806	Canada	do	Retired	Wa'sh, James	Queen street	1829	do	do	Proprietor Dominion House

CLINTON.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	P.O. Address.	BUSINESS.	NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	P.O. Address.	BUSINESS.
Albright, D.	Campden	1833	Canada	Campden	Manufacturer & Dealer in Boots & Shoes	McGregor, Rosetta	Con. 1 B.F. Lot 18	1848	Canada	Beamsville	Widow
Bennett, James D.	Beamsville	1838	do	Beamsville	Carriage Manufacturer	McGregor, John	" 4 " 23-21	1840	Scotland	do	Farmer
Cumfort, W. A.	Con. 7 Lot 8	1825	do	do	Physician and Surgeon	Merritt, R. S.	" 5 " 17-18-19	1840	Canada	do	Farmer and General Agent
Cumby, B.	" 9 " 7	1813	do	Tintern	General Blacksmith	Moyer, Jacob S.	" 7 " 8	1833	do	Campden	Dominion Store
Fry, Samuel & Son	" 7 " 1	1812	do	Jordan	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Moyer, Henry W.	Campden	1828	do	do	P. M., Auctioneer and Insurance Agent
Hunn, Isaac	" 1 B.F. " 15	1820	do	Beamsville	Bohemian Oats and Fruit Grower	Riggins, C. E.	Beamsville	1851	New York	Beamsville	Chemist and Druggist
Henry, John B.	" 3-4 " 22-23	1848	do	do	Farmer	Snyder, Wm.	Con. 3 Lot 19-20	1803	Canada	do	Farmer
Kilborne, Cyrus	Beamsville	1822	do	do	Magistrate and Cabinet-maker	Tufford, Philip	" 1-2 B.F. " 1	1835	do	do	do
Killorne, Rowley	Con. 3 Lot 17-18	1820	Vermont	do	Township Clerk and J. P.	Walker, Major Geo.	" 1 " 20	1833	do	do	do
Kerr, John C.	Beamsville	1837	Canada	do	Clerk D. C., Conveyancer, Tel. Op'r, Exp	Walker, John S.	" 1 B.F. " 19-20	1812	do	do	J. P. and Farmer
Kemp, Robert	Cervian Vale Mills	1854	England	do	J. P., Tp. Reeve and Mill Owner	Wiers, Daniel	" 3-4 " 8	1828	do	do	Farmer
Konkle, Vary Jane	1 B.F. Lot 6-17	1827	Canada	do	Farmer	Zimmerman, Joseph	" 2 " 21	1830	do	do	do
Konkle, Col. Adam	" 1 " " 18	1890	do	do	do						

LOUTH

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	P.O. Address.	BUSINESS.	NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	P.O. Address.	BUSINESS.
Buckbee, J. C.	B. F. Lot 3	1866	Canada	Pt. Dalhousie	Farmer	Oliver, Wm.	Con. 4 Lot 5	1845	Scotland	St. Cath'rns	Farmer and Fruit Grower
Broderick, D. M.	Con. 2	" 4	1851	Yorkshire	St. Cath'rns	Overholt, Nelson	" 2	" 8	1829	Canada	do do
Cole, R. D.	B. F.	" 2	1846	Canada	Pt. Dalhousie	Pawling, N. H., J. F.	B. F.	" 5	1818	do	Pt. Dalhousie
Cole, Aaron	Con. 4	" 2	1834	do	St. Cath'rns	Price, Wm.	B. F.	" 15	1832	do	Jordan
Fry, Abram	" 6	" 23	1835	do	Jordan	Read, W. H.	B. F.	" 2	1814	do	Pt. Dalhousie
Gilleland, Herman	" 7	" 1	1870	do	St. Cath'rns	Read, Geo. W.	B. F.	" 1	1843	do	do
Gregory, R. W.	" 9	" 5	1873	do	do	Read, Alonzo	Pt. Dalhousie	" 1850	do	do	do
Henry, Robert	" 1	" 3	1870	Scotland	Pt. Dalhousie	Sutton, Thos	Con. 2	" 5	1874	England	St. Cath'rns
Hilton, Moses	" 4	" 1	1862	England	St. Cath'rns	Thompson, A.	" 6	" 14	1864	Canada	Jordan
Hunsberry, Wm. A.	Jordan	" 1849	Canada	do	Jordan	Wismer, Henry	B. F.	" 21	1848	do	do
Kratz, J. & Son	Con. 4	" 22	1824	do	do	Wood, Richard	" 4	" 4	1875	do	Pt. Dalhousie
Laws, J. M.	Jordan	" 1859	Nova Scotia	do	Farmer and Fruit Grower	Wismer, Eli	" 1	" 1	1869	England	St. Cath'rns
Martin, A.	Con. 1	" 14	1850	do	General Merchant	Wilson, F. R.	Con. 4	" 1	1850	Canada	Jordan
Metler, Geo	" 5	" 6	1851	Canada	do	Wismer, Solomon	Bridgeport	" 12	1844	do	Pt. Dalhousie
McKenzie, Alex	" 5	" 8	1870	United States	St. Cath'rns	Wismer, Aaron	Con. 1	" 4	" 2	1840	do
Moyer, F. W.	" 2	" 5	1845	Canada	Jordan	Wismer, Joseph H.	" 4	" 2	1840	do	Jordan
Moyer, J. H.	" 1	" 19	1825	do	do	Zimmerman, Peter	Jordan	" 1850	France	do	Blacksmith and Prop. Stone Quarry

WELLAND VILLAGE.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	P.O. Address.	BUSINESS.	NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	P.O. Address.	BUSINESS.
Armbrust, I.	Shotwell street	" 1843	Canada	Welland	Real Estate, Insurance Ag't & Auctioneer	McEwing, David	4 Main street	1850	Scotland	Welland	Baker and Councillor
Buchner, Wm.	Main street	" 1843	do	do	Contractor	Pow, E. A. C.	Ontario street	1836	Canada	do	do
Berger, George H.	East Main street	" 1841	do	do	P. M. Ex-Councillor, Tel. Ag't & Station'r	Phelps, J. F. & Bro.	North Main street	1874	England	do	Custom Mill
Beatty, M.	North Main street	" 1861	England	do	Founder and Machinist	Page, J. C.	Lot C. C. Division	1842	Canada	do	County Clerk
Beatty, W. L.	do do	"	United States	do	do do	Ross, Henry T.	Main street	1854	Ireland	do	Civil Engineer and Deputy Registrar
Beatty, H. L.	do do	"	Canada	do	do do	Rayneard, L. D.	East Main street	1856	Canada	do	Barrister
Box, Edward	Main street east	" 1850	England	do	Auctioneer	Strawn, J. N.	Main street	1866	do	do	Livery and Boarding Stable
Colcock, N. B.	Welland	" 1868	do	do	Publisher "Welland Telegraph"	Sherk, Levi	Shotwell street	"	do	do	Engine and Agricultural Works
Currie & St. John	Main street east	" 1851	Canada	do	Barristers	Sidey & McGovern	Main street	"	do	do	Publishers "Welland Tribune"
Cook, A. B.	Welland	" 1852	do	do	M. D., M.B., M.C.P.S.	Schooley, J. W.	Fraser	1837	do	do	Ship Owner
Hoover, Elias	1 Main street	" 1823	do	do	Proprietor Dexter House	Scholfield, D. T.	Main street	1841	do	do	M. D., C.M., M.C.P.S.
Haun, A. L.	North Main street	" 1858	do	do	Foundry	Teskey, John S.	1 West Main street	1850	do	do	Dry Goods Merchant
Hill, W.	Welland	" 1858	America	do	Ship Owner and Gen. Insurance Agent.	Williams, A.	Main & Church str't	1869	do	do	Solicitor
Kennedy, J. B.	Main street west	" 1849	Canada	do	M. D., M.C.P.S., L.R.C.P.S.R.	Willson, Isaac P.	Division street	"	do	do	Clerk County Court
Lennon, J. Elliott	West Main street	" 1874	Ireland	do	Barrister	White, Bros.	Main street east	1866	do	do	Carriage Manufact'r and Livery Stable
McGlashan, James	Griffith street	" 1865	Scotland	do	County Treasurer						

THOROLD.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	P.O. Address.	BUSINESS.	NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	P.O. Address.	BUSINESS.
Ash, Wm.	Lots 56-57	1838	England	St. Cath'rns	Farmer and Breeder Thorough-bred Sto'k	McDonald, James	Ormond street	1874	Scotland	Thorold	Carpenter & Bui der
Armbrust, W. H.	Front street	1840	Canada	Fonthill	do	McFarland, J. W.	St. David street	1874	Canada	do	Builder and Contractor
Bull, Wm. & Co.	Thorold Village	1871	England	Thorold	Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes	McPherson & Weir	Front street	1865	Scotland	do	Millers
Baxter, George M.	do	1860	Ireland	do	Barrister	McFarland, George	Thorold	1854	Canada	do	Builder, Contractor, &c.
Brown, John	do	1843	Scotland	do	Contractor	Mechanics' Institute	Clairmont street	1868	Welland	do	2,000 Vols. independent of Periodicals
Buchner, W. & Bro.	do	1873	Canada	Welland	Contractors	Moore, A. G.	Lot 246	1842	Canada	do	Farmer
Brown, A. N.	St. Johns	1837	do	St. Johns	Farmer, Mill and Factory Owner	Menns, John	Thorold Tp.	1838	do	Welland	do
Brown, George H.	Lots 130-131	1833	do	do	do and Stock Raiser	McKay Bros.	" Village	1875	do	Thorold	Publishers "Thorold Post"
Clement, Col Lewis	Ormond street	1878	do	Thorold	Retired	Miller, Sylvester	St. Johns	1844	do	St. Johns	Farmer
Cowan, Thomas	Thorold Village	1848	do	do	Salesman	Macarthy, W. J.	Front street	1866	do	Thorold	Druggist and Agent Dom. Telegraph Co
Calcott, James	Welland street	1867	England	do	Retired	Malona, Thos	"	1849	do	Thorold	Towing Vessels through Canal
Conn, Henry	do	1872	Canada	Pt. Robinson	Blacksmith	Overholt, D. D.	Lot 167-162	1844	do	Fonthill	Farmer
Campbell, R. W.	Lot 89	1847	New York	do	Builder and Farmer	Orr, Andrew	" 36-37	1819	New York	Thorold	Farmer, Grain and Stock Raiser
Dunn, Patrick A.	Clairmont street	1866	Ireland	Thorold	Foreman Moulding Department	Parker, John	St. Johns	1837	Canada	St. Johns	do
Dobbie, A.	Front street	1859	Scotland	do	Proprietor Thorold Foundry	Ro Is, Dr. Henry	Thorold Village	1848	do	Thorold	Physician
Ellis, I. C.	DeCew Falls	1852	New York	St. Cath'rns	Miller	Robertson, W. J.	Thorold	1874	do	do	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Fraser, Alex.	Lot 89	1858	do	Allanburgh	Contractor	Rogers, J. S.	do do	1867	do	do	Liveryman
Geen, Mrs. Wm.	St. David street	1859	do	Thorold	do	Robertson, Thomas	Lot 143	1835	Scotland	Allanburgh	Farmer
Griffiths, George	Lots 41-42	1842	South Wales	do	Farmer	Round, O. H.	" 223-224	1854	New York	Welland	do and Lumberman
Guinter, John	" 105-109	1837	Canada	St. Johns	Farmer and Stock Dealer	Robertson, Wm.	" 42	1834	Canada	St. Cath'rns	Farmer
Goold, B.	Thorold	1872	do	Thorold	Proprietor City Hotel	Swayze, Thomas P	" 54-55	1821	do	Thorold	do Grain and Stock Raiser
Harriman, James	Pine street	1874	England	do	Pattern maker and Mill-wright	Smith, B. F.	Thorold Village	1871	do	do	Grocer
Hendershot, Wm.	Carlton street	1848	Canada	do	Stone Quarry	Schaf, John	Front street	1855	Germany	do	Jeweller
Hendershot, H. H.	2 Clairmont street	1848	do	do	do	Strange, Thomas	Lot 42	1868	England	do	Farmer
Henry, G. W.	Quebec Bank	1874	Nova Scotia	do	Agent Quebec Bank	Spencer, Joseph E.	Thorold	1853	Canada	do	Farmer and Livery
Hendershot, A.	Hendershot Row	1838	Canada	Welland	Land Dealer	Sullivan, Timothy	102 Geneva street	1838	do	St. Cath'rns	Builder and Contractor
Hill, George A.	Lot 179	1873	do	Fonthill	Farmer	Thomas, Henry	Main & Welland str's	1871	do	Welland	Hotel Proprietor
Hill, Benjamin	" 117	1811	do	Allanburgh	Proprietor Black Horse Inn	Tucker, B.	Allanburgh	1838	England	Allanburgh	Lumber Merchant
Hogar, John W.	" 115	1853	do	do	Farmer	Thomas, Wm N.	Lot 39	1844	Canada	do	Farmer
Honey, Isaac S.	Front street	1832	do	St. Johns	Miller	Upper, James	Center & Campbury	1832	do	do	Hotel Keeper
Johnston, Robert	Thorold Village	1841	Ireland	Thorold	Physician and Surgeon	Wideman, James	Thorold Village	1875	do	Thorold	Printer
Lampman, J. C.	do	1833	Canada	do	Grocer	Winslow, Wm.	Front street	1866	do	do	Proprietor British Hotel
Lampman, Frederik	do	1834	do	do	Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor & Not'y Pub.	Vanduzen, C. W.	Clairmont street	1875	New York	do	Proprietor Osborn House

CROWLAND

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	P.O. Address.	BUSINESS.	NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	P.O. Address.	BUSINESS.
Brown, Alex.	Con. 7 Lots 28-30-31	1837	Canada	Welland	Farmer and Agt. for Pianos & Organs	McKenney, Wm. R.	" 6	" 8	1830	Canada	Crowland
Buchner, Henry	" 4	Lot 14	1815	do	Crowland	Mathews, Leo. M.	" 1	Lot 11-12	1817	America	Pt. Robinson
Brookfield, E. W.	" 7	" 10	1827	do	Netherly	Powell, Wesley	" 6	Lot 2	1874	Canada	Crowland
Boardman, Luther	" 4	" 12	1832	do	Crowland	Patterson, C. H.	" 4	Lot 2	1843	do	do
Burton, Joseph	B. F.	" 1	1871	England	Mount Rose Prop. Welland House	Strawn, H. W.	" 7	" 15	1847	do	do
Clarkson, John	1 B.F.	" 11	1848	England	Pt. Robinson Farmer and Fruit Grower	Springer, M.	B. F.	Lot 16-17	1869	do	Pt. Robinson
Cruikshank, James	" 5	" 14	1853	Canada	Crowland	Shuter, John	B. F.	" 9-10	1812	do	do
Carl, Alex. R.	" 2	" 10	1854	do	Pt. Robinson Farmer and Fruit Grower	Tuft, Wallace	" 6	" 21-22	1846	do	Welland
Dell, Jacob L.	" 2	" 3-5	1820	do	Crowland	Vanal-Gine, Wm.	" 4	Lot 6	1838	do	Crowland
Dead, Cyrus S.	" 4	" 11	1868	do	do	Wells, Frank	" 1	" 2	1846	do	Mount Rose
Dell, Jesse O.	Lot 1-2-3	1834	do	Mount Rose	Farmer	Yokom, James J.	" 4	" 17	1847	do	do
Everingham, Wm.	" 2	Lot 14	1837	do	Pt. Robinson Farmer and Shoe Maker	Yokom, John	" 4	" 10	1848	do	do
Jenkinson, W. C.	" 4	" 7	1851	America	Crowland	Young Walter	B. F.	" 9	1818	do	Pt. Robinson
Morris, Edwin	" 7	" 7	1832	Canada	do	Young, George	B. F.	" 3-4-5	1810	do	Mount Rose

CLIFTON AND DRUMMONDVILLE

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	P.O. Address.	BUSINESS.	NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	P.O. Address.	BUSINESS.
Anderson, Robert.	Main street.	1870	Canada	Drum'ville.	Butcher and Dealer in Stock	Kick, Mrs. M.	Main street.	1859	Canada	Drum'ville.	International Hotel
Arkison, Robert M.	Bridge street.	1875	Scotland	St Cath'rns.	Harness Maker	Kennedy, Wm.	Lundy's Lane.	1862	do	do	Farmer
Burns, Jas. H.	Erie ave.	1858	England	Clifton.	General Merchant	Likins, John.	do	1874	do	do	Harness Maker
Buckley, P. M.	do	1867	New York	do	Stationer	Latshaw, John.	Main street.	1828	Penn. U.S.	do	Architect
Buckley, Martin M.	Bridge street.	1861	England	do	Prop. Albion Hotel	McLean, Thos. D.	Bridge street.	1875	Canada	Clifton.	Watchmaker
Bender, H.	River Lot.	1832	Canada	do	Farmer	Murrey, Mrs.	Main street.	1832	England	Drum'ville.	The Grove
Bampffield, James	Bridge street.	1848	England	do	Refreshment Rooms G. W. R.	Morse, Mrs. H. M.	do	1870	Canada	do	Dry Goods, Millinery & Gents' Furnishings
Brennan, J.	Erie ave.	1866	Ireland	do	Merchant Tailor	McGilley, L.	Ferry street.	1831	Ireland	do	Railroad Inn
Barnett, Thomas.	Table Rock.	1829	England	Drum'ville.	Prop. Museum, Niagara Falls	McBain, J. A. F.	Lundy's Lane.	1869	Canada	do	Presbyterian Minister
Bush, John T.	Lots 27-29.	1865	New York	do	Clifton Place	Miller, Henry C.	Ferry street.	1869	do	do	Carriage, House and Sign Painter
Barufather, W. C.	River Road.	1873	England	Clifton.	Foreman G. W. R. Engine Works	Miller, W. P.	do	1869	do	do	" " " "
Brown, Henry.	Queen street.	1855	do	do	Conductor G. W. R. E.	Orchard, John A.	Culp street.	1836	England	do	Tp. Clerk, Clerk Division Court, etc
Blount, David.	do	1865	Scotland	do	"	Olivar, J. W.	Erie ave.	1867	Scotland	Clifton.	Physician
Beerharst, Ignatius.	Main street.	1875	Germany	Drum'ville.	Catholic Priest	Powell, Richard.	Cataract ave.	1873	England	do	Boarding House
Brown, Miss Jennie.	Clifton street.	1870	Scotland	do	Farmer	Patten, Samuel.	Ferry street.	1852	do	Drum'ville.	Builder
Brown, Henry.	Clifton street.	1870	England	do	General Merchant	Pew, Henry.	do	1875	England	do	Farmer
Buckley, W. P.	Bridge street.	1875	Canada	Clifton.	Books, Stationery and Fancy Goods	Pearce, Henry.	Main street.	1875	England	do	Merchant
Bampffield, J. jr.	River Bank.	1874	do	do	Refreshment Rooms G. W. R.	Rosli, G.	Bridge street.	1855	Switzerland.	Clifton.	Prop. Rosli's Hotel
Clark, Geo. W.	Bridge street.	1868	do	do	Hotel	Redpath, Edward.	Clifton street.	1855	England	Drum'ville.	" Victoria Hall
Culhane, Patrick.	River Road.	1872	Ireland	do	Customs	Roberts, John.	Main street.	1852	do	do	Dry Goods Merchant
Crysler, H.	Lot 110.	1834	Britain	do	Farmer	Russell, Wm.	Ferry street.	1844	do	do	Drummondville Brewery
Cloes, R. A.	Lundy's Lane.	1847	Canada	Drum'ville.	Battle Ground Hotel	Smeaton, John.	Queen street.	1855	Scotland	Clifton.	Customs
Campbell, John.	Main street.	1868	Scotland	do	Stoves, Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware	Sutherland, J. N.	Cataract ave.	1865	Nova Scotia.	do	do
Clifton House.	do	1871	Clifton.	do	First Class Hotel	Sloan, Thomas.	Clifton street.	1875	Ireland	Drum'ville.	Gentleman
Duncan, Geo. J.	do	1873	Canada	Drum'ville.	General Merchant	Shrimpton, Geo.	Main street.	1875	England	do	do
Duncan, George.	Market street, No. 5	1855	Scotland	Clifton.	Porter G. W. Station	Snooks, W.	do	1874	Canada	Clifton.	Butcher
Ellis, T. F.	Bridge street.	1845	England	do	Prop. Western Hotel	Spence, Wm.	Main street.	1874	do	Drum'ville.	Merchant
Ellis, W. F.	Main street.	1871	do	Drum'ville.	Prop. Ellis House	Strachan, Joseph.	do	1872	do	do	Baker
Evans, Mrs. John.	do	do	New York	do	Exchange Hotel	Tench, W. E.	Lot 159.	1868	France	do	Nursery and Market Gardener
Flaherty, W. L.	Bridge street.	1874	Canada	Clifton.	Prop. American Hotel	Turner, Thos.	Bridge street.	1854	Scotland	Clifton.	Track Man G. W. R.
Frailick, W. F.	Lundy's Lane street	1845	do	Drum'ville.	Lundy's Lane Tower	Thompson, C. H.	Bridge street.	1875	Canada	do	Clark's Hotel
Goldsborough, Geo.	Main street.	1872	England	do	Merchant Tailor	Taylor, Geo. W.	Queen street.	1868	Scotland	do	Gentleman
Hall, Ralph.	Erie ave.	1867	Scotland	Clifton.	Ticket Agent G. W. R.	Vanderslugs, J. A.	Lot 110.	1848	Canada	do	Painter
Hall, Paterson.	do	1864	England	do	Asst. Foreman G. W. Engine Works	Wilson, Thos.	Bridge street.	1853	do	do	General Merchant
Higgs, H.	Bridge street.	1866	do	do	Baggage Master B	Woodruff, W. W.	Bridge street.	1836	do	do	Mayor, P. M., General Merchant
Henly, W. J.	Main street.	1846	Canada	do	Hotel Clerk	Walton, H.	River street.	1873	do	do	Prop. Front View House
Isaacs, D.	Table Rock.	1873	New York	do	Prop. Prospect House	Whybra, Solomon.	Main street.	1833	England	Drum'ville.	Grocer
Ingles, Chas. L.	Robinson street.	1848	Nova Scotia.	do	Clergyman Church of England						

STAMFORD

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	P.O. Address.	BUSINESS.	NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	P.O. Address.	BUSINESS.
Anderson, James.	Lot 215.	1840	Canada	Chippawa.	Farmer	Law, John A.	Lot 108.	1842	Scotland	Drum'ville.	Farmer
Brown, Mrs. Chas.	" 24.	1861	do	Stamford.	Hotel and Baker	Macklem, J. F.	Macklem street.	1846	Canada	Chippawa.	Tannery, Established 1846
Berriman, Thos.	" 16.	1850	England	do	Farmer, Fand, Gravel and Lime Kiln	MacLeod, D. J. F.	Chippawa 44.	1863	Scotland	do	Rector of Chippawa
Badger, Thos.	" 72.	1862	do	do	Blacksmith and Store	Metter, Matilda.	Lot 50.	1835	Canada	Thorold.	Farmer
Collins, Geo.	Portage Road.	1851	do	do	Blacksmith	Macpherson, L.	" 2.	1858	Scotland	Stamford.	do
Crawford, J. K.	Lot 33.	1832	Canada	Thorold.	Farmer	Maloney, Daniel.	" 23.	1850	Ireland	do	Center Hotel
Cook, Abner.	" 114.	1809	do	Drum'ville.	do	McGarry, James.	" 173.	1824	do	Drum'ville.	Farmer
Collard, J. S.	" 43.	1870	do	Stamford.	P. M. and Store	McClive, George.	" 218.	1843	Canada	do	do
De Witt, Henry.	" 213.	1816	New York	Drum'ville.	Farmer	McClive, Robert.	" 216.	1872	do	do	do
De Witt, Everett.	" 187.	1855	do	do	do	McQuane, John.	" 178.	1848	Ireland	do	do
Dalton, George.	" 113.	1832	England	do	do	McQuane, Thos.	Portage Road.	1838	Canada	Drum'ville.	Proprietor Farmers' Inn Hotel
Day, E. V.	Cor. Cumming's Sqr.	1872	New York	Chippawa.	Prop. Ontario House	Newburn, H. O.	" 43.	1832	England	Stamford.	Farmer
Emmett, Calvin D.	Lot 62.	1871	do	Stamford.	Farmer	Paulding, James.	Lot 80.	1871	do	do	do
England, Francis.	" 81.	1865	England	Thorold.	do	Pew, James.	" 138.	1815	do	Drum'ville.	do
Farrow, Wm.	" 207.	1873	do	Chippawa.	do	Pew, Thomas J.	" 95.	1869	do	Clifton.	do
Garner, Anson.	" 69.	1834	Canada	Drum'ville.	Farmer and Reeve	Pew, Henry.	" 148.	1875	do	Drum'ville.	do
Glasgow George.	" 219.	1859	do	Chippawa.	do	Russell, J. B.	" 73.	1871	do	Stamford.	Blacksmith
Gray, Archibald.	" 210.	1857	do	Montrose.	do and Councillor	Roskelly, Wm.	" 73.	1856	England	do	Farmer
Henry, Wm.	" 24.	1831	do	Stamford.	do	Ross, Frederick.	" 55.	1875	Canada	do	Millwright
Hoover, George.	" 68.	1816	do	Thorold.	do	Reavey, Joseph.	" 202.	1815	do	Pt. Robt'son.	Farmer
Hutt, Fred. A.	" 87.	1858	do	Stamford.	do	Reavey, Wm.	" 203.	1840	do	do	do
Jones, James E.	" 27.	1871	do	do	do	Spence, Henry.	" 161.	1834	England	Drum'ville.	Mason and Farmer
Ker, Walter.	" 142.	1852	do	Drum'ville.	Grower of Small Fruits, &c	Sutton, Peter.	" 170.	1855	Canada	do	Farmer
Keller, Ralph.	" 72.	1835	do	Stamford.	do	Secord, Frederick.	Stamford, Lot 5.	1875	do	Stamford.	Stamford Grist Mill
Keller, Charles, jr.	Macklem & Mech. sts.	1845	New York	Chippawa.	Clerk	Smith, Phoebe.	Lot 210.	1860	do	Montrose.	P. Mistress
Keller, Charles, sr.	do	1845	Germany	do	Farmer	Thompson, John.	" 41.	1818	do	Stamford.	Whirlpool Farm
Lemon, Wilson.	Lot 141.	1816	Canada	Drum'ville.	do	Wright, H. H.	" 89.	1847	do	Drum'ville.	Farmer
Lemon, John.	" 71.	1843	do	Stamford.	do	Wilson, Thos.	" 200.	1855	do	do	do
Loretto Convent.	" 174.	1860	Clifton.	do	do	Wilson, John C.	" 73.	1867	do	Stamford.	Carriage Maker
Lundy, L. S.	" 141.	1821	do	Drum'ville.	Justice of the Peace	White, George.	Stamford, Lot 5.	1843	England	do	Brewer and Councillor

HUMBERSTONE

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	P.O. Address.	BUSINESS.	NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	P.O. Address.	BUSINESS.
Carter, W. H.	East street.	1866	United States	Pt. Colborne.	Grocer and Ship Chandler	Ramsdon, John.	Con 1 Lot 2	1857	Canada	Sherkstone.	Farmer
Cook, Henry, jr.	Port Colborne.	1857	Ireland	do	Tugboat	Rooth, Wm. A.	East street.	1836	Quebec	Pt. Colborne.	Collector Customs
Carter, L. G.	West street.	1834	New York	do	Importer Dry Goods and P. M.	Ramey, D. R. & Bro.	do	1860	Canada	do	Proprietor Port Colborne House
Far-s, E. W.	Con. 2 Lot 29	1834	Canada	do	Farmer	Stone, Joseph.	Con. 3 Lot 30	1823	do	Humb'ston.	Farmer
Greenwood, John W.	West street.	1853	do	do	Grocer and Butcher	Swatridge, Geo. F.	" 2 " 12	1873	England	do	Hotel Keeper
Knisely, Samuel.	Con. 1 Lot 15	1843	do	do	do	Scholfield, Thomas.	West street.	1852	do	Pt. Colborne.	Baker and Grocer
Knisely, Daniel G.	" 1 " 14	1840	do	do	Brick Manufacturer	Schooley, Benj.	Main street.	1839	Canada	Humb'ston.	Manufacturer and Builder
Kemp, George.	Petersburg.	1875	France	Humb'ston.	Boot and Shoemaker	Scholfield, John.	Con 1 Lot 32	1849	do	Pt. Colborne.	Farmer
King, Frank, M.	Clarence & Cath'rine	1874	Ireland	Pt. Colborne.	Physician and Surgeon	Smith, F. R. & Bro.	Clarence street, N.S.	1848	do	do	Architects and Builders
Learn, George.	Con. 3 Lot 7	1813	Canada	do	Sherkstone.	Scholfield, Jas. S.	do	1822	do	do	Landing Waiter H. M. Customs
McLach, D. W.	Pt. Colborne.	1873	do	Pt. Colborne.	Lumber Merchant	Ticehurst, Chas. E.	West street.	1871	United States	do	Dealer in Groceries and Ship Chandler
Near, Daniel B.	Con. 1 Lot 1	1825	do	Humb'ston.	Farmer, Tp Clerk and Conveyancer	Thompson, John.	Petersburg.	1831	England	Humb'ston.	Post Master
Neff, Joseph B.	Port Colborne.	1861	do	Pt. Colborne.	M. D.	Whiteman, George.	Con. 2 Lot 23	1832	France	do	Farmer
Nasmith, Thos.	East street.	1873	do	do	Manager Imperial Bank	Whiteman, John.	" 2 " 15	1843	Canada	do	do
Neff, Jonathan.	Stone Bridge.	1836	do	Humb'ston.	Foundry and Machine Shop	Wilson, Robt.	" 4 " 2	1859	United States	Netherby.	do
Nultycombe, Wm.	Port Colborne.	1873	England	Pt. Colborne.	Mason and Builder	White, Thos.	Petersburg.	1845	Germany	Humb'ston.	Proprietor Western Hotel
Rackelein, George.	do	1868	Germany	Humb'ston.	Potash Maker	Zavitz, Jesse.	Con. 5 Lot 10	1828	Canada	Netherby.	Farmer and Reeve

BERTIE

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	P.O. Address	BUSINESS.	NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	P.O. Address	BUSINESS.
Anthony, P. W.	Ridge St.	1875	Canada	Ridgeway	Foundry	Hershey, John	Con. 3 Lot 6	1829	do	Garison Rd	Farmer
Allen T. Harding	12 Main St.	1871	New York	Stevensville	Gen'l Merchant, Dry Goods & Groceries	Johnston, Joseph	Ridge St.	1871	do	Ridgeway	Broker
Burnet, A. J.	Broken Front	1870	Canada	Ridgeway	Fruit, Grower, &c	Johnston, John	Con. 11 Lot 12	1841	Ireland	Stevensville	Farmer and Prop. Potashery
Baker, Benjamin	Con 9 Lot 6	1875	do	Stevensville	Farmer	Kennedy, Thomas	" 16 " 1	1827	Canada	Ridgeway	do and Township Councillor
Beam, Joshua F.	" 9 " 16	1844	do	BlackCreek	Farmer, Con. Musical Conv., Concerts &c	Kraft, F.	" 1 " 7-8	1855	Germany	Stevensville	do
Baxter, Edward	" 1 B.F. " 28	1835	do	Ridgeway	Farmer	Kraft, Charles	" 14 " 2	1870	Canada	Ridgeway	do
Bowen, J. G. L.	Ridge St.	1872	do	do	Harness Maker and Constable	Kraft, Lewis	" 13 " 6	1869	do	Stevensville	do
Buck, Wm.	Con 3 Lot 34	1866	do	Sherkston	Farmer	Kraft, F. W.	" 10 " 7	1873	do	Ridgeway	do and Deputy Reeve
Beeshy, J.	Ridge St.	1874	do	Ridgeway	Watchmaker and Jeweller	Larn, Peter	Ridge St. Con. 2 L. 22	1871	do	do	do
Baker, Levi	Con. 12 Lot 11	1863	do	Stevensville	Farmer, Potash Mfr. and Deputy Reeve	Laragan, Joseph	N. R.	1870	do	Fort Erie	Bailiff and Auctioneer
Baker, Martin	" 13 " 9	1850	do	do	Farmer, prop. Potashery	Miller, Jno.	Con. 5 Lot 14	1853	do	BlackCreek	Farmer
Baruhart, Wm.	" 14 Lot 13-14	1849	do	do	Farmer	Miller, E. & C. A.	" 5 " 15	1833	do	do	do
Bauer, Joseph	Con. 2 Lot 25	1874	do	do	Commercial Hotel	Miller, Peter E.	" 4 " 7	1837	do	Fort Erie	do
Beche, H. T.	Queen St. East No. 2	1868	New York	Fort Erie	Builder and Contractor	Maywood, Robert	Niagara & West Sts	1845	do	do	Prop. Commercial House
Boldwin, Wm. M.	Niagara & Bertie Sts	1875	do	do	Gen. Merchant, Flour, Feed, Hardware,	McLeod, Jno.	Ridge St.	1871	do	Ridgeway	Carriage Maker
Baker, Jereiah	Con. 11 Lot 12	1869	England	Stevensville	Farmer. [Whole. & Retail, Councillor	McCarney, A.	Court Wright St.	1873	do	Fort Erie	Prop. Victoria Hotel
Bowers, Jacob	" 8 " 8	1875	New York	Ridgeway	Prop. Bertie Hotel	Moore Robert	Con. 2 Lot 5	1873	England	do	Hotel, Grand Trunk R. R.
Baum, Paul	" 12 " 12	1851	Canada	Stevensville	Farmer	Morin, James E.	Ridge St.	1849	Ireland	Ridgeway	Tp. Clerk, Merchant, Miller & Lumber
Cruckshank, E.	" 3 " 11	1853	do	Fort Erie	Gentleman	Miller, John	Con. 8 Lot 8	1852	Canada	do	Farmer and Tp. Councillor
Crabb, John	Phipps St.	1875	England	do	Prop. Bertie Hall Hotel	Morningstar, Alex.	" 3 " 2	1875	do	Mill Grove	Farmer and Carpenter
Cutler, E.	Ridge St.	1827	Canada	Ridgeway	Tp. Clerk, Merchant, Miller, & Lumber [Dealer	Nagel, L.	Ridge St.	1860	Germany	Ridgeway	Cabinet Maker and Undertaker
Clark, E. P. B.	Walnut St.	1840	do	Fort Erie	Millwright	Near, Henry	Ridge St.	1875	Canada	do	Blacksmith and Carriage Shop
Curtis, Daniel, M. D	Vica. St Con. 12 L. 12	1874	do	Stevensville	Physician and Surgeon	Paulus, John	Niagara St.	1869	do	Fort Erie	Flour, Feed, Grocer and Baker
Critz, Joseph	Con. 12 Lot 16	1871	do	do	General Merchant	Page Otway P.	B. F.	1814	do	Ridgeway	Farmer
Cregor, George	" 7 " 4	1821	Ireland	Ridgeway	Farmer	Riway, Crammer	Con. 3 Lot 8	1831	do	Fort Erie	do
Creese, Thomas	No. 2 Ridge St.	1870	Canada	do	Prop. Queen's Hotel	Robb, Robert	" 11 " 8	1855	Scotland	Stevensville	do
Dean, sr.	Con. 14 Lot 16	1870	do	Netherby	Steam, Saw and Grist Mill Proprietor	Rice, A.	" 7 " 7-8	1874	New York	Ridgeway	Farmer and Dealer in Stock
Dean, E. W.	Ridge St.	1875	do	Ridgeway	Stove, Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron ware	Romans, Henry	New Germany	1871	Canada	Stevensville	Carpenter and Undertaker
Disher, B. M.	Ridge St.	1861	do	do	Dom. Telegraph, Merchant, and P. M.	Shisler, Jonathan	Con. 11 Lot 14	1873	do	do	Farmer
Dickout, H. C.	Con. 1 Lot 32	1817	do	do	Farmer	Sherk, Peter	" 12 " 11	1870	do	do	Carpenter and Contractor
Douglas, Wm.	Niagara St.	1867	do	Fort Erie	Physician, &c.	Sherk, Abraham	" 1 " 27	1843	do	Ridgeway	Farmer and Stock Dealer
Da'ziel, J.	Ridge St.	1876	do	Ridgeway	Organs, Sewing Machines and General	Stephen, Charles	Niagara St.	1873	Scotland	Fort Erie	General Merchant
Eberly, Joseph	Con. 12 Lot 14	1869	do	Stevensville	Farmer	Shotwell, John	Con. 8 " 6	1841	Canada	Ridgeway	Farmer and Shingle Mill
Ellsworth, Walter E.	" 1 " 2	1862	do	Ridgeway	Farmer, and Dealer in Stock [Grocery	Shisler David	" 9 " 8	1869	Ireland	Stevensville	do
Everett, Andrew	" 7 " 15	1841	do	BlackCreek	Farmer	Sloan, Wm. J. P.	" 1 " 32	1869	New York	Ridgeway	do
Graham, Wm. R.	" 3 " 9	1847	do	Fort Erie	do	Schooley Duncan	" 1 " 30	1861	Canada	do	Farmer and Reeve
Graham, W. M.	" 1 " 8	1852	do	Ridgeway	do	Shisler Joseph	" 8 " 9	1840	do	Stevensville	do
Groff, E. H.	" 4 " 5	1851	New Jersey	do	Roots and Shoes	Schryn, Joseph	Niagara St.	1842	do	Fort Erie	H. M. Customs
Gray, Jno. F.	" 12 " 12	1875	Canada	Stevensville	Prop. Shields Hotel	Shisler Peter, J. P.	Con. 12 " 15	1831	do	Stevensville	Farmer and Magistrate
Gibor, Wm.	Niagara St.	1873	England	Fort Erie	Foots and Shoes	Troup, Peter B.	" 4 " 5	1850	do	Fort Erie	do
Gorham, Clas. M.	Con. 2 " 25	1851	New York	Ridgeway	Farmer	Tuttle, James	" " " 1824	do	Stevensville	do and Carpenter	
Hall, Wm.	Niagara & King St.	1874	Ireland	Fort Erie	Prop. Queen's Hotel	Tyberligh, Chas.	Niagara St	" 11 1865	England	do	Boot and Shoe Maker
Harrison, D.	Court Wright St.	1875	Canada	do	Merchant	Tripp, James B.	Con. 12 " 11	1870	Canada	do	Builder, Contractor and Lumber Dealer
Hann, Timothy	Con. 12 Lot 11	1874	do	Stevensville	Sash and Door Factory	Wade, William	Victoria St.	" 12 1841	England	do	Tailor
Hause, W. Taylor	" 11 " 12	1869	do	do	P. M., Agt. C. S. R. R. & Amer. Express	Warren, Robert G.	" 3 " 3	1853	Canada	Fort Erie	Customs
Hause, R. B.	12 Main St.	1867	do	do	Farmer and Railroad Conductor	Wieger, John	Con. 14 " 15	1874	do	Stevensville	Farmer
Hersdeshott, P. H.	11 Main St.	1871	do	do	Dealer in Grain, Flour and Produce	Wilson, Robert	" 12 Lot 2 N.R.	1860	do	Ridgeway	do
Hershey, Andrew	Mill St.	1869	do	Ridgeway	Prop. Saw Mill and Foundry	Zavitz, Elmon	" 15 Lot 2	1864	do	do	do
House, Levi	Con. 7 Lot 14	1855	do	BlackCreek	Carpenter	Zavitz, Wm.	" 13 " 2	1840	do	do	do

WAINFLEET

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	P.O. Address.	BUSINESS.	NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	P.O. Address.	BUSINESS.
Augustine, J. W.	Con. 1 Lot 21	1858	Canada	Pt. Colborne	Farmer	Misener, John	" 5 " 17	1825	Canada	Marshville	do
Augustine, J. H.	" 1 " 15	1845	do	do	" and agt. for Agri. Implements	Mawhinney, Wm.	" 5 " 38	1864	do	Winger	Farmer and Lumberman
Augustine, A. W.	" 1 " 21	1851	do	do	do	Marr, Wm.	" 5 " 35	1843	do	do	do
Brown, Wm.	Marshville	1832	do	Marshville	Hotel Keeper and Farmer	Marr, Wesley	" 4 " 35	1844	do	do	do
Denner, R. L.	Con. 3 Lot 2	1875	Canada	Pt. Colborne	Farmer and Blacksmith	Marr, John	" 5 " 24	1838	do	do	do
Buchanan, Thos.	" 2 " 20	1855	Ireland	Marshville	Retired Teacher	Minor, C.	" 1 " 27	1812	do	Low Bank	do
Barrick, Edward	" 1 " 20	1854	Canada	do	Farmer	Morgan, Ephraim	" 1 " 12	1814	do	Pt. Colborne	do
Campbell David	" 3 " 23	1836	Quebec	do	do	Moldon, Catharine	" 1 " 8	1821	do	do	do
Dunn, David	" 5 " 37	1842	Canada	Winger	Farmer	Minor, Wm. N.	" 2 " 18	1851	do	Marshville	do
Devitt, M. D.	" 5 " 41	1871	do	do	Lumberman	O'Reilly, John B.	" 6 " 18	1805	do	Welland	Township Clerk
Deeks Joseph	" 4 " 17	1855	England	Marshville	Farmer and Butcher	Overholt, J. W.	" 4 " 14	1852	do	Marshville	Dealer in Wood and Timber
Dockstader, Chas.	" 5 " 36	1874	Canada	Winger	Prop. Dockstader House	Phillips, R. H.	" 3 " 6	1845	do	Welland	Farmer
Flick J. H.	Marshville	1836	United States	Marshville	Miller	Phillips, Wm.	" 6 " 4	1849	Ireland	do	do
Fritz, Chas.	do	1873	Germany	do	Carriage and Waggon Maker	Parker, Andrew	" 6 " 13	1845	New York	Marshville	do
Futbrook, Stephen	Con. 4 " 10	1865	England	do	Farmer	Robertson, Robert	" 5 " 20	1826	Canada	do	do
Gilmore, James	" 4 " 29	1842	Ireland	Winger	do	Robertson, Thomas	" 4 " 15	1845	do	do	do
Giabell, Samuel	" 1 " 20	1825	Canada	Pt. Colborne	do	Rice, James	" 7 " 40	1827	Scotland	Welland	Lumberman and Farmer
Graybiel, Elisha	" 2 " 8	1834	do	do	do	Reeb, John	" 1 " 2	1848	Alsace	Pt. Colborne	Farmer, Lime Burning & Stone Quarry
Graybiel, Asher	" 1 " 7	1848	do	do	do	Robinson, Jas. V.	" 4 " 18	1873	Canada	Marshville	do
Graybiel, E. M.	" 1 " 7	1840	do	do	do	Ried, Henry	" 4 " 12	1855	Germany	Welland	do
Hay, Robert	" 4 " 24	1846	Scotland	Marshville	do	Robinson Joseph	" 7 " 23	1832	England	Candasville	do
Henderson, Edward	" 3 " 28	1829	Ireland	do	Bailiff of Wainfleet	Simpson, Robert	Marshville	1844	Canada	Marshville	Prop. Hotel and Farmer
Halbling, Jacob	" 1 " 25	1871	Switzerland	Low Bank	Farmer	Schram, George	Con. 5 " 13	1841	do	do	Farmer
Hong, Friscilla	" 3 " 16	1857	England	Marshville	do	Schooley, D. B.	" 1 " 16	1842	do	Pt. Colborne	do
Harrison, John	" 4 " 12	1862	do	do	do	Speck, Robert	" 2 " 3	1875	England	do	do
Hill, Wm	" 2 " 15	1859	do	do	do	Thompson, Geo.	" 5 " 21	1841	Canada	Marshville	do
Hendershot, Peter	" 5 " 39	1813	Canada	Winger	do	Wills, Michael	" 5 " 14	1840	do	do	do
Lesdow, Frederick	" 4 " 11	1856	Russia	Marshville	do	Willson, Stephen	" 5 " 22	1804	do	do	do
Lee, Edward, J. P.	Main St.	1832	Ireland	do	Warden of County and Merchant	Wilson, Edward	" 4 " 28	1825	do	Winger	do
Lattimore, Alex.	Con. 4 " 1837	do	do	do	Deputy Reeve of Township & Farmer	Wills, Henry	" 4 " 29	1826	do	Marshville	do
Minor, A. R.	" 1 " 16	1843	Canada	Pt. Colborne	Township Councillor	Wills, George	" 4 " 31	1829	do	Winger	Township Councillor and Farmer
Mater, Samuel	" 4 " 36	1842	do	Winger	Farmer and Cooper	Zavitz, George	" 1 " 6	1817	do	Pt. Colborne	Farmer
Melick, Andrew	" 6 " 7	1872	do	Welland	Farmer	Zavitz, Thaddeus	" 1 " 7	1840	do	do	do
Misener, E.	" 5 " 16	1843	do	Marshville	do						

WILLOUGHBY

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	P.O. Address.	BUSINESS.	NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	P.O. Address.	BUSINESS.
Allen, Isaac H.	Con. 1 Lot 1	1849	United States	Black Creek	General Merchant and Saw Mill	Morningstar, Geo.	Con. 1 " 5	1844	France	Black Creek	Farmer
Beam, H. J.	" 1 " 19	1825	Canada	do	Farmer	McCredee Thos.	" 6 " 10	1875	Canada	Welland	do
Beam, Jacob	" 2 " 3	1824	do	do	do	McGlashan	" 6 " 10	1875	do	do	Lumberman and Saw Mill
Detenbeck	" B.F. " 5	1845	do	do	Merchant	Marshall, Wm.	" 5 11 & 12	1835	Ireland	Chippawa	Farmer, Fruit Grower, and J. P.
Detenbeck	" " 3-4	1855	do	do	Farmer and Councillor	Pierce J.	Main street	1837	Canada	Chippawa	Hardware Merchant
Everett, E. J.	" 1 " 12	1849	do	do	Farmer and Auctioneer	Plyley, Nicholas	Con. 3 Lot 13	1862	do	do	Farmer and Councillor
Gilmore, Wm.	Main street	1855	do	Chippawa	Blacksmith and Wagon-maker	Reilly, Capt. John	Main street	1852	Ireland	do	Vessel Owner
Gonder, M. D., J. P.	B.F. Lot 6	1804	do	Chippawa	Farmer and J. P.	Shumacher, Theo.	Water street	1867	Germany	do	Cigar Maker
Hazen, W. P.	Main street	1875	Ohio	Chippawa	Gentleman	Sherk, Elias	B.F. Lot 6	1804	Canada	Black Creek	Farmer
Holcomb, B. I.	1 & B.F. 5 1/2	17	1850	Canada	do	Smith, James	" 5 " 9	1837	do	do	Farmer, and Reeve of Willoughby
Ives, Alfred	" " " 17	1860	England	do	Merchant and Blacksmith	Smith, John	" 4 " 11	1830	do	do	do and Clerk of Township
King, Wm.	Con. 5 Lot 15-16	1868	Ireland	do	Farmer and Manufacturer	Walsh, I.	Main street	1855	Germany	Chippawa	Proprietor Welland Hotel
McCredee, Roit	B.F. 1 Lot 18	1870	Canada	do	Tp. Treasurer						

GAINSBORO'

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	P.O. Address.	BUSINESS.	NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	P.O. Address.	BUSINESS.
Betler, Christian...	Con. 4 Lot 7	1854	Germany...	Bismarck..	Farmer	Snyder, Isaac W...	Con. 6 Lot 18	1843	Canada	St. Anns..	Farmer
Betler, Lewis.....	" 4 " 3	1854	do	Smithville	do	Steward, Robert...	" 1 " 14	1837	Scotland....	Wellan'p't	Blacksmith
Beamer, John.....	" 4 " 13	1834	Canada	Bismarck..	do	Schmeitt, S. C.....	St Paul street...	1852	Germany....	do	Cabinet and Furniture Dealer
Brown, George W...	Wellandport.....	1840	do	Wellan'p't	Carriage-maker and Gen. Jobber	Sparrow, Chas. H...	William street...	1852	England	do	Moulder
Baughman, James...	Con. 1 Lot 9	1813	do	do	Farmer	Shickluna, M. J....	Ship Yard.....	1835	Ile of Malta..	do	Ship Builder
Clause, Peter.....	" 4 " 3	1821	do	Smithville	do and Saw Mill Owner	Saxton, L. D.....	St Paul street...	1874	United States	do	Contractors Machinery
Cavers, Jno.....	Wellandport.....	1852	do	Wellan'p't	Merchant and Assistant P. M.	See, J. T.....	do	1870	England	do	Artist
Colliver, J. W.....	do	1854	do	do	Druggist and M. D.	Smyth, Wm. S.....	Merritton	1870	Canada	Merritton..	Merritton Mills
Dalrymple, Andrew	Con. 3 Lot 17	1834	Scotland....	do	Farmer & Stone Mason [B.R., & P.M.]	Struthers, R. & Co.	Queen street...	1850	Scotland....	St. Cath'rns.	Dry Goods Merchants
Holmes, Dilley C...	Wellandport.....	1842	Canada	do	Merch't, Ins'ur Mar'ge Licences, Comis'n'r	Tobey, R. J.....	do	1872	United States	do	Merchant Tailor
Hill, James.....	Con. 1 Lot 22	1872	England	Fenwick ..	Farmer	Talbot, Richard...	Merritton	1874	England	Merritton..	Manager Lybster's Mills
Hansler, Geo. S....	" 4 " 6	1850	Canada	do	do	Towers, Geo. B...	King street.....	1874	Canada	St. Cath'rns.	Insurance and Land Agent
Kerr, Robert.....	St. Anns.....	1868	Scotland....	St. Anns..	Miller	Towers, T. H.....	do	1874	do	do	do
Lampman, Robt. C.	Con. 5 Lot 5	1822	Canada	Rosedene..	Farmer	Tait, James D.....	30 & 40 Ontario str't	1856	Scotland....	do	Dry & Fancy Goods, Wholesale & Retail
Lampman, Abraham	" 5 " 5	1827	do	do	do	Woodruff, R. & Co.	St Paul & Wm. str's	1822	do	do	Dry Goods
Lane, Nathan N....	" 6 " 12	1829	do	St. Anns..	do	Welch, G. J.....	King street.....	1842	do	do	Livery
Lundy, John.....	St. Anns.....	1867	England	do	Carriage and Wagon-maker	Wilson George...	Geneva street...	1852	Ireland	do	Contract'r & Builder, Sash, Doors & Blinds
Lambert, Robert A.	Con. 2 Lot 25	1839	Canada	Fenwick ..	Farmer & Hotel-keeper, Camboro' Road	Wales, G.....	James street...	1857	England	do	Carriage Manufacturer
Lane, Joseph.....	" 4 " 2	1816	do	Smithville	Farmer	Witbeck, M.....	Murray Hotel...	1873	New York...	do	Proprietor Murray House
McCaffrey, Jacob...	" 4 " 4	1838	do	do	[sioner in B.R., & J.P.]	Wiley, James S...	12 King street...	1844	Canada	do	Insurance Agent
Roszel, John, J. P.	" 6 " 29	1831	do	do	Issuer Mar'ge Licences, Ins. Ag't, Comis'n'r	Wolfe, W. J.....	St Paul street...	1873	do	do	do
Seram, James G....	" 6 " 9	1837	do	Rosedene..	Farmer	Wilson, W. H.....	Merritt street...	1871	do	Merritton..	Spoke Maker
Strong, Jacob W...	" 6 " 5	1838	do	do	Councillor, School Trustee, and J. P.	Wilson, Harper...	135 St Paul street..	1842	Ireland	St. Cath'rns.	General Grocer
Seram, Jno. N.....	" 3 " 19	1823	do	do	Farmer						

PELHAM

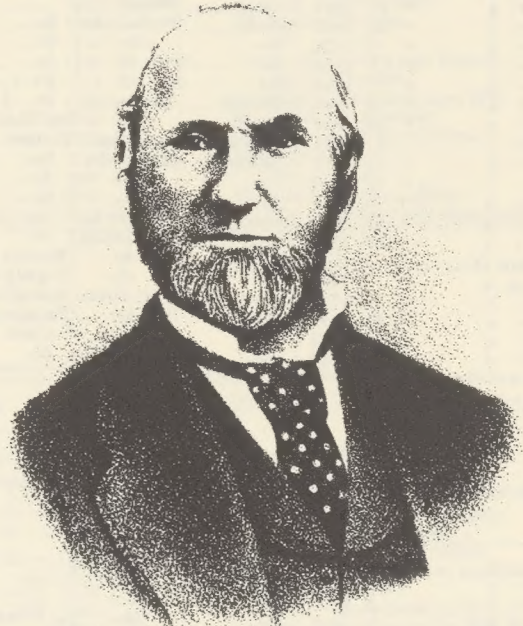
NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	P.O. Address.	BUSINESS.	NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	P.O. Address.	BUSINESS.
Brown, Mrs. Henry.	Con. 14 Lot 15	1823	Canada	Fenwick ..	Farmer	Holcomb, Drayton.	Con. 7 Lot 15	1819	Conn.....	N. Pelham	do
Brown, George W...	" 12 " 15	1834	New York...	do ..	do	Haney, John.....	" 9 15-16	1806	Canada	Fenwick..	do
Crow, J. B.....	" 8 " 6	1821	Canada	Ridgeville. Tp. Clerk and Conveyancer		Haney, Capt. A. W.	" 9 15-16-18	1806	do	do ..	do
Carter, J. E.....	" 10 " 9	1850	do	Fenwick..	Carriage Maker	Killman, Wm.....	" 5 19	1805	do	N. Pelham	do
Chantler, E. & J...	" 12 " 8	1846	Canada	Welland ..	Farmers	Morris, Edward...	" 8 7	1865	England	Ridgeville.	Nurseryman
Comfort, John B...	" 6 " 12	1796	do	N. Pelham	do	Moore, W. C.....	" 6 7-8	1838	Maryland...	Fonthill ..	Farmer
DeLa Matter, I. B. A.	" 6 " 8-9	1840	do	Fenwick..	do	Marshall, W.....	" 5 15	1874	Ireland	N. Pelham	Tailor
Dawdy, Richard...	" 11 " 15	1822	do	do	do	Melter, Philip...	" 7 11	1839	Canada	Fenwick ..	Farmer
D'Evedar, D.....	Fonthill	1835	France	Fonthill ..	Registrar Welland Co., Office at Welland	Macdonald, R. C.	Fonthill	1874	do	Fonthill ..	Bailiff of Welland, 1st Division
Gould, Joseph A...	Con. 10 Lot 1	1850	Canada	do ..	Farmer	Macdonald, Rolland	"	1874	do	do	County Judge
Hill, S. W.....	" 10 " 7-8	1863	New York...	Ridgeville.	do	Overholt, Henry...	Con. 6 Lot 1-2	1819	do	do	Farmer
Haney, Hon. H. R.	Fenwick	1836	Canada	Fenwick ..	Physician	Phillips, John...	" 14 " 13	1803	Ireland	Welland ..	do
Hanslee, George W.	Con. 5 Lot 1	1845	do	Fonthill ..	Farmer	Reynolds, John...	" 9 " 13	1842	England	Fenwick ..	Clergyman
Horten, D. W.....	" 5 " 16	1828	do	N. Pelham	do	Tar, Richard	" 8-9 " 13	1817	Canada	do ..	Farmer
Holcomb, N. C....	" 5 " 15	1831	do	do	do	Wilson, John H...	" 8 " 2	1822	do	Fonthill ..	do
Howell, Amos	" 11 " 2	1849	do	Welland ..	do	Wilson, Thomas...	" 12 " 17	1856	do	Fenwick ..	do

CAISTOR

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	P.O. Address.	BUSINESS.	NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	P.O. Address.	BUSINESS.
Burk, James.....	Con. 1 Lot 13	1828	Canada	Attercliffe.	Farmer	Ker, Jacob & James.	Con. 7 Lot 20	1829	Canada	Woodburn	Farmers
Fulsman, James...	" 1 " 1	1817	do	do	do	Laidlaw, Andrew...	" 1 " 2	1851	New York...	Attercliffe.	Farmer and Stock Grower
Green, John W....	" 4 " 16	1849	do	Abingdon..	do	Sloan, M. W.....	Caistorville...	1853	Canada	Caistorville	Merchant
Hoover, Wm.....	" 2 " 23	1820	do	Caistorville	do	Tisdale, Reuben H.	do	1846	do	do	do
Haney, R. A.....	" 2 " 20	1829	do	do	Physician and Farmer						



Henry R. Haney



Yours Respectfully
James Morris